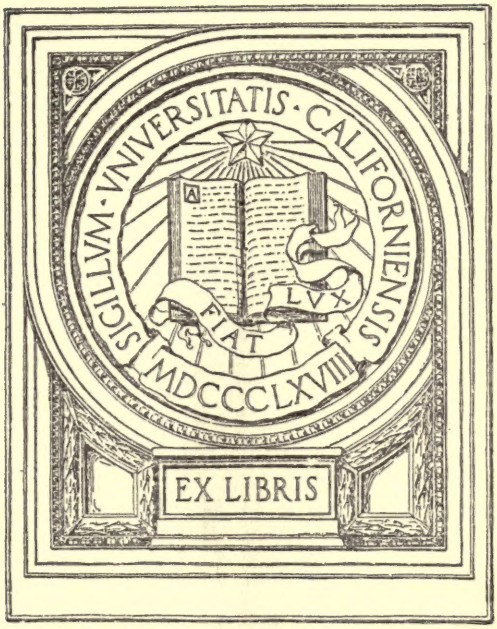


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UTAH

SINCE STATEHOOD

HISTORICAL AND BIOGRAPHICAL

NOBLE WARRUM, Editor
ASSISTED BY
HON. CHARLES W. MORSE for Bench and Bar and
W. BROWN EWING, M. D., for the Medical Chapter



VOLUME I

ILLUSTRATED

CHICAGO-SALT LAKE
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FOREWORD

The prospectus of this work promised a History of Utah "Since Statehood." In accordance with that promise, special attention has been given to the administrations of the several state governors, political conventions and campaigns, election returns, the acts of the various legislatures and the general development of the state since its admission into the Union.

But when the actual work of research and compilation commenced, the editor and his assistants found many subjects inseparably connected with the territorial period. This was especially true of Agriculture, County History, Education, Mining, Transportation, etc., hence they deemed it appropriate to show the connection between these antecedent events and conditions since statehood. In fact this was necessary in many instances, in order to give the reader a clear view and thorough understanding of Utah's wonderful development.

Less than three-quarters of a century ago the territory now comprising the State of Utah was a primeval waste, inhabited only by the wild beast and savage Indian. Then came the first actual settlers and the spirit of Utah's dream was changed. Great irrigating systems were inaugurated, the waters of the streams were turned upon the barren soil, arid lands were reclaimed and the desert was made to "blossom as the rose." Immense deposits of coal, lead and the precious metals were made to give up their wealth for the benefit of mankind. The council wigwam has given way to the halls of legislation, the old Overland Trail has been supplanted by the railroad, the hum of peaceful industry has superseded the war-whoop of the painted savage, and the lowing of kine is heard instead of the howl of the wolf that once caused little children to cuddle closer together in their beds in fear.

The "Old West" is rapidly passing. Few men are now living who can recall the days of the old Concord coach, the Pony Express

rider or the red-shirted miner that depended more upon his "six-gun" than upon the law to protect his claim. Yet these few can recount the development that has been made since Utah was organized as a territory in 1850. To tell the story of this wonderful progress is the purpose of this history. How well that purpose has been attained is for the reader to determine.

The work has been one involving great care and labor, but the publishers confidently assert that no effort has been spared to make this History of Utah both authentic and comprehensive. Authentic, because, as far as possible, the official records have been drawn upon as sources of information and comprehensive, because, it is believed that no important event connected with the growth and development of the state has been overlooked or neglected.

Samuel Johnson, in his Story of Rasselas, says: "He that has much to do will do something wrong; and if it were possible that he should always act rightly, yet when such numbers are to judge of his conduct, the bad will censure and obstruct him by malevolence, and the good sometimes by mistake." In presenting this History of Utah to the people of the state, the publishers are hopeful that the "malevolent" will find but little to criticize and that the "good" will point out the errors in a kindly spirit.

The editor and publishers take this opportunity to acknowledge their obligations to the various state officers and departments for their aid in consulting the public records; to county officers, old settlers and others, to whom letters were written asking for information concerning local history; to the officials of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, who kindly responded to requests for data to be found only in the church records; and to the attaches of the Salt Lake City Public Library for their uniform courtesies while the work was in course of preparation.

S. J. CLARKE PUBLISHING COMPANY.

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EARLY HISTORY



BRIGHAM YOUNG

Utah Since Statehood

CHAPTER I

UTAH—A GENERAL VIEW

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The State of Utah is rectangular in form, extending from 37 degrees to 42 degrees north latitude and from 109 degrees to 114 degrees west longitude, indented at the northeast corner of Wyoming, the indentation taking about seven thousand square miles from the rectangle and leaving Utah an area of 84,970 square miles, as shown by the United States surveys. Of the forty-eight states in the Union, Utah is tenth in area, being exceeded in this respect by Texas, California, Montana, New Mexico, Arizona, Nevada, Colorado, Wyoming and Oregon in the order named. It is larger than all of New England, nearly as large as the states of Pennsylvania and Ohio combined, and when compared with foreign countries it is almost as large as Great Britain (England, Scotland and Wales), more than one-third as large as France, and nearly six times as large as Switzerland. On the north it is bounded by the states of Idaho and Wyoming; on the east by Wyoming and Colorado; on the south by Arizona, and on the West by Nevada.

TOPOGRAPHY

Utah is divided into two great sections by the Wasatch Mountains, which enter the state from Idaho and extend in a southerly direction for about one hundred and fifty miles, the range proper terminating near Mount Nebo, not far from the geographical center of the state.

From that point the dividing highland continues southward as the great "High Plateau" to the central portion of Arizona.

That part of the state lying east of the Wasatch Mountains and the "High Plateau" contains all of the high and serrate mountains, the most noted of which are the Uinta Mountains (also written Uintah), in the extreme northeastern part, the highest in the state. Gilbert Peak of this range has an elevation of 13,687 feet above the sea level, and four other peaks are over thirteen thousand feet in height. A peculiarity of the Uinta Range is that its general trend is from east to west, nearly all the other chains of the Rocky Mountain system trending north and south.

About one hundred and twenty-five miles south of the Uinta Mountains are the Roan or Brown Cliffs, which also extend in an easterly and westerly direction. Between the Uinta Mountains and the Brown Cliffs is a broad, fertile valley, once known as "Brown's Hole" or "Brown's Park," watered by the Green, Duchesne and White rivers and their tributary creeks. South of the Brown Cliffs the surface is broken by a number of small ranges, such as the Abajo, Henry and La Sal mountains; the Book, Coal and Orange cliffs; the Elk Ridge, the Kaiparowits Plateau, and the San Rafael Swell.

A large part of the western half of the state lies in the "Great Basin," much of which is relatively level, with small mountain ranges here and there half buried in the sedimentary deposits of the depression known as "Lake Bonneville," which deposits belong to the Pleistocene period. Among the desert mountain ranges in this section are the Antelope, Cedar, Clifton, Confusion, Deep Creek, Detroit, Dugway, Fish Springs and Thomas mountains, and a few of lesser note. In the northwest corner are the Blue Springs and North Promontory ranges and Hansel, Tecoma, Raft River, Grouse Creek and Goose Creek mountains, the last named extending northward into Idaho.

In the southwestern part are numerous ranges of small mountains, including the Beaver Dam, Cricket, Harmony, Iron, Mineral, Parowan, Pine Valley and Wah Wah mountains and some others, and in this section are several isolated peaks, the best known being Adams Head, Brian Head, Mount Dutton, Hancock and Hawkins peaks, Mount Henry, Indian Peak, Salmon's Peak and Sugar Loaf Butte.

DRAINAGE

Utah is drained by a large number of rivers and creeks, the most important of which is the Colorado River. This stream is formed

by the junction of the Green and Grand rivers, near the southeast corner of Wayne County, and it receives the waters of all the eastern half of the state except the region north of the Uinta Mountains, which is drained by the Bear River into Great Salt Lake. The waters of the northwestern part finally reach the Pacific Ocean through the Snake and Columbia rivers. In the central part there are two drainage systems—one through the Provo River and a number of Canyon streams into Utah Lake, thence through the Jordan River to the Great Salt Lake, and the other through the Sevier River to Sevier Lake. The Sevier River is formed near the line between Kane and Garfield counties by the union of a number of small streams. It flows in a northerly course through Sanpete County into Juab, where it turns to the southwest and empties into Sevier Lake, in the central part of Millard County. The southwestern part is drained by the Rio Virgin and its tributaries, the waters uniting with the Colorado River in Southeastern Nevada.

Except near their sources, most of the larger streams flow through deep canyons. This is particularly true of the Colorado, Green, Grand, Logan, Provo, San Juan, Sevier and Webster rivers. The natural scenery along these rivers is of the most romantic, picturesque and awe-inspiring character and bears testimony to the worth of the slogan, "See America First."

GEOLOGY

No complete, connected geological survey of Utah has ever been published, but numerous reconnaissances have been made under the auspices of the United States Geological Survey, from which much information regarding the geologic structure of the state may be obtained. Between the years 1868 and 1873, Prof. F. V. Hayden made a somewhat superficial survey of the mountainous districts of the West and Northwest, and in the course of his investigations he touched the northeastern part of Utah. Later Dr. Charles A. White made a more thorough examination of the Uinta Mountains and made the first report on the character and texture of the "Uinta Sandstone." In 1886 Doctor White conducted some explorations in Sanpete and Juab counties, using the town of Moroni as a base of operations, and reported on the fossils of the Cretaceous and earlier Tertiary formations in that section.

The same year (1886) Charles D. Walcott made an examination of the Cambrian strata in Southwestern Utah and southeast of

Toquerville, Washington County, found a number of interesting fossil specimens in the Permian rocks. Five years after this Doctor White and T. W. Stanton explored the Bear River Valley and also made a report on the Upper Cretaceous rocks they found exposed along the Weber River near Coalville, Summit County.

In 1892-93 Whitman Cross explored and described the laccolitic (volcanic) mountains of Eastern Utah, particularly the Henry Mountains in the eastern part of Garfield County, supplementing work done by Mr. Gilbert some years earlier. George H. Eldridge made several reports upon the asphaltum and bituminous rock deposits; J. M. Boutwell, on the oil and asphalt prospects in the Salt Lake Basin; Waldemar Lindgren, on the ore deposits; D. C. Adams on the salt industry and saline resources; and Maj. J. W. Powell, King, Gilbert and others of the United States Geological Survey have at some period or another made reports or issued bulletins on some of the geologic features or formations.

From these various reconnaissances, geologists are inclined to the theory that at some remote period in the geologic past, the Pacific Ocean extended as far eastward as the Rocky Mountains; that throughout the Paleozoic and greater part of the Mesozoic eras numerous rivers carried debris from the mountain slopes and deposited it in great quantities at their estuaries, where it was caught up by the tides and borne farther out to sea. After this process had gone on for ages, the bottom of this primeval ocean was lifted up by volcanic action, the Cascade, Coast and Sierra Nevada ranges of mountains appearing above the surface of the waters. This left a great inland sea, the waters of which were finally carried off by streams that cut their way from the interior to the ocean. Great Salt Lake and Sevier Lake are but the remnants of this great inland sea, their waters being unable to find their way to the Pacific.

Subsequent volcanic eruptions, about the middle of the Tertiary period, lifted the summits of the Coast Range and Sierra Nevada Mountains still higher above the waters and formed the immense lava beds that extend from northern California far into British Columbia. These great upheavals, and others which followed, lifted up many of the mountain ranges of Utah. This theory is sustained by the numerous evidences of volcanic action to be found in the state. The laccolitic mountains described by Mr. Cross in 1892, belong to this type. Gilbert's opinion is that these mountains were formed in the Plain or High Plateau, where the underlying horizontal strata



EMIGRATION CANYON, THE ENTRANCE PATH OF THE IMMIGRANTS TO THE PRESENT SITE OF SALT LAKE CITY, IN 1847

of sedimentary deposits were lifted up by molten masses from great depths. The highest of such mountains reach an elevation of 11,000 feet or more above the sea level. Mount Ellen, of the Henry Mountains, has an altitude of 11,250 feet, and Mount Pennell, of the same range, is only 100 feet lower.

In the southwestern part of the state, in Beaver, Iron and Washington counties, the western part of Garfield and Kane and the southeastern part of Millard, geologic maps show a number of peaks marked "Extinct Volcano" or "Old Crater," abundant proof that all this region was once the scene of volcanic action.

The Great Basin and the lowest valleys of Utah represent the original surface, before the inclosing mountains were pushed upward by the great upheavals about the middle of the Tertiary period. In these valleys the surface rests upon a foundation of rocks (usually aqueous), varying in thickness and character in different localities. Along the Green River the sedimentary beds are classified as belonging to the Pliocene era of the Tertiary period, while in the intermontane valleys the sediment belongs to an earlier formation, probably the Miocene or Eocene period. The sedimentary deposits of the Great Basin were not formed until afterward, being classified as Pleistocene or Middle Quarternary.

THE GLACIAL EPOCH

After the period of volcanic action—just how long after geologists can only conjecture—another great geologic agency effected a change in a large part of the present State of Utah. Toward the close of the Tertiary period there was a general lowering of temperature from about the fortieth parallel of north latitude northward, until the climate along the northern boundary of Utah was not unlike that in the vicinity of the Arctic Circle at the present time. Heavy falls of snow followed each other, drifting into the valleys and depressions where great masses of ice called glaciers were formed. This condition prevailed all over the central portion of North America. Then came the period known to geologists as the Pleistocene or "Ice Age," the last great important geologic change, extending far into the Quarternary era.

As the temperature again rose, the glaciers began to move slowly toward a lower altitude. In their progress they carried along with them soils, bowlders, etc., which were deposited as glacial drift upon the bed rocks, far from the places where they had first been placed

by the hand of Nature. The ridges formed in many places by this glacial drift are called "moraines." The ridge formed along the side of the glacier is called a "lateral moraine;" that formed where two glaciers came together, a "medial moraine;" and that where the last of the ice was dissolved by the rising temperature and the last of the drift was deposited, a "terminal moraine." Geologists are able easily to determine by the character of the moraine the class to which it belongs and thus form a definite idea of the extent of the glacier and the direction in which it moved.

Some geological writers think that the glacial invasion of Central North America lasted for 500,000 years, and that the last of the glacial ice disappeared in what is now the United States at least 25,000 years before the discovery of America by Columbus. At the close of the Ice Age the area covered by the glaciers was barren of both animal and vegetable life. As the ice melted under the gradually rising temperature, the water settled in the depressions and formed glacial lakes; winds carried the seeds of plants into the barren region and the simplest forms of vegetation made their appearance. In the State of Utah there are about three thousand square miles of lakes, and many of the small lakes in the eastern part are unquestionably of glacial origin. Representatives of the United States Geological Survey found evidences of comparatively recent glacial action in many of the canyons, indicating that Utah was one of the last places to be freed from the grip of the Ice Age.

ECONOMIC GEOLOGY

Probably no other state in the Union has as great a variety of geological products of commercial value as Utah. The coal area, consisting of three great fields, is about fifteen thousand square miles and the estimated tonnage is 200,000,000,000. The copper mines in Bingham Canyon are reputed to be the largest and most productive in the world. The briny waters of the Great Salt Lake are capable of producing millions of tons of salt, to say nothing of the great deposits of rock salt in Sevier County and the recently discovered salt bed in the western part of Tooele County.

Building stone of different kinds is found in various sections of the state. The capitol building, the Mormon temple and several other buildings in Salt Lake City are constructed of granite from the Little Cottonwood Canyon. Sandstone from Red Butte Canyon, near Salt Lake City, and the gray sandstone from Spanish Fork

Canyon have been used in a number of buildings in several western cities. Limestone constitutes the greater part of the Wasatch Mountains. That variety known as "Wasatch" limestone is an excellent building stone. It is rich in calcium carbonate and is extensively used in the production of carbonic acid gas by the sugar factories, and as a flux in smelter processes. A fine oölitic limestone is found in abundance in Sanpete County; marble in Cache, Boxelder, Salt Lake, Utah and some of the other counties; Utah onyx, a calcium carbonate of great beauty, is found in several counties and is used chiefly for interior decorations. An excellent quality of roofing slate is quarried in Slate Canyon, near the City of Provo.

Immense deposits of gypsum are known to exist in Emery, Grand, Iron, Juab, Kane, Millard, Sanpete, Sevier, Washington and Wayne counties and those of Juab, Sanpete and Sevier are being worked, in the manufacture of plaster.

Gold, silver, copper, lead and zinc are all mined in large quantities; millions of tons of iron ore await development; graphite, quicksilver, vanadium, uranium, radium, sulphur, cement rock, phosphate rock, alunite, asphaltum, bitumen, gilsonite, rare hydrocarbons, pumice stone and other minerals have all been found within the state and will be further mentioned in the chapter on the "Mining Industry."

SOIL AND CLIMATE

In many sections of Utah, especially in the upland valleys of the eastern half, the soil is unusually fertile. Within the area once covered by the glaciers the character of the soil is dependent in a large measure upon the composition of the glacial drift. Where the drift contains a large proportion of alluvium, plant life first appeared after the disappearance of the ice, and decaying vegetation year after year has added greatly to the original fertility.

Much of the floor of the Great Basin, which constitutes the western half of the state, is so strongly impregnated with alkali that the soil in its natural state is incapable of supporting vegetation.

In 1903 the Legislature authorized the establishment of six experimental farms in the dry farming sections. The farms were located in Iron, Juab, San Juan, Sevier, Tooele and Washington counties—all in the Great Basin except the one in San Juan County. Soil surveys have been made at each of these farms. These surveys show that the soil of the farms in Iron, Juab, San Juan and Sevier counties has been

built up mainly by the erosion or weathering of the adjacent mountain ranges or plateaus. The farm in Tooele County is situated in the Tooele Valley, an arm or bay of prehistoric Lake Bonneville. Here the soil is largely composed of sediment washed from the western base of the Oquirrh Mountains by the waves. The soil of the Washington County farm was formed by erosion of the terrace country and the deposit of the sediment in its present position by the Virgin River. In reviewing these soil surveys, the Utah Conservation Commission, in its report for 1913 says:

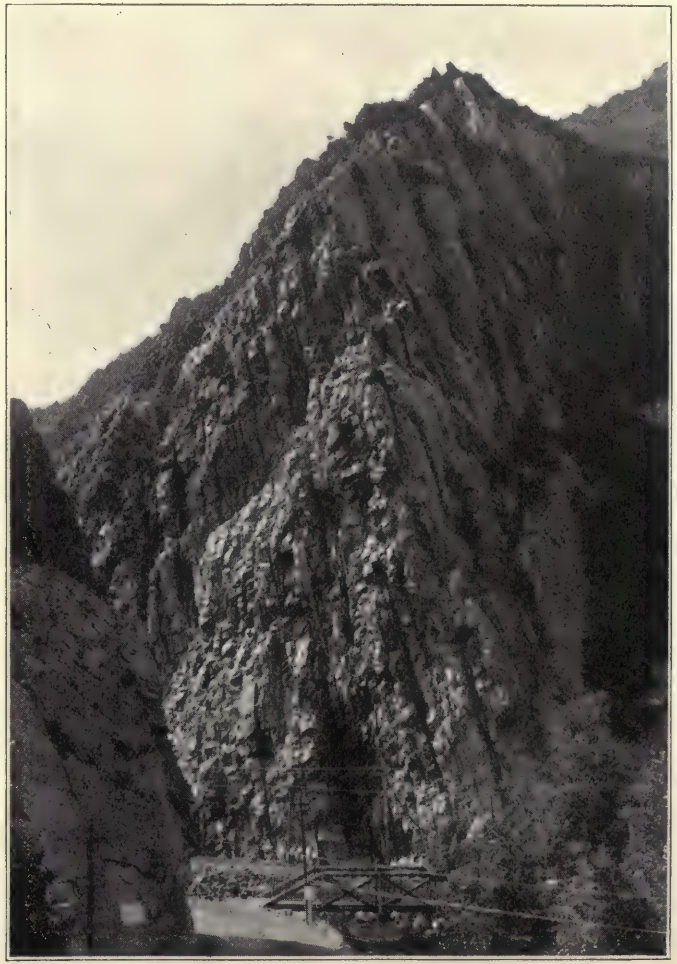
"The maintenance of the fertility of the soil is a leading question in every agricultural state. While the natural fertility of Utah soils is very high, under incorrect practices there may come a time when there will be a shortage of some of the more important plant foods. Nature seems to have provided against this emergency in Utah. Phosphates, which are most likely to be eliminated by improper methods of cultivation, are found in large deposits in Utah, Idaho and Wyoming. The quantity is immense and the availability for plant use is high. Potash is also found within the state in such a way as to make it of great agricultural importance. For instance, the waters of the Great Salt Lake contain thousands of tons of potash, which, by the employment of proper methods of isolation, may be secured for the fertilization of Utah soils. Factories will, undoubtedly, be established in the near future for the production of this commercial plant food for the maintenance of our soils. The nitrogenous substances can readily be obtained from the use of nitrogenous crops on our farms."

The physical factors that determine the climate of a country are latitude, elevation, position in relation to large bodies of water, and position relative to the prevailing winds. The climates of the various countries of the world are classified as continental, mountain and marine. Utah's position inland and its altitude, varying from 2,800 feet in the lower portions of the Virgin River Valley in Washington County to 13,687 feet in the Uinta Mountains, gives to the state all the essential features of a continental and mountain climate. The greater portion of the state ranges in altitude from 4,000 to 6,000 feet. Although latitude is the principal agency in determining temperature, the altitude and distance from the ocean contribute to a dry atmosphere and low temperatures in both summer and winter.

In Utah the mean annual temperatures range from 40 degrees in the extreme northern part to 60 degrees in the low altitudes in the



SCENE IN OGDEN CANYON



"GEOLOGICAL ROCK," OGDEN CANYON

southern portion, or about the same as the temperatures in Southern New York or Northern Pennsylvania, along the forty-second parallel, which forms Utah's northern boundary. The temperature in January is about the same in Utah as in the Middle States, and the July temperature equals that of the Middle Atlantic States.

As a rule, the moisture or precipitation of a place is determined by its distance from the ocean, the precipitation being lessened if a mountain range intervenes. This is the case with Utah. The rain-bearing winds from the Pacific Ocean encounter the Sierra Nevada Range, which deprives them of most of their moisture, hence the annual rainfall on the western slope of the Sierras is much greater than that of the eastern slope, or in the states immediately east of the range. In Utah the average annual precipitation varies from six to twenty inches, owing to locality. Two sections of the state—one in the Great Salt Lake Valley, including parts of Davis, Morgan and Salt Lake counties, and the other in Kane and Washington counties—have an annual precipitation of more than twenty inches. On the other hand, the southern part of Uinta, Grand, Emery and Wayne, the eastern part of Garfield, the western part of San Juan, the southern part of Boxelder, and the western parts of Beaver and Millard have an annual precipitation of ten inches or less. In all other portions the precipitation varies from ten to twenty inches. The average number of rainy days is eighty-nine—that is, days when the precipitation amounts to 0.01 of an inch or more. There are more cloudy days in winter than in summer, which accounts to some extent for the comparatively mild winter temperatures and slightly daily variations. Taken altogether, for health and comfort, the climate of Utah is one of its greatest assets.

THE NAME "UTAH"

The word "Utah" is derived from the principal Indian tribe that inhabited the region now comprising the state. Old Spanish archives, relating to the occupation and settlement of New Mexico, in the early part of the Seventeenth Century, contain frequent mention of a tribe of "Yuta" Indians, who "inhabited the country north of the Moquis." The early orthography of the word is varied. In the archives alluded to the common spelling was "Yuta," which some writers think might be called the proper one. In other early writings the name appears as "Ute," "Youta," "Uta," "Ewtaw," "Eutaw," "Utaw," and finally "Utah."

About two years after the Mormon settlement at Salt Lake City was founded in 1847, the settlers adopted a constitution for the "State of Deseret," extending from latitude 33 degrees to 42 degrees and from the summit of the Rocky Mountains to the Sierra Nevadas, and including a small portion of Southern California. As this vast tract embraced much of what was then known as the "Great American Desert," many people think that the name "Deseret" was derived from that fact, but this is an erroneous conclusion. The name "Deseret" is taken from the Book of Mormon. In the Book of Ether, which gives an account of the people who crossed over the great water from the Old World to the New, it is written: "And they did also carry with them deseret, which, by interpretation, is a honey bee."

When Congress passed the act providing for a territorial government (approved on September 9, 1850), the old Indian tribal name was adopted, and in January, 1896, the State of "Utah" was admitted into the Union. The beehive represented upon the great seal of state is a reminder of the name selected by the people for their proposed state before Congress created the Territory of Utah.

EARLY EXPLORATIONS

While most of the early European explorers confined their efforts to the lands along the Atlantic coast, at least two Spanish expeditions penetrated far into the interior about the middle of the Sixteenth Century. One of these was the expedition of Hernando de Soto, who discovered the Mississippi River in the spring of 1841, and almost contemporary with it was the expedition led by Francisco Vasquez de Coronado, governor of New Gallicia, one of the northern provinces of Mexico. Coronado has been described as "cold, cruel and ambitious, always looking for an opportunity to distinguish himself and win favor with his royal master." Such an opportunity came to him when four men reached New Gallicia and gave a circumstantial account of an expedition which had left Florida some eight years before, of which they claimed to be the only survivors. One of the four, called Estevan or "Stephen the Moor," told Coronado of opulent cities, known as the "Seven cities of Cibola," of which he had heard frequent mention while captive among the Indians, but which he had never seen.

In Estevan's report Coronado saw an opportunity to win fame and establish himself more firmly at court. In the spring of 1540,

with 300 Spanish soldiers and 800 Indians, he left New Gallicia and took up his march for the seven cities. Three accounts of the expedition were afterward published—one by Coronado himself, one by his lieutenant, Jaramillo, and one by a private soldier named Castaneda. Although there is a lack of harmony in these reports in many essential particulars, all agree that Coronado reached the seven cities to find only seven insignificant villages, with no lofty buildings such as had been described, no gold, no silver, no valuable jewels. The majority of those who have investigated the route of Coronado locate these villages in the southwestern part of New Mexico, not far from the present Town of Zuni.

From Cibola Coronado sent out expeditions in various directions. One of these, consisting of twenty men under Don Pedro de Tobar, went in a northwesterly direction until it arrived at the Moqui villages. Tobar learned from the Moqui Indians of a great river farther northward, the banks of which were inhabited by a tribe of very large people, and carried the information back to his commander at Zuni. Coronado then despatched Capt. Garcia Lopez de Cardenas with twelve men to explore the river. According to Castaneda's narrative, Cardenas pursued a northwesterly course to the Moqui villages, where he obtained guides and provisions for the march across the desert which the Indians informed him lay between their villages and the river. After twenty days the expedition came to the river, "whose banks are of such a height that it seemed to them they were three or four leagues up in the air."

This description of the river and the route followed by Cardenas from Zuni, makes it almost certain that he struck the Colorado near the head of the Grand Canyon. For three days he ascended the river in search of a crossing. This brought him into what is now San Juan County, Utah, and so far as known he and his twelve Spaniards were the first white men to set foot upon Utah soil.

ESCALANTE AND DOMINGUEZ

On July 29, 1776, Silvestre Velez de Escalante, ministro doctrinero of Zuni, and Francisco Antanasio Dominguez, visitador comisario of New Mexico, left Santa Fe for the purpose of discovering a direct route to Monterey, on the Pacific coast. Besides the two priests there were seven men in the party. Their course was at first northwest and was identical with what later became the old Spanish trail from Santa Fe to Los Angeles. They then turned northward,

struck the Dolores River and followed it some distance. About the 9th of September they crossed the White River (called by them the San Clemente) and entered the present State of Utah. Two days later they reached the Green River, to which they gave the name of Rio de San Buenaventura, and followed it toward the southwest for a distance of ten leagues. There they turned westward and by a devious course ascended the Uinta River, crossed the Duchesne, passed through the Wasatch Mountains, struck the river called by them Purisima (now the Provo), and on the 23d came within sight of Utah Lake. This part of their route was afterward surveyed and mapped by Capt. J. N. Macomb of the United States topographical engineers, as the old Spanish trail from Santa Fe to the Great Salt Lake.

On the shores of Utah Lake they found a tribe of friendly Indians who lived in willow huts, and who told them that the name of the lake was Timpanogos and that it was connected with a great salt lake farther north. To these Indians Escalante gave the name of Timpanois. After a brief rest at the Indian village, they obtained a supply of provisions and on the 26th resumed their journey. They passed over to the Sevier River, which they named the Santa Isabel, descended that stream for some distance, or until it entered Sevier Lake, and came to the Escalante Desert, in what is now Iron County, Utah. They then turned eastward, crossed the Beaver River and about the middle of October came to the Escalante Valley, in Garfield County. There it was decided to abandon the undertaking and return to Santa Fe. On the 26th they reached the Colorado River and spent several days in searching for a ford, which they found near the line between Utah and Arizona, and after many hardships reached Santa Fe on January 2, 1777. The Escalante River, which flows through Garfield and Kane counties, still bears the name of one of these early Spanish explorers.

DISCOVERY OF GREAT SALT LAKE

In 1735 Baron La Hontan, lord lieutenant of the French colony at Placentia, New Foundland, published a narrative of his explorations in America. He tells how in 1689 he sailed up the Long (Missouri) River to the Northwest, where he met four Mozeemlek Indians, who were held as slaves by another tribe. These slaves described their country, lying about one hundred and fifty leagues to the south-

ZION CANYON IN SOUTHERN UTAH

west, where there was a large lake of salt water, 300 leagues in circumference, on the shores of which there were over one hundred villages and in the valley surrounding the lake "six noble cities."

Some historians regard La Hontan's stories as fables, but in some way he must have received information about a great salt lake somewhere in the West, and there is good reason to believe that it was the one now so well known in Utah.

There is a circumstantial account by one Samuel A. Ruddock, that "in the year 1821 he journeyed from Council Bluffs to Santa Fe, and thence with a trading party by way of Great Salt Lake to Oregon," but his description of places along the route, the location of the lake, etc., are so full of errors that his account has never been given much credence.

From authentic records the fact is well established that the honor of being the discoverer of this great inland sea belongs to "Jim" Bridger, the noted scout and frontiersman. Late in the year 1824 a party of trappers in the employ of the Rocky Mountain Fur Company were encamped on the Bear River, not far from the present boundary line between Boxelder and Cache counties. A discussion arose as to the probable course of the river, and Bridger, then a youth of eighteen years, was sent to ascertain the truth, a wager having been made regarding the river's destination. Following the river he came to the lake, tasted the water and found it salt, after which he returned to the camp and made his report.

At first it was thought that the lake might be an arm of the Pacific Ocean, but in the spring of 1826 four men explored the shores in skin boats and reported that the lake had no outlet. The first written description of the lake was that made by John C. Fremont in his report of his expedition of 1843. Six years later an official exploration was made by Capt. Howard Stansbury, and still later, another by the United States Geological Survey.

THE FUR TRADERS

In early days the beaver flourished in all the canyons of Utah and this fact was soon discovered by trappers and traders after the trade in furs was opened with the Indian tribes of the Northwest and the Rocky Mountain country. In the spring of 1822 the Rocky Mountain Fur Company was organized at St. Louis by Gen. William H. Ashley and Andrew Henry. On April 15, 1822, its first

company of trappers, numbering about one hundred young men, left St. Louis for the fur country. In this company were James Bridger, David E. Jackson, Jedediah S. Smith, the four Sublette brothers, Robert Campbell, James Beckwourth and several others who afterward became noted in the annals of the western frontier.

In 1824 General Ashley discovered the South Pass, through which he led a party of his trappers into the Green River and Bear River valleys. The next year he explored parts of Colorado and Utah and established a trading post (Fort Ashley) on the shore of Utah Lake, which became known as Lake Ashley. About the time Ashley built this post, Peter Skeene Ogden, an agent of the great Hudson's Bay Company, established a trading post about where the City of Ogden now stands.

Neither Ashley nor Ogden, however, can claim the distinction of being the first to engage in trapping in Utah. As early as 1820 a trapper named Provost (after whom the Provo River and City of Provo are said to have been named) was operating in the country about Utah Lake. Some writers have endeavored to give this Provost the credit of being the first white man to look upon the waters of the Great Salt Lake, but the claim is unsupported by trustworthy evidence.

On July 18, 1826, the Rocky Mountain Fur Company was succeeded by the firm of Smith, Jackson & Sublette, composed of Jedediah S. Smith, David E. Jackson and William L. Sublette. "Jed" Smith, as the senior partner of the new firm was commonly called, set out on August 22, 1826, "with his rifle and his Bible, accompanied by fifteen men," to explore the country to the southwest of the Great Salt Lake. He followed approximately the route over which the Los Angeles & Salt Lake Railroad was afterward built, and in December reached the San Gabriel Mission, Calif., "their appearance creating no small commotion." The party wintered in California and in the spring of 1827 made the return trip by way of the San Joaquin Valley.

Following the early trappers came Capt. Benjamin L. E. Bonneville, who spent the years from 1832 to 1835 in the Rocky Mountain country, and who brought the first wagons into Utah. These wagons, twenty in number, were drawn by oxen and carried cargoes of goods for the Indian trade. Captain Bonneville's name was given to the prehistoric lake in the Great Basin.

ACTUAL SETTLEMENT

None of the forts, trading posts or trappers' camps in Utah was established with a view of founding a permanent settlement, though the reports of these adventurers, when circulated through the older states, added to the meager stock of knowledge concerning the Great West and hastened the march of civilization west of the Missouri River. Says Chittenden in his History of the American Fur Trade:

"It was the trader and trapper who first explored and established the routes of travel which are now, and always will be, the avenues of commerce. They were the 'pathfinders' of the West and not those later official explorers whom posterity so recognizes. No feature of western geography was ever 'discovered' by Government explorers after 1840. Everything was already known and had been known for a decade. It is true that many features, like the Yellowstone wonderland, with which these restless rovers were familiar, were afterward forgotten and were rediscovered in later years; but there has never been a time until very recently when the geography of the West was so thoroughly understood as it was by the trader and trapper from 1830 to 1840."

The honor of planting the first actual settlement within Utah's borders belongs to the Latter-day Saints or Mormons, and the story of that settlement has no parallel in the history of the nation. The early history of the Mormons, the opposition and persecution they encountered, their expulsion from Missouri and Nauvoo, Ill., has been told so many times that it is deemed unnecessary to repeat it in detail here. On June 27, 1844, Joseph Smith, the founder of the church, and his brother Hyrum were killed by a mob while confined in jail at Carthage, Ill., and in January, 1845, the Legislature of that state repealed the city charter of Nauvoo, which had been granted in December, 1840. Early in the year 1846 the hegira from Nauvoo commenced, and the following winter several thousand Mormons were gathered at Winter Quarters, where the Town of Florence, Neb., now stands, a few miles up the Missouri River from Omaha.

On January 14, 1847, Brigham Young, who had succeeded Joseph Smith as the head of the church, made known a revelation he had received regarding the organization of the Camp of Israel and the journey westward to a new abode. Among other things this manifesto contained the following:

"Let the companies be organized with captains of hundreds, captains of fifties and captains of tens, with a president and his two counselors at their head, under the direction of the Twelve Apostles.

"Let each company provide themselves with all the teams, wagons, provisions, clothing and other necessities for the journey that they can.

"Let each company bear an equal proportion, according to the dividend of their property, for taking the poor, the widows, the fatherless and the families of those who have gone into the army, that the cries of the widow and the fatherless come not up into the ears of the Lord against this people."

THE MORMON BATTALION

The above allusion to "those who have gone into the army" referred to the members of the Mormon Battalion. At the time the exodus from Nauvoo began the war with Mexico was in progress and Capt. James Allen was sent by the United States Government to the Mormon camp on the Missouri River in the early summer of 1846 with instructions to raise a battalion of five companies among the emigrants. The Mormons cheerfully answered the call and July 16, 1846, four of the companies were mustered into the United States service. The fifth and last company was mustered in on the 22d and the same day the battalion started for Fort Leavenworth.

At Fort Leavenworth each member of the battalion received a bounty of $40, the money being taken back to their families by Col. Thomas L. Kane, a brother of the Arctic explorer. The battalion was assigned to the command of Col. Stephen W. Kearney and served in New Mexico until January, 1847, when it was ordered to California. It was then on duty at San Diego, San Luis Rey and Los Angeles until the close of the war. Some of the members worked in the construction of Sutter's mill race and were there when gold was discovered in January, 1848. The battalion was disbanded at San Diego on March 25, 1848, and the men rejoined their families at Salt Lake City or on the Missouri River.

"WESTWARD HO"

Immediately following the manifesto of January 14, 1847, six months after the departure of the battalion, the Saints went to work on their preparations for the march across the plains. On April 5, 1847, Heber C. Kimball moved out four miles from Winter Quarters



WEST SIDE OF MAIN STREET, SALT LAKE CITY, ABOUT 1867, BETWEEN SOUTH TEMPLE STREET AND FIRST SOUTH STREET



EAST SIDE OF MAIN STREET, SALT LAKE CITY, 1862, BETWEEN SOUTH TEMPLE AND EAST FIRST SOUTH STREET, BISHOP HUNTER'S RESIDENCE ON THE EXTREME LEFT

with six teams and formed a camp which became the nucleus at which the first company of emigrants could assemble. There the Pioneer Company was organized on the 16th. It consisted of 143 men, 3 women, 2 children and 73 wagons. The captains of hundreds were Stephen Markham and Albert P. Rockwood; of the fifties, Addison Everett, James Case and Tarlton Lewis; of the tens, Wilford Woodruff, Ezra T. Benson, Phineas H. Young, Like S. Johnson, Stephen H. Goddard, Charles Shumway, James Case, Seth Taft, Howard Egan, Appleton M. Harmon, John S. Higbee, Norton Jacobs, John Brown and Joseph Matthews. The three women were Clara Decker Young, wife of Brigham Young; Harriet Page Wheeler Young, wife of Lorenzo D. Young; and Ellen Sanders Kimball, wife of Heber C. Kimball.

There was also a military organization, of which Brigham Young was lieutenant-general; Stephen Markham, colonel; Jesse C. Little, adjutant; John Pack and Shadrach Roundy, majors, and Thomas Tanner, captain of artillery. The artillery consisted of one small field piece, which was at first carried in one of the wagons, but was afterward mounted upon wheels, where it could be seen by the Indians in the hope that it would thus be the means of preventing an attack.

Wilford Woodruff, Orson Pratt and H. K. Whitney kept diaries, from which it is learned that the company had 93 horses, 52 mules, 66 oxen, 19 cows, 17 dogs and a few chickens. Most of the men walked, each carrying a loaded rifle. Upon going into camp at night the wagons were arranged in an oval or circular form as a corral, inside of which the live stock was placed to prevent their straying away. At half past 8 o'clock the bugle sounded the signal for each man to retire to his wagon for prayers and a half hour later every one was asleep except the sentries. At 5 A. M. the bugle again sounded, when every man arose, assembled for prayers, after which the horses were fed, breakfast eaten and by 7 o'clock the company was on the march.

On May 1, 1847, the company was at Grand Island; on the 1st of June Fort Laramie was reached; on the 3d the company crossed to the south side of the Platte River at Fort Laramie, having followed the north bank of that stream from the Elkhorn River; recrossed the Platte on the 14th, 124 miles west of Fort Laramie, and on the last day of June arrived at the Green River. Fort Bridger was reached on the 7th of July and there the company rested for two

days before resuming the journey. It was on this occasion that Jim Bridger warned Brigham Young that he was going into a desert and offered $1,000 for the first bushel of grain grown in the Great Salt Lake Valley. To this warning Young merely replied: "Wait and see."

Distance was measured on this trip by an ingenious contrivance invented by William Clayton and constructed by Appleton M. Harmon. It was a combination of cog wheels, springs and screws, attached to the axle of one of the wagons, and recorded the distance traveled with perhaps as much accuracy as some of the modern cyclometers. At intervals along the route landmarks and guide boards were placed for the information of those who were to follow, and in most instances the distance traveled was noted.

Leaving Fort Bridger on July 9, 1847, the Pioneer Company moved in a southwesterly direction. On the 12th President Young was attacked by mountain fever and, after a formal meeting, Orson Pratt was directed to take forty-two men and twenty-three wagons and go on in advance, leaving the others to follow at a more leisurely gait. Pratt's company passed through Echo and East canyons, thence over Big Mountain, from the summit of which on July 19, 1847, Orson Pratt and John Brown, who were on horseback a little way in advance, obtained their first view of the Salt Lake Valley. From there the trail led over Little Mountain and at noon on the 21st they stopped at a stream which they named "Last Creek," because they believed it would be their last halting place before they entered the valley. Here Erastus Snow arrived with a message from Brigham Young directing Pratt "upon leaving the mountains to turn northward and stop at the first place convenient for planting seed."

That afternoon the little company moved down Emigration Canyon. Orson Pratt and Erastus Snow, with one horse, were in advance. The temperature was 96° Fahrenheit and Snow was riding with his coat thrown across the saddle. When about three miles from the mouth of the canyon he missed his coat and went back to look for it. Pratt walked on and was therefore the first of the Latter-day Saints to enter the valley. The company encamped that night about a mile and a half above the mouth of the canyon and the next day Orson Pratt, George A. Smith and seven others rode into the valley for the purpose of making a more thorough examination. About five miles from the mouth of the canyon they turned north-

ward toward the lake and found what they considered a favorable spot for planting the first crop. Early on the morning of the 23d Pratt sent a messenger back to advise President Young of what had been done, and then led the company into the valley. Camp was established near the south branch of City Creek, not far from the intersection of the present State and Third South streets, where Orson Pratt offered a prayer and dedicated the land and camp to the Lord.

As the summer was well advanced, no time was to be lost if seed was to be planted and three plows were soon at work in what is now Salt Lake City's business district. The ground was so hard that Seth Taft and Levi Kendall broke their plows. William Carter and George W. Brown have both claimed the honor of turning the first furrow, but the preponderance of evidence seems to be in favor of Carter. While some were engaged in plowing, others built a dam and cut trenches to convey the water of City Creek to the fields. Wilford Woodruff planted the first potato, having brought a bushel with him from the Missouri River, and a little early corn was planted—that is, corn which did not require a long season to mature.

About noon of the 24th Brigham Young arrived on the scene and expressed his satisfaction at what had been accomplished. The next day being Sunday, no work was done and religious services were held both in the morning and the afternoon. Thus was established the first permanent settlement in Utah. Other companies followed and before the close of the year 1847 nearly three thousand Mormons were in Salt Lake City. Colonies from Salt Lake City established settlements in various parts of the state. For an account of these settlements see the chapters on County History and Cities and Towns.

CHAPTER II

INDIAN TRIBES OF UTAH

ORIGIN OF THE NAME "INDIAN"—TRIBAL DISTRIBUTION AT THE BEGINNING OF THE SIXTEENTH CENTURY—INDIANS OF UTAH—THE SHOSHONE—THE UTE—THE PAIUTE—THE GOSIUTE—THE NAVAJO —OTHER TRIBES—DISPOSSESSING THE INDIAN—FOREIGN POLICY TOWARD THE INDIANS—THE UNITED STATES POLICY—ORIGIN OF THE TREATY SYSTEM—TREATY OF 1849—EXECUTIVE ORDER OF 1861 —FIRST SHOSHONE TREATY—THE GOSIUTE TREATY—TREATY OF 1865—TREATY OF MARCH 2, 1868—TREATY OF FORT BRIDGER—EXECUTIVE ORDER OF 1873—UNCOMPAHGRE RESERVATION—NAVAJO TREATIES.

Probably more pages have been written concerning the Indian tribes of North America than on any other subject connected with American history. To the student of history there is a peculiar fascination in the story of these savage tribes—their legends, traditions and customs—that makes the topic always one of great interest, and no history of Utah would be complete without some mention of the tribes that inhabited the region before the coming of the white man.

When Christopher Columbus made his first voyage to the New World in 1492, he believed that he had at last reached the goal of his long cherished dream, and that the country where he landed was the eastern coast of Asia. Early European explorers in America, entertaining a similar belief, thought the country was India and therefore called the race of copper colored people they found here "Indians." Subsequent voyages and more extended explorations disclosed the fact that Columbus had really discovered a continent hitherto unknown to the civilized world, thus correcting the error regarding the geography, but the name given by the first adventurers to the natives still remains.

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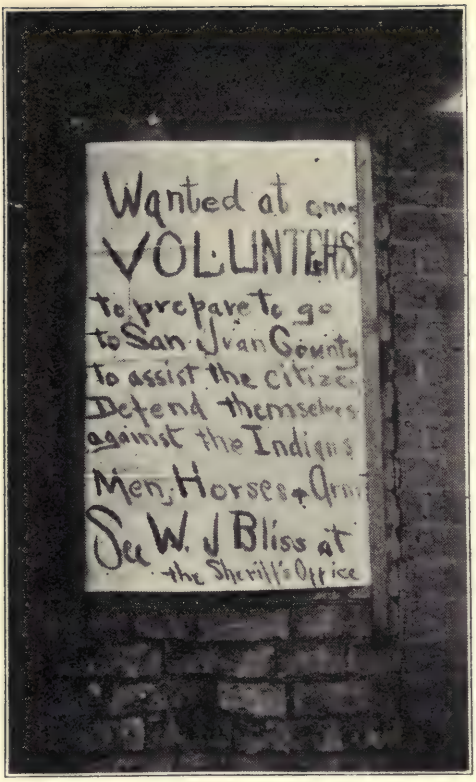
The North American Indians are divided into a number of families or groups, each of which is distinguished by certain physical and linguistic characteristics. Frequently each group is subdivided into a number of tribes, each ruled over by a chief, the whole being banded together as a sort of confederacy. This is especially true of the larger families. About the beginning of the Sixteenth Century, when the first European explorers began to obtain definite knowledge of the natives, they found the principal Indian families distributed over the continent as follows:

Far to the north were the Eskimo, a tribe that has never played any conspicuous part in history. These Indians still inhabit that part of the continent lying north of the sixtieth parallel of latitude and extending to the Arctic Circle. Some of them have occasionally been employed as guides by explorers searching for the North Pole, which has been about their only association with the white man.

South of the Eskimo, within a great triangle roughly bounded by the Atlantic coast from Labrador to Cape Hatteras and by lines drawn from those two points to the western end of Lake Superior, lived the Algonquian family, the most numerous and powerful of all the Indian nations. Here dwelt the Delaware, Shawnee, Miami, Sac and Fox, Pottawatomi and other powerful tribes, which yielded slowly and stubbornly to the advance of the superior race. Almost in the very heart of the Algonquian triangle—along the upper reaches of the St. Lawrence River and the shores of Lake Ontario—lived the Iroquoian group, composed of the Oneida, Onondaga, Mohawk, Seneca and Cayuga tribes. These intrepid, warlike tribes were known to the early New York colonists as the "Five Nations." Some years later the Tuscarora tribe was added to the confederacy, which then took the name of the "Six Nations."

The region south of the Algonquian country, extending from the Atlantic coast inland to the Mississippi River, was inhabited by the Muskhogean group, the principal tribes of which were the Cherokee, Chickasaw, Creek and Choctaw. The Indians of this group have been classed by ethnologists as among the most intelligent as well as the most aggressive and warlike of all the North American tribes.

In the great Northwest, about the headwaters of the Mississippi River and extending westward to the Missouri, lay a large region inhabited by the Siouan family, composed of a number of tribes





LEADERS IN INDIAN UPRISING IN SAN JUAN COUNTY IN 1913

closely resembling each other in physical appearance and dialect and noted for their warlike disposition and military prowess.

Between the Siouan territory and that of the Eskimo lived the Athapascan family, the tribes of which were noted for their skill in hunting, and south and west of the Siouan tribes lived the "Plains Indians," composed of tribes of mixed stock. Foremost among these tribes were the Arapaho, Cheyenne and Pawnee in the northern part and the Apache, Kiowa and some minor tribes farther to the south. All these Indians were skilful hunters, vindictive in disposition and ready to declare war upon the slightest provocation.

West of the Plains Indians dwelt the Shoshonean family, the principal tribes of which were the Bannock, Comanche, Shoshone (or Snake) and Ute. In the extent of territory claimed, this group was second only to the Algonquian, though numerically it was one of the smallest on the continent.

Farther to the southward, in what are now the states of Arkansas and Louisiana was the Caddoan group, and scattered over other parts of the country were numerous small, independent tribes which in all probability had separated from some of the great families, but who, at the time they first came in contact with the white race, claimed kinship with none. These minor tribes were generally inferior in numbers, often nomadic in their habits, and consequently are of little importance historically.

Such, in a general way, was the distribution of the Indian tribes when the white race began the work of exploring America. In a history of this nature it is not the design to attempt an extended account of the Indian race as a whole, but to notice only those tribes whose history is more or less intimately connected with the territory comprising the State of Utah.

THE SHOSHONE

The Shoshone (or Shoshoni) is the leading tribe of the Shoshonean family and the one from which the family derives its name, which means "People of the high land," originating no doubt from the fact that these Indians occupied the country along the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains, also certain districts west of the divide. Some of the explorers and travelers in the West called them the "Rocky Mountain Indians" and others the "Snake Indians." The first white men to give any account of the Shoshone were Lewis and Clark, who came upon a band of them in Western Montana while on

the expedition to the Pacific coast. The explorers called them Snakes, and in the journal of the Lewis and Clark expedition frequent mention is made of the Snake woman Sac-a-jawea (the bird woman), who acted as guide from the headwaters of the Missouri to the source of the Columbia River. From this woman and others of the tribe, Lewis and Clark learned that the Shoshone inhabited or claimed the country now included in western Wyoming and Montana, northern Utah, southern Idaho, northeastern Nevada and eastern Oregon. Those living along the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains owned ponies and hunted the buffalo, but they seldom ventured far from their mountain homes for fear of the warlike tribes of the plains. Those having no ponies were called "Shoshoko" (walkers), and as they could not participate in the buffalo hunts, but lived largely upon roots and plants, they were also known as "Diggers."

A Shoshone tradition says that many years ago they inhabited a country far to the southward, where the rivers were filled with monsters (from their description these monsters are believed to have been alligators). Consequently when a Shoshone comes to a strange river in his wanderings, before attempting to cross it he offers a brief prayer to the alligators that may be in it to spare his life. After leaving that southern country they came to the Rocky Mountains, where they had dwelt for more than a generation before the first white trappers and traders came into their country. During that period they had been engaged in frequent wars with the Sioux, Crow, Cheyenne, Arapaho and other plains tribes.

The Shoshone were superstitious, with a firm belief in ghosts, fairies, little demons, etc. They also believed in a demon of bad luck, who resembled a short, stocky human being dressed in goatskin clothing, and who carried a quiver always filled with invisible arrows. Any one shot with one of these invisible arrows did not die, but was certain to suffer a reverse of health or fortune. If a horse went lame, or some member of the family fell ill, it was considered proof positive that an invisible arrow had done its work, and the only way to obtain relief was to remove to another part of the country.

On the other hand, as every poison has its antidote, to hear a coyote howl, especially at full moon, was an omen of good luck. If a family removing at such a time to another place, to get rid of the evil influence of the invisible arrow, was fortunate enough to hear the howl of a coyote, the head of the family would immediately give the order to return to the old home, confident that the spell was broken.

There is no positive evidence that the Shoshone tribe proper ever had a permanent habitation in what is now the State of Utah, but that they claimed a large tract of country in the northern portion of the state is shown by the Treaty of Fort Bridger, an account of which is given further on in this chapter. Several kindred tribes belonging to the Shoshonean family inhabited various sections of the state, the most important of which is

THE UTE

The Shoshonean division coming under the general name of "Ute" was divided into a number of subordinate tribes, most of which were in turn divided into small bands. Their earliest known habitat embraced the territory now comprising central and western Colorado, eastern Utah, including the eastern part of the Great Salt Lake Valley, and extending southward into New Mexico. In the northeastern part of Utah, one of these subordinate tribes called the Uinta Utes intermarried freely with the Bannock and Shoshone Indians, and those dwelling farther south intermarried with the Apache until they practically became a part of that tribe, though still retaining their old name.

According to their traditions, they were among the first Indians to come into possession of ponies, which intensified their naturally aggressive character, and they were for many years noted for being a warlike people. Seven of the Utah tribes were at one time united in a confederacy under Chief Ta-wai (commonly called "Tabby"), and while the confederacy existed it enjoyed immunity from attacks by other tribes.

THE PAIUTE

The term Paiute—also written Piute, Pyute and Pah Ute—is involved in considerable confusion and has been applied, without discrimination, at one time or another to various tribes of Shoshonean origin inhabiting a wide range of country in Nevada, eastern and central Utah, northern Arizona, southern Idaho, eastern Oregon, and the eastern and southern portions of California. Maj. J. W. Powell, of the United States Bureau of Ethnology, says the name belongs exclusively to the Corn Creek Indians of southwestern Utah and the adjoining sections of Arizona and Nevada.

As to the origin of the name, most writers agree that the word "Pah," in the language of the tribe signifies "water," hence the name

Pah Ute (or Paiute) means "Water Ute" and indicates that these Indians once occupied the country in the vicinity of the Great Salt Lake. The principal subdivisions of the tribe were the Tantawat, Shivwitz, and one that became affiliated with the Navajo.

The principal chiefs of the Paiute tribe in early days were Natchez and Winnemucca. A city on the Humboldt River in northern Nevada bears the name of the latter. As a rule the Paiute were peaceable and inclined to be on friendly terms with the whites, though in the early '60s they came in hostile contact with the miners and settlers, who they thought were trespassing on their domain.

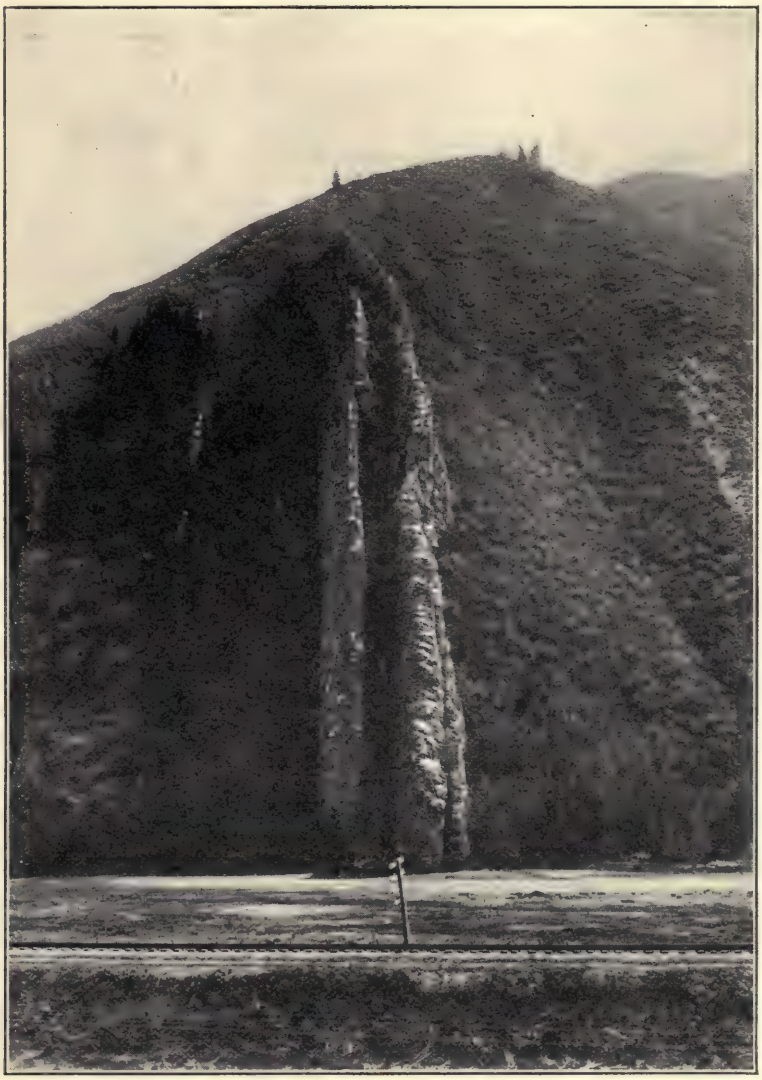
THE GOSIUTE

This subordinate tribe of the Shoshonean group derived its name from one of its early chiefs called Go-ship, and some of the early writers on the native tribes allude to them as Goship Utes, Goshutes or Goshoots. Originally the tribe was composed of five distinct bands, viz: The Pagayuet, the Pierruiat, the Torountogat, the Turuwint and the Unkagarit. These bands lived together in the region west of the Great Salt Lake, extending as far southward as the present Juab County.

The Gosiute was one of the few Shoshonean tribes that engaged in agriculture, their principal villages being located near the streams, where there was arable land, and there is a tradition that they practiced irrigation in a crude way. Many of them were converted to the Mormon faith by missionaries. It is a matter of record that in June, 1874, their interpreter, William Lee, baptized about one hundred of them in Deep Creek, in the southwestern part of Tooele County.

THE NAVAJO

Ethnologists differ in their opinions regarding the origin of this tribe. The most generally accepted theory is that the Navajo belong to the Atahapascan family, whose original habitat was north of the forty-ninth parallel of north latitude. According to tradition, the family became divided into three groups in the latter part of the Sixteenth Century. One of these groups continued to occupy their old home, in what are now the British Provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan; the second crossed over the Rocky Mountains and took up their abode on the Pacific slope; and the third, composed chiefly



DEVIL'S SLIDE IN WEBER CANYON, ABOUT FORTY MILES EAST OF OGDEN

of the Apache and Navajo, wandered southward into the country along and south of the San Juan River.

A Navajo legend says the first clan of the tribe was created by the Great Spirit in Arizona or Utah, about two hundred and fifty years before the Spaniards came into the territory, that people had lived upon the earth before that time, but they had all been destroyed by demons and monsters as a punishment for their wickedness.

F. W. Hodge, of the United States Bureau of Ethnology, advanced the theory some years ago that the tribe is of composite origin, small groups of Athapascan Indians wending their way into Utah, Arizona and New Mexico, mingling with other tribes there until a new nation was formed. He says the term "Navajo" was given to these Indians by the Spaniards, and that the tribal name was "Di-ne," meaning "the real people."

These Indians were known to the Spaniards early in the Seventeenth Century. Fray Alonso de Benavides, in a memorial letter to Philip IV in 1630, refers to them as the "Apache de Navajo" and says the name means "great seed sowings," or "great fields," indicating that they had some knowledge of agriculture.

In 1846 Col. Alexander W. Doniphan led an expedition into the Navajo country and on November 22d of that year concluded a treaty of peace with the chiefs of the tribe, but it was not lasting. Three years later, when the United States took possession of the southwestern country at the close of the Mexican war, the Navajo was engaged in a war with the Pueblo Indians. Col. John M. Washington led another expedition into their country and on September 9, 1849, made another treaty of peace, but, like its predecessor, it was soon broken. In 1863 Col. "Kit" Carson made a raid upon the Navajo, killed many of their sheep and took most of the men captive to Fort Sumner, where they remained prisoners of war until 1867. The loss of their sheep left the Navajo without their principal means of support and the four years from 1863 to 1867 were years of great privation. Then the prisoners were released, their country was restored and a new supply of sheep was given to them by the United States Government.

At one time the Navajo tribe was one of the most powerful in the Southwest, numbering about twenty-five thousand. The women were taught the use of the loom by the Pueblo women and soon surpassed their teachers in the art of weaving. The Navajo blanket is still a highly prized article in many civilized homes.

OTHER TRIBES

In addition to the Shoshone, Navajo and the various Ute bands that dwelt in or claimed territory within the present limits of Utah, the Apache occasionally extended their hunting expeditions into the Green and Grand River valleys, and the Comanche (tribal name Nu-ma) traditions tell how that tribe, once one of the most powerful of the Shoshonean group, lived west of the mountains in what are now the states of Arizona, New Mexico and Utah. That must have been many years ago, as no authentic record has been found to show that either the Apache or Comanche ever had a permanent habitation in Utah.

DISPOSSESSING THE INDIAN

Scarcely had the first white settlements in America been planted, when the work of driving the native red man from his accustomed haunts was commenced. Often the colonists went through with the "pleasing fiction" of formally purchasing the land from the Indian occupants. The Indian knew nothing of commercial transactions or relative values, and the white man frequently took advantage of his ignorance to obtain large tracts of valuable land in exchange for a few insignificant trinkets or gewgaws that appealed to the savage's fancy. Such bargains were not always lasting and volumes have been written of the bloody wars that followed the Indian's repudiation of his contracts. Much of the trouble in this respect experienced by the United States grew out of the policies adopted by the European nations in dealing with the natives.

When Cortez was commissioned captain-general of New Spain (Mexico) in 1529, he was directed to "give special attention to the conversion of the Indians; to see that no Indians be given to the Spaniards as servants; that they pay such tribute to His Majesty as they can easily afford; that there shall be a good correspondence between the Spaniards and the natives, and that no wrong shall be offered the latter either in their goods, families or persons."

Notwithstanding these explicit instructions from the Spanish Government, during the conquest of Mexico and Central America the treatment of the natives was distinguished by its cruelty, many of them being captured and forced to work in the mines as slaves. Don Sebastian Ramirez, bishop and acting governor after Cortez, made an honest effort to carry out the humane orders of the commission.

Antonio de Herrera says that under his administration "the country was much improved and all things carried on with equity, to the general satisfaction of all good men." But the Spanish authorities never accepted the idea that the Indians owned all the land. That part actually occupied by them, or that might be necessary to supply their wants, was conceded to them, all the rest of the land belonging to Spain by right of discovery, and the policy of dealing with the natives was based upon this theory.

The English policy treated the Indians as barbarians and in making land grants the crown ignored any claim they might make to the soil. The "Great Patent of New England," issued to the Plymouth Company in 1620, embraced all the land "from 40° to 48° north latitude and from sea to sea," and made no allusion whatever to the Indian title. In a vague way this "Great Patent" included all that part of Utah lying north of the fortieth parallel of latitude. In the charter granted by Charles I to Lord Baltimore, the grantee was given authority to "collect troops, wage war on the 'barbarians' and other enemies who may make incursions into the settlements, and to pursue them even beyond the limits of their province, and if God shall grant it, to vanquish and captivate them; and the captives to put to death, or, according to their discretion, to save."

In fact, nearly all the charters granted by the English crown to companies or individuals, giving them lands in America, contained similar provisions. This policy was largely responsible for most of the Indian wars in the English colonies and the early troubles with the Indians after the independence of the United States was established.

The French had no settled policy regarding the title to the land. In the letters patent given by Louis XV to the Western Company in August, 1717, was the following provision:

"Section IV—The said company shall be free, in the said granted lands to negotiate and make alliance with all the nations of the land, except those which are dependent on the other powers of Europe; she may agree with them on such conditions as she may think fit, to settle among them, and trade freely with them, and in case they insult her she may declare war against them, attack them or defend herself by means of arms, and negotiate with them for peace or a truce."

In this section it will be noticed there is nothing said about the acquisition of lands. As a matter of fact the French cared but little for the absolute title to the lands, the principal object being the con-

trol of the fur trade. The friendship and good will of the natives were therefore of more importance than the title to the land without that friendship. The trading post did not require a large tract of land, and outside of the site of the trading house and perhaps a small garden, the Indians were never molested in their possession. Nor did the French become the absolute owners of the small tracts at the trading posts. In case the post was abandoned or removed to another place, the site reverted to the Indian owners. Under such a liberal policy it is not surprising that the French traders were nearly always on friendly terms with the natives.

All the nations of Europe which made discoveries and acquired territory in America, asserted in themselves and recognized in others the exclusive right of the discoverer to claim and appropriate the lands claimed and occupied by the Indians. Says Parkman: "Spanish civilization crushed the Indian; English civilization scorned and neglected him; French civilization embraced and cherished him."

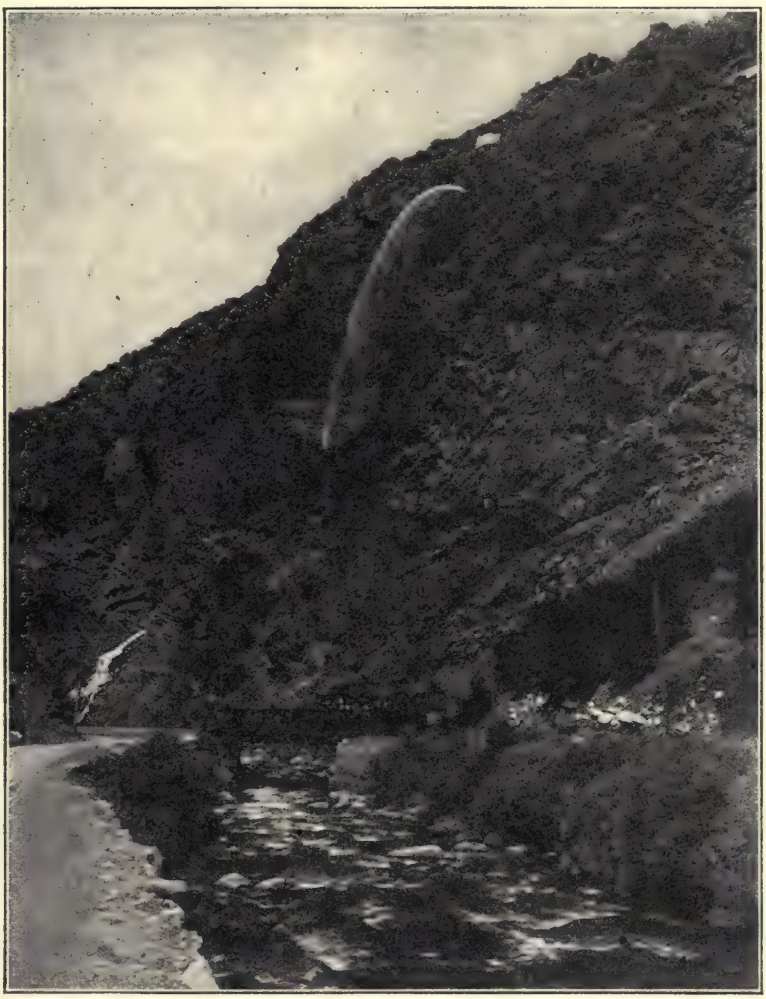
THE UNITED STATES POLICY

The early colonies in this country adhered to the policy of the European nation to which they acknowledged allegiance. By the treaty of September 3, 1783, which ended the Revolutionary war, all the rights and powers of Great Britain descended to the United States, which soon began the work of modifying the Indian policy of the mother country. The Articles of Confederation, the first organic law adopted by the American Republic, contained the provision that:

"The United States in Congress assembled shall have the sole and exclusive right and power of regulating the trade and managing all affairs with the Indians not members of any of the states, provided that the legislative right of any state within its own limits be not infringed or violated."

On March 1, 1793, President Washington approved an act to regulate trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes, in which it was expressly stipulated: "That no purchase or grant of lands, or any title or claim thereto, from any Indians, or nation or tribe of Indians, within the bounds of the United States, shall be of any validity, in law or equity, unless the same be made by a treaty or convention entered into pursuant to the constitution."

The penalty for each violation of this act was a fine of $1,000 and imprisonment not exceeding twelve months. With amendments from time to time, this law constituted the basis of all relations with the



WATERFALL IN OGDEN CANYON

Indians of the country until it was repealed by the passage of the act of March 3, 1871. Cyrus Thomas, of the United States Bureau of Ethnology, says: "By the act of March 3, 1871, the legal fiction of recognizing the tribes as independent nations, with which the United States could enter into solemn treaty, was, after it had continued for nearly one hundred years, finally done away with. The effect of this act was to bring under the immediate control of Congress the transactions with the Indians and reduce to simple agreements what had before been accomplished by solemn treaties."

The first treaties made by the United States with the Indian tribes were merely treaties of peace and friendship. On August 3, 1795, a great council was held at Greenville, Ohio, at which time the Miami, Pottawatomi and associated tribes ceded to the United States certain lands in Ohio and Indiana for military posts and roads. This was the first cession of lands made to the United States by Indians after the ratification of the Federal Constitution. A little later the Delaware Indians ceded a portion of their domain for settlement by the white people. From that time treaty after treaty followed, each extending the white man's territory farther to the westward until about the middle of the nineteenth century, when his progress reached the State of Utah.

TREATY OF 1849

The first treaty to be negotiated with any of the Utah tribes was the one concluded on December 30, 1849, with certain bands of the Ute Indians. Utah had been settled two years before and this treaty was simply one of peace and friendship, though provision was made that reservations might be established for the bands that joined in making the treaty, should occasion require. Under this provision four reservations were defined by the Indian agents during the next ten years, to wit: The Spanish Fork, Corn Creek, San Pete and Deep Creek reservations.

The Spanish Fork reservation was situated on the shore of Utah Lake, about ten miles southwest of the present City of Provo, and was the smallest of the four. The Corn Creek reservation was ten miles in extent from east to west and twelve miles from north to south, the northeast corner being near the present Town of Fillmore. The San Pete reservation was located in the southern part of the county of that name, the fourth standard parallel south forming the southern boundary and one-third of it lying west of the Salt Lake meridian. The

present Town of Gunnison was almost on the eastern border. The Deep Creek reservation, as its name indicates, was situated in the Deep Creek Valley, not far from the Nevada line and in the southwestern part of Tooele County. This reservation was set apart by Indian Agent Jarvis for the Gosiute band in 1859. The other three had previously been established by Garland Hurt, while Indian agent, for other Ute bands.

These four reserves, aggregating 291,480 acres, were ordered to be sold by act of Congress, approved on May 5, 1864, and brought 62½ cents per acre.

EXECUTIVE ORDER OF 1861

By an executive order issued on October 3, 1861, President Abraham Lincoln set apart a reservation for various bands of Ute Indians, said reservation to include the "entire valley of the Uinta River within Utah Territory, extending on both sides of said river to the crest of the first range of contiguous mountains on each side." This order was subsequently approved by four acts of Congress, the last under date of May 24, 1868.

The bands for which this reservation was established were the Pah Vant, Pi-ede, San Pitche, Seuvarit, Timpanoy and Uinta and some of lesser importance. The remainder of the country claimed by these bands was afterward taken possession of by the United States without formal treaty or purchase. The reservation established by this order extended from the Uinta Mountains on the north to the divide south of the Strawberry River, and from the Wasatch Mountains on the west to the first range of hills east of the Uinta River. The lands that passed into the hands of the United States included the triangle immediately east of the reservation, bounded by the Green River on the east, the Uinta Mountains on the north, and the first range of hills east of the Uinta River on the west; also a large tract of country south of the reservation extending to the western and southern boundaries of Utah, including the greater part of Juab County, all the counties of Carbon, Emery, Millard, Sanpete, Sevier and Wayne, and the eastern portions of Garfield and Kane.

FIRST SHOSHONE TREATY

On October 1, 1863, a treaty was concluded with the western bands of Shoshone and Bannock Indians by which those tribes ceded to the United States a large tract of their country, "bounded on the north

by the Wong-go-ga-da Mountains and the Shoshone River Valley; on the east by the Po-ho-no-be, or Steptoe, Valley and the Great Salt Lake Valley; on the south by the Wi-co-bah Mountains and the Colorado Desert, and on the west by the Su-non-to-yah or Smith Creek Mountains."

The tract thus ceded extended into Nevada, California, Utah, Idaho and Oregon. That part of the cession in Utah embraced the territory west of a line drawn from northwest to southeast through the center of the Great Salt Lake, the southern boundary being fixed by a line drawn from the southern shore of Great Salt Lake near the present Town of Garfield to the western boundary of the state. It included the western half of Boxelder County and a strip about fifteen miles wide across the northern part of Tooele County.

In taking possession of the ceded lands, the United States entered into no formal agreement to pay the Indians a stipulated price therefor, assuming the right to satisfy their claims by assigning to them such reservations as might appear necessary and supplying them with food, blankets, etc. The President of the United States was authorized to establish reservations in accordance with the terms of the treaty "when deemed advisable." Under this provision, President Grant established the Lemhi Reservation (in Idaho) on February 12, 1875; President Hayes established the Duck Valley Reservation by executive order on April 16, 1877, and the Carlin Farms Reservation on May 10, 1877. Neither of these reservations was in Utah.

THE GOSIUTE TREATY

On October 12, 1863, commissioners of the United States met with the chiefs of the Gosiute and certain bands of Shoshone Indians at Tuilla (Tooele) Valley, Utah Territory, and negotiated a treaty by which those tribes ceded certain described lands in Utah and Nevada. That portion of the cession within the Territory of Utah lay immediately south of the Shoshone lands ceded eleven days before and included the greater part of Tooele County and a little of the northern part of Juab, extending from the Uinta Reservation as established by the executive order of October 3, 1861, to the western boundary of the territory.

This region was claimed by the Gosiute band and the only part taken by the Shoshone chiefs was to acquiesce in the relinquishment of the lands to the United States. The President was authorized to establish a reservation for the Gosiute band, but it was not until ten

years later that President Grant set apart a reservation on the Moapa River, in Nevada.

TREATY OF 1865

A treaty was concluded by Superintendent Irish on June 8, 1865, with certain various bands of Ute Indians, by which they ceded all claim to lands in Utah except the Uinta Valley Reserve, extending from the Uinta Mountains to the first watershed south of the Duchesne River. This treaty merely approved the executive order of October 3, 1861, which extinguished the Indian title to about one-third of the State of Utah. Although it was not ratified by Congress, the Indians generally observed the conditions and, except in rare instances, did not disturb the white man in his possession.

TREATY OF MARCH 2, 1868

Early in the year 1868 a number of Ute chiefs were invited to Washington, D. C., by the secretary of the interior, and there on the 2d of March, a treaty was concluded by which the Capote, Grand River, Muache, Tabeguache, Uinta, Winnemucca and Yampa Ute bands ceded to the United States a large tract of their country lying in Colorado and Utah. That part of the cession in Utah included all the country east of the Grand River and north of the San Juan River.

A treaty had previously been concluded with the Tabeguache band on October 7, 1863, at Conejos, Colo., under the provisions of which that band relinquished its claim to this same territory and accepted a reservation in Colorado. After the treaty of March 2, 1868, that reservation was enlarged for the accommodation of the other bands.

TREATY OF FORT BRIDGER

In the spring of 1868 the United States Government appointed Gen. W. T. Sherman, Geo. A. H. Terry, Gen. C. C. Augur and Gen. W. S. Harney to visit various Indian tribes in the Rocky Mountain country and if possible negotiate treaties by which said tribes would agree to occupy reservations and relinquish claim to the large tracts of country claimed by them. After negotiating treaties with several tribes in Wyoming and Montana, the commissioners summoned the chiefs of the Shoshone and Bannock Indians to council at Fort Bridger, Wyo. There on July 3, 1868, a treaty was concluded by which the associated tribes agreed to cede to the United States all

their lands in Wyoming, Utah and southeastern Idaho except reservations on the Wind River in Wyoming and at Fort Hall, Idaho.

The Indian lands in Utah ceded by this treaty embrace all that section of the state north of the Uinta Mountains and extending westward to the cession of October 1, 1863. They included that part of Uinta County north of the Uinta Mountains; all of Summit, Morgan, Rich, Cache, Davis and Weber counties, the greater part of Salt Lake County and the eastern half of Boxelder. The first settlements in Utah were made in this section twenty years before, but the Indian title was not officially extinguished until the treaty of Fort Bridger. This was the last treaty with the Indian tribes of the West before the enactment of the law of March 3, 1871.

EXECUTIVE ORDER OF 1873

By an executive order dated March 12, 1873, President Grant defined the boundaries of a reservation on the Moapa River, in Nevada, for the Gosiute and certain bands of Paiute Indians. This reservation was all south of 37° north latitude and was not satisfactory to the Indians. The executive order of March 12, 1873, was therefore modified by a new order dated February 12, 1874, which established a new reservation, including southwestern Utah, southeastern Nevada and northwestern Arizona, and the remainder of the Paiute lands became the property of the United States without formal purchase.

That part of the reservation in Utah included the counties of Beaver, Iron and Washington, and the western parts of Garfield and Kane. By subsequent agreements all this territory has passed into the hands of the United States, except the little Shivwitz Reservation of one congressional township of land, situated on both sides of the Santa Clara River, in the southwestern part of Washington County.

UNCOMPAHGRE RESERVATION

An agreement was made with the White River Ute band on March 6, 1880, in which they ceded certain lands to the United States and accepted a home upon the Uinta Reservation in Utah. It was soon discovered that the reservation did not contain sufficient agricultural land for the use of the increased Indian population, and on January 5, 1882, President Arthur issued his executive order establishing the Uncompahgre Reservation with the following boundaries: "Beginning at the southeast corner of township 6, range 25 east, Salt Lake meridian; thence west to the southwest corner of township 6, range

24; thence north along the range line to the northwest corner of said township 6, range 24; thence west along the first standard parallel south of the Salt Lake base line to a point where said standard parallel will, when extended, intersect the eastern boundary of the Uinta Reservation as established by C. L. DuBois, United States deputy surveyor, under his contract dated August 30, 1875; thence along said boundary southeasterly to the Green River; thence down the west bank of the Green River to the point where the southern boundary of said Uinta Reservation, as surveyed by DuBois, intersects said river; thence northwesterly with the southern boundary of said reservation to a point where the line between ranges 16 and 17 east, Salt Lake meridian, will, when surveyed, intersect said southern boundary; thence south between said ranges 16 and 17 east, to the third standard parallel south; thence east along said third standard parallel to the eastern boundary of Utah Territory; thence north along said boundary to a point due east of the place of beginning; thence due west to the place of beginning."

The Uncompahgre Reserve as thus established embraced practically the southern half of Uinta County as at present constituted. By an executive order dated September 1, 1887, President Cleveland set apart the Fort Duchesne Military Reservation—"Beginning at a point two miles due north of the flagstaff of Fort Duchesne, Utah Territory, and running thence due west one mile to the northwest corner; thence due south three miles to the southwest corner; thence due east two miles to the southeast corner; thence due north three miles to the northeast corner; thence due west one mile to the place of beginning, and containing six square miles."

By an act of Congress, approved on May 24, 1888, a small triangular tract of the Uinta Reservation lying directly east of the Fort Duchesne Reserve was restored to the public domain, a considerable part was allotted to the Indians in severalty, over one million acres were set apart as forest reserves, and another million acres were opened to homestead entry. Of the Uncompahgre reservation, an act of Congress, approved on June 7, 1897, allotted 12,540 acres in severalty to the Indian inhabitants and the remainder of the reservation was restored to the public domain.

NAVAJO TREATIES

As early as July 18, 1855, Superintendent Merriwether concluded a treaty with the Navajo tribe, by which a portion of the country

claimed by them was ceded to the United States, but his action failed to meet the approval of Congress. The Navajo at that time claimed all the country between the Colorado River and Rio Grande, including New Mexico, nearly all of Arizona and a little of southeastern Utah, that portion south of the San Juan River and east of the Colorado.

During the next three years the Navajo were at war the greater part of the time with some of the adjacent tribes. On December 25, 1858, Colonel Bonneville and Superintendent Collins negotiated a treaty of peace between the Navajo and their Indian neighbors, defining the boundaries of the Navajo territory, etc., but this treaty was not ratified by Congress.

In the early part of this chapter mention is made of the raid of Col. "Kit" Carson into the Navajo country in 1863 and the capture of many of the warriors who were held prisoners for about four years. Late in the year 1867 the prisoners were released and on June 1, 1868, a treaty was concluded with the chiefs and head men of the tribe, at Fort Sumner, N. M. In this treaty the United States agreed to furnish the Navajo a new supply of sheep on condition that they would accept and remain upon a reservation in Arizona, New Mexico and Utah.

By an executive order dated May 17, 1884, President Arthur included in the Navajo Reservation all that part of Utah lying south of the San Juan River and east of the Colorado River. This order was modified by one issued by President Harrison on November 21, 1892, restoring that part of the reservation in Utah west of 110° west longitude to the public domain. This order left the reservation bounded on the north by the San Juan River to the mouth of Montezuma Creek and thence by a straight line running due east to the eastern boundary of Utah; on the east and south by the state lines, and on the west by the meridian of 110° west longitude. The Navajo Reservation and the little Shivwitz Reservation in Washington County are now the only Indian reservations in Utah.

CHAPTER III

THE STRUGGLE FOR ADMISSION

UTAH IN MEXICAN TERRITORY—FIRST MOVE FOR STATEHOOD—STATE OF DESERET—THE SECOND EFFORT—THE THIRD CONSTITUTION—THE CONSTITUTION OF 1872—THE FIFTH EFFORT—THE SIXTH CONSTITUTION—SUCCESS AT LAST—ENABLING ACT—ELECTION OF DELEGATES — CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION — THE ELECTION — PROCLAMATION OF ADMISSION—CONDITIONS IN 1895.

At the time the first settlement in Utah was established at Salt Lake City in 1847 the territory comprising the state formed a part of the Mexican possessions. On February 2, 1848, the Mexican war was concluded by the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo (a small suburb of the City of Mexico), by which all the territory held by Mexico north of the Rio Grande was ceded to the United States. The ceded territory included the present states of Arizona, California, Nevada, New Mexico and Utah, the western part of Colorado and the southwestern portion of Wyoming. Almost immediately after the United States came into possession the people of Utah began their first movement for admission into the Union as a state, thus inaugurating a struggle for statehood that lasted for nearly half a century before their efforts were crowned with success.

On Thursday, March 8, 1849, a convention met in Salt Lake City to consider the question of petitioning Congress for admission and remained in session for three days. Soon after the convention was organized, Albert Carrington, Joseph L. Heywood, William W. Phelps, John Taylor, Charles C. Rich, David Fullmer, John S. Fullmer, Erastus Snow, John M. Bernhisel and Parley P. Pratt were appointed a committee to draft a constitution for a state government and report the same to the convention. Judging by the short time consumed by the committee in its deliberations, it would appear that

the document had been prepared in advance, as the draft of the proposed constitution was submitted to the convention within a few hours after the committee was appointed. It was debated in the convention during the afternoon of the 8th, all day of the 9th, and was adopted on the 10th, the name of "Deseret" being chosen for the proposed state.

An election was then held on Monday, March 12, 1849, for officers of the provisional government of the new state. At this election Brigham Young was chosen governor; Willard Richards, secretary; N. K. Whitney, treasurer; Heber C. Kimball, chief justice; John Taylor and N. K. Whitney, associate justices; Daniel H. Wells, attorney-general; Horace S. Eldredge, marshal; Albert Carrington, assessor and collector of taxes; Joseph L. Heywood, surveyor of highways. Almon W. Babbitt was then selected as a delegate and sent to Washington with the petition to Congress asking for the passage of an act admitting the "State of Deseret" into the Union. Mr. Babbitt was courteously received by Congress, though the petition was finally denied, and thus ended in failure the first attempt to secure admission to statehood.

TERRITORY OF UTAH

In the discussion of the petition presented by Mr. Babbitt it was made plain that the people of Utah were in need of and entitled to some form of civil government and on September 9, 1850, immediately following the denial of the petition, President Millard Fillmore approved the act providing for the organization of the Territory of Utah with the following boundaries: On the north by the Territory of Oregon; on the east by the summit of the Rocky Mountains; on the south by the thirty-seventh parallel of north latitude; and on the west by the state of California. The area included within these boundaries was approximately 225,000 square miles, embracing all the present state of Utah and Nevada, the western part of Colorado and the southwest corner of Wyoming.

On September 20, 1850, President Fillmore appointed Brigham Young governor; Broughton D. Harris, of Vermont, secretary; Joseph Buffington, of Pennsylvania, chief justice; Perry C. Brocchus, of Alabama, and Zerubbabel Snow, of Ohio, associate justices; Seth M. Blair, of Utah, United States attorney; and Joseph L. Heywood, of Utah, United States marshal. News of the organization of the territory and the appointment of territorial officers did not



EAST FIRST SOUTH STREET, SALT LAKE CITY, FROM MAIN STREET, IN THE EARLY '70s



CORNER OF MAIN AND FIRST SOUTH STREETS, SALT LAKE CITY, IN 1865. THE BUILDING NEXT TO BASSETT & ROBERTS ON THE RIGHT IS NOW THE UTAH STATE NATIONAL BANK

reach Salt Lake City until January 27, 1851, and on the 3d of February Brigham Young took the oath of office as governor.

In the meantime the people of Utah had elected members of a provisional Legislature of the "State of Deseret," which body met for the first time on Monday, July 2, 1849. The sessions of this Legislature continued until April 5, 1851, when it was finally dissolved. On March 28, 1851, a few days before the adjournment sine die, the Legislature adopted resolutions expressing good feeling on the part of the people of Utah toward the United States Government for the organization of the territory. The first Legislature of Utah Territory convened in Salt Lake City on Monday, September 22, 1851, and organized by electing Heber C. Kimball president of the council, and William W. Phelps speaker of the house.

THE SECOND EFFORT

For five years the people lived under the territorial form of government, apparently contented with their lot, before another effort was made to secure the admission of Utah as a state. On March 17, 1856, a constitutional convention assembled in the old council house, on the corner of Main and South Temple streets, Salt Lake City, and organized by the election of the following officers: J. M. Grant, president; Thomas Bullock, secretary; J. Grimshaw, assistant secretary; R. T. Burton, sergeant at arms; W. C. Staines, messenger; Thomas Hall, doorkeeper; G. D. Watt and J. V. Long, reporters.

The convention held daily sessions until March 27, 1856, when a constitution was unanimously adopted and the name of "Deseret" was again selected for the proposed state. A memorial to Congress was also adopted and John Taylor and George A. Smith were appointed delegates to present the constitution and memorial to Congress. They proceeded to Washington, where they were given a hearing, but Congress declined to grant the petition for admission and Utah continued as a territory.

THE THIRD CONSTITUTION

The third constitutional convention assembled in Salt Lake City on Monday, January 20, 1862. Daniel H. Wells was chosen to preside; William Clayton was elected secretary; Patrick Lynch and Robert L. Campbell, assistant secretaries; Robert T. Burton, sergeant-at-arms; John W. Woolley, doorkeeper; James F. Allred,

assistant doorkeeper; Andrew Cunningham, foreman; David P. Kimball and Henry Heath, messengers; Joseph Young, chaplain. After a session of three days a constitution was adopted on the 23d and provision made for submitting it to the people at an election to be held on March 3, 1862. A memorial to Congress praying for admission was likewise adopted and William H. Hooper and George Q. Cannon were elected delegates to carry the constitution and memorial to Washington and present them to Congress. The name "Deseret" was once more suggested for the new state.

Messrs. Cannon and Hooper went to Washington, where they labored early and late for the fruition of their hopes, but without avail. The constitution and memorial were referred to the committee on territories in both the house and senate and were never reported back for action. At the election in Utah on March 3, 1862, the constitution was unanimously ratified by the people; Brigham Young was elected governor; Heber C. Kimball, lieutenant-governor, and John M. Bernhisel, delegate to Congress.

Subsequently, at an adjourned session of the Legislature, the complement of state officers was completed by the election of the following: William H. Hooper and George Q. Cannon, United States senators; Daniel H. Wells, secretary of state; William Clayton, state auditor; David O. Calder, state treasurer; Aurelius Miner, attorney-general; Elias Smith, chief justice; Zerubbabel Snow and Seth M. Blair, associate justices. It was hoped by the advocates of statehood that the results of this election and the action of the Legislature, by showing the unanimity of the people of the territory, would have an influence upon Congress, but the Civil war was then in progress and Congress failed to act, as above stated.

In January, 1867, the war being over, the Territorial Legislature passed an act providing for a special election to be held on the first Monday in February following, at which a representative in Congress for the State of Deseret should be chosen and the constitution of 1862, with certain amendments thereto, should be submitted to the people for their ratification or rejection. The principal amendment to the constitution was one relating to the western boundary line of Utah, which was fixed to conform to the line as defined when part of Utah's domain was taken to form the Territory of Nevada. At the election some sixteen thousand votes were cast, the amended constitution was approved by a large majority, and William H. Hooper was elected to represent the state in Congress in the event of

its admission. Returns of the election and a copy of the amended constitution were carried to Washington, but Congress declined to confer the state government asked for and Utah again settled down to "the even tenor of her way" as a territory.

CONSTITUTION OF 1872

After the failure of 1867, five years elapsed before the citizens of Utah resumed their fight for statehood. A fourth constitutional convention met in Salt Lake City on February 19, 1872, and organized by electing Gen. E. M. Barnum president. Immediately following the organization, Judge William Haydon addressed the convention, stating that he had been elected a delegate without his consent, and that he was opposed to the admission of Utah at that time, and concluded his remarks by moving that the convention adjourn sine die. This motion was discussed for three days, when it was voted down and the convention proceeded with its labors. On March 2, 1872, it adopted a constitution and adjourned. The constitution was ratified by the people on March 18, 1872, by a vote of 25,160 to 365. Thomas Fitch and William H. Hooper were elected United States senators a little later.

George Q. Cannon, Frank Fuller and Thomas Fitch were elected delegates by the convention to go to Washington and coöperate with William H. Hooper, then Utah's delegate in Congress, in the presentation of the constitution and memorial. The constitution was presented to both houses of Congress on April 2, 1872, and referred to appropriate committees, but the final action was unfavorable and the people of Utah were again doomed to disappointment.

THE FIFTH EFFORT

Repeated rebuffs at the hands of Congress chilled the ardor of some of the leaders in the movement for statehood, and another decade was allowed to pass before the efforts in that direction were renewed. On Monday, April 10, 1882, the fifth constitutional convention met in Salt Lake City. The convention was composed of seventy-two delegates, three of whom were women, and every county in the territory was represented. Joseph F. Smith was elected president; L. E. Harrington and Edward Dalton, vice presidents; Arthur Stayner, secretary; L. R. Martineau and Mrs. Elmina S. Taylor, assistant secretaries; B. Y. Hampton, sergeant-at-arms; W. W. Cluff, chaplain.

The convention remained in session until the 27th, when a constitution was adopted by a unanimous vote and this time the name "Utah" was proposed instead of "Deseret." At an election held on May, 22, 1882, the constitution was ratified by the people by a substantial majority and on June 6th following the convention reassembled in Salt Lake City for the purpose of preparing a memorial to Congress. William H. Hooper, David H. Peery, Franklin S. Richards, William D. Johnson, Jr., James Sharp, John T. Caine and William W. Riter were selected as delegates to present the constitution, the returns of the election of May 22nd and the memorial to Congress. The delegates performed their duty and some of them remained in Washington until the adjournment of Congress on August 8, 1882, when they returned to Utah to report another failure. Congress had refused to grant the prayer of the petitioners.

THE SIXTH CONSTITUTION

For about five years the question of admission was permitted to lie dormant, though the subject was frequently discussed by little groups of citizens in all parts of the territory. In the spring of 1887 a number of prominent men issued a call for a constitutional convention to meet in the city hall at Salt Lake City on the last day of June. The convention met at the appointed time with all the counties represented except Garfield, Rich and San Juan. John T. Caine was elected president; E. G. Woolley and J. T. Hammond, vice presidents; Heber M. Wells, secretary; Robert Sloan, assistant secretary; H. S. Cutler, messenger.

Regular sessions were held daily until Wednesday, July 7, 1887, when a constitution was adopted. It contained a provision not found in any of its predecessors, viz: "Bigamy and polygamy being considered incompatible with a republican form of government, each of them is hereby forbidden and declared a misdemeanor," etc.

The name of "Utah" was chosen for the state in the event of its admission, and a memorial was drawn up by J. E. Booth, C. C. Richards, James Sharp, J. F. Wells and Andrew Jensen, a committee appointed for the purpose. This memorial was carried to Washington by Franklin S. Richards, W. W. Riter and E. G. Woolley, who had been appointed by the convention as special delegates to unite their efforts with those of John T. Caine, then delegate in Congress, in urging the passage of an act admitting Utah into the Union. While they were absent on their mission, the constitution was ratified



SALT LAKE CITY IN THE EARLY '60s

by the people by a vote of 13,195 to 504, a rather emphatic notice to Congress that they desired admission, but as in former instances, Congress turned a deaf ear to the appeal and Utah remained a territory.

SUCCESS AT LAST

In each of the six instances above noted, the people of Utah acted upon their own initiative and without the authority of Congress. In the seventh, and what proved to be the successful effort for the acquisition of statehood, the process was reversed. In 1890 the people of the territory divided upon national party lines and Joseph L. Rawlins was elected delegate to the Fifty-third Congress in 1892. Soon after taking his seat he introduced a bill providing for the admission of Utah. This bill (the Enabling Act) passed the house on December 13, 1893, and was sent to the senate, where it was referred to the committee on territories. On May 17, 1894, it was reported back, with certain amendments, and in the amended form was passed by the senate on July 10, 1894. The next day the house concurred in the amendments and the act was approved by President Cleveland on July 16, 1894. Following is the full text of the act:

ENABLING ACT

"An act to enable the people of Utah to form a constitution and State Government, and to be admitted to the Union on an equal footing with the original States.

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the inhabitants of all that part of the area of the United States now constituting the Territory of Utah, as at present described, may become the State of Utah, as hereinafter provided.

"Section 2. That all male citizens of the United States over the age of twenty-one years who have resided in said territory for one year next prior to such election are hereby authorized to vote for and choose delegates to form a convention in said territory. Such delegates shall possess the qualifications of such electors; and the aforesaid convention shall consist of one hundred and seven delegates, apportioned among the several counties within the limits of the proposed state as follows: Beaver County, two delegates; Boxelder County, four delegates; Cache County, eight delegates; Davis County, three delegates; Emery County, three delegates; Garfield

County, one delegate; Grand County, one delegate; Iron County, one delegate; Juab County, three delegates; Kane County, one delegate; Millard County, two delegates; Morgan County, one delegate; Piute County, one delegate; Rich County, one delegate; Salt Lake County, twenty-nine delegates, thus apportioned, to wit: Salt Lake City, first precinct, four delegates; second precinct, six delegates; third precinct, five delegates; fourth precinct, three delegates; fifth precinct, three delegates; all other precincts in said county outside of Salt Lake City, eight delegates; San Juan County, one delegate; San Pete County, seven delegates; Sevier County, three delegates; Summit County, four delegates; Tooele County, two delegates; Uintah County, one delegate; Utah County, twelve delegates; Wasatch County, two delegates; Washington County, two delegates; Wayne County, one delegate, and Weber County, eleven delegates; and the governor of said territory shall, on the first day of August, 1894, issue a proclamation ordering an election of the delegates aforesaid in said territory, to be held on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November following. The board of commissioners known as the Utah Commission is hereby authorized and required to cause a new and complete registration of voters of said territory to be made under the provisions of the laws of the United States and said territory, except that the oath required for registration under said laws shall be so modified as to test the qualifications of the electors prescribed in this act, such new registration to be made as nearly conformable with the laws as may be; and such election for delegates shall be conducted, the returns made, the result ascertained, and the certificate of persons elected to such convention issued in the same manner as is prescribed by the laws of said territory regulating elections of members of the Legislature. Persons possessing the qualifications entitling them to vote for delegates under this act shall be entitled to vote on the ratification or rejection of the constitution, under such rules and regulations as said convention may prescribe, not in conflict with this act.

"Section 3. That the delegates to the convention thus elected shall meet at the seat of government of said territory on the first Monday in March, 1895, and, after organization, shall declare on behalf of the people of said proposed state that they adopt the Constitution of the United States, whereupon the said convention shall be, and is hereby, authorized to form a constitution and state government for said proposed state.

"The constitution shall be republican in form, and make no distinction in civil or political rights on account of race or color, except as to Indians not taxed, and not to be repugnant to the Constitution of the United States and the principles of the Declaration of Independence. And said convention shall provide by ordinance irrevocable without the consent of the United States and the people of said state—

"First, That perfect toleration of religious sentiment shall be secured, and that no inhabitant of said state shall ever be molested in person or property on account of his or her mode of religious worship: Provided, That polygamous or plural marriages are forever prohibited.

"Second, That the people inhabiting said proposed state do agree and declare that they forever disclaim all right and title to the unappropriated public lands lying within the boundaries thereof; and to all lands lying within said limits owned or held by any Indian or Indian tribes; and that until the title thereto shall have been extinguished by the United States, the same shall be and remain subject to the disposition of the United States, and said Indian lands shall remain under the absolute jurisdiction and control of the Congress of the United States; that the lands belonging to the citizens of the United States residing without the said state shall never be taxed at a higher rate than the lands belonging to residents thereof; that no taxes shall be imposed by the state on lands or property therein belonging to or which may hereafter be purchased by the United States or reserved for its use; but nothing herein, or in the ordinance herein provided for, shall preclude the said state from taxing, as other lands are taxed, any lands owned or held by any Indian who has severed his tribal relations and has obtained from the United States or from any person a title thereto by patent or grant, save and except such lands as have been or may be granted to any Indian or Indians under any act of Congress containing a provision exempting the lands thus granted from taxation; but said ordinance shall provide that all such lands shall be exempt from taxation by said state so long and to such extent as such act of Congress may prescribe.

"Third, That the debts and liabilities of said territory, under authority of the legislative assembly thereof, shall be assumed and paid by said state.

"Fourth, That provision shall be made for the establishment and

maintenance of a system of public schools, which shall be open to all the children of said state and free from sectarian control.

"Section 4. That in case a constitution and state government shall be formed in compliance with the provisions of this act, the convention forming the same shall provide by ordinance for submitting said constitution to the people of said state for its ratification or rejection, at an election to be held on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November, 1895, at which election the qualified voters of said proposed state shall vote directly for or against the proposed constitution, and for or against any provisions separately submitted. The return of said election shall be made to the said Utah Commission, who shall cause the same to be canvassed, and if a majority of the votes cast on that question shall be for the constitution, shall certify the result to the President of the United States, together with a statement of the votes cast thereon, and upon separate articles or propositions, and a copy of said constitution, articles, propositions and ordinances. And if the constitution and government of said proposed state are republican in form, and if all the provisions of this act have been complied with in the formation thereof, it shall be the duty of the President of the United States to issue his proclamation announcing the result of said election, and thereupon the proposed State of Utah shall be deemed admitted by Congress into the Union, under and by virtue of this act, on an equal footing with the original states, from and after the date of said proclamation.

"Section 5. That until the next general census, or until otherwise provided by law, said state shall be entitled to one representative in the House of Representatives of the United States, which representative in the Fifty-fourth Congress, together with the governor and other officers provided for in said constitution, may be elected on the same day of the election for the adoption of the constitution; and until said state officers are elected and qualified under the provisions of the constitution, and the state is admitted into the Union, the territorial officers shall continue to discharge the duties of the respective offices in said territory.

"Section 6. That upon the admission of said state into the Union, sections numbered two, sixteen, thirty-two and thirty-six in every township of said proposed state, and where such sections, or any parts thereof, have been sold or otherwise disposed of by or under the authority of any act of Congress, other lands equivalent thereto, in legal subdivisions of not less than one-quarter section, and as con-



EARLY VIEW OF SALT LAKE CITY, SHOWING THE ORIGINAL BEE HIVE HOUSE AND LION HOUSE. TAKEN ABOUT 1859

tiguous as may be to the section in lieu of which the same is taken, are hereby granted to said state for the support of common schools, such indemnity lands to be selected within said state in such manner as the Legislature may provide, with the approval of the secretary of the interior: Provided, That the second, sixteenth, thirty-second and thirty-sixth sections embraced in permanent reservations for national purposes shall not, at any time, be subject to the grants nor to the indemnity provisions of this act, nor shall any lands embraced in Indian, military, or other reservations of any character be subject to the grants or to the indemnity provisions of this act until the reservation shall have been extinguished and such lands be restored to and become a part of the public domain.

"Section 7. That upon the admission of said state into the Union, in accordance with the provisions of this act, one hundred sections of the unappropriated lands within said state to be selected and located in legal subdivisions, as provided in section six of this act, shall be, and are hereby, granted to said state for the purpose of erecting public buildings at the capital of said state, when permanently located, for legislative, executive and judicial purposes.

"Section 8. That lands to the extent of two townships in quantity, authorized by the third section of the act of February 21, 1855, to be reserved for the establishment of the University of Utah, are hereby granted to the State of Utah for university purposes, to be held and used in accordance with the provisions of this section; and any portions of said lands that may not have been selected by said territory may be selected by said state. That in addition to the above, one hundred and ten thousand acres of land, to be selected and located as provided in the foregoing section of this act, and including all saline lands in said state, are hereby granted to said state, for the use of said University, and two hundred thousand acres for the use of an Agricultural College therein. That the proceeds of the sale of said lands, or any portion thereof, shall constitute funds, to be safely invested and held by said state, and the income thereof to be used exclusively for the purposes of such University and College respectively.

"Section 9. That five per centum of the proceeds of the sales of public lands lying within said state, which shall be sold by the United States subsequent to the admission of said state into the Union, after deducting all the expenses incident to the same, shall be paid to the said state, to be used as a permanent fund, the interest of which only

shall be expended for the support of the common schools within said state.

"Section 10. That the proceeds of lands herein granted for educational purposes, except as hereinafter provided, shall constitute a permanent school fund, the interest of which only shall be expended for the support of said schools, and such land shall not be subject to preëmption, homestead entry, or any other entry under the land laws of the United States, whether surveyed or unsurveyed, but shall be surveyed for school purposes only.

"Section 11. The schools, colleges and university provided for in this act shall forever remain under the exclusive control of the state, and no part of the proceeds arising from the sale or disposal of any lands herein granted for educational purposes, or of the income thereof, shall be used for the support of any sectarian or denominational school, college or university.

"Section 12. That in lieu of the grant of land for purposes of internal improvement made to new states by the eighth section of the act of September 4, 1841, which section is hereby repealed as to said state, and in lieu of any claim or demand by the State of Utah under the act of September 28, 1850, and section 2479 of the Revised Statutes, making a grant of swamp and overflowed lands to certain states, which grant, it is hereby declared, is not extended to said State of Utah, the following grants of land are hereby made to said state, for the purpose indicated, namely:

"For the establishment of permanent water reservoirs for irrigating purposes, five hundred thousand acres; for the establishment and maintenance of an insane asylum, one hundred thousand acres; for the establishment and maintenance of a school of mines in connection with the University, one hundred thousand acres; for the establishment and maintenance of a deaf and dumb asylum, one hundred thousand acres; for the establishment and maintenance of a reform school, one hundred thousand acres; for establishment and maintenance of state normal schools, one hundred thousand acres; for the establishment and maintenance of an institution for the blind, one hundred thousand acres; for a miners' hospital for disabled miners, fifty thousand acres. The United States penitentiary near Salt Lake City and all lands and appurtenances connected therewith and set apart and reserved therefor are hereby granted to the State of Utah.

"The said State of Utah shall not be entitled to any further or other grants of land for any purpose than as expressly provided in

this act; and the lands granted by this section shall be held, appropriated and disposed of exclusively for the purposes herein mentioned, in such manner as the Legislature of the state may provide.

"Section 13. That all land granted in quantity or as indemnity by this act shall be selected, under the direction of the secretary of the interior, from the unappropriated public lands within the limits of the State of Utah.

"Section 14. That the State of Utah shall constitute one judicial district, which shall be called the District of Utah, and the circuit and district courts thereof shall be held at the capital of this state for the time being. The judge of said district shall receive a yearly salary of five thousand dollars, payable monthly, and shall reside in his district. There shall be appointed clerks of said courts, who shall keep their offices at the capital of said state. There shall be appointed for said district one district judge, one United States attorney and one United States marshal. The regular terms of said courts shall be held at the place aforesaid on the first Monday in April and the first Monday in November of each year. For judicial purposes, the District of Utah shall be attached to the eighth judicial circuit, and only one grand jury and one petit jury shall be summoned in both of said courts.

"Section 15. That the circuit and district courts for the District of Utah and the judges thereof, respectively, shall possess the same powers and jurisdiction and perform the same duties possessed and required to be performed by the other circuit and district courts and judges of the United States, and shall be governed by the same laws and regulations.

"Section 16. That the marshal, district attorney and clerks of the circuit and district courts of the said District of Utah, and all other officers and other persons performing duty in the administration of justice therein, shall severally possess the powers and perform the duties lawfully possessed and required to be performed by similar officers in other districts of the United States, and shall, for the services they may perform, receive the same fees and compensation allowed by law to other similar officers and persons performing similar duties.

"Section 17. That the convention herein provided for shall have the power to provide, by ordinance, for the transfer of actions, cases, proceedings and matters pending in the supreme or district courts of the Territory of Utah at the time of the admission of the said state

into the Union, to such courts as shall be established under the constitution to be thus formed, or to the circuit or district court of the United States for the District of Utah; and no indictment, action or proceeding shall abate by reason of any change in courts, but shall be proceeded with in the state or United States courts according to the laws thereof, respectively. That all cases of appeal or writ of error heretofore presented and now pending in the Supreme Court of the United States upon any record from the supreme court of said territory, or that may hereafter lawfully be prosecuted upon any record from said court, may be heard and determined by said Supreme Court of the United States; and the mandate of execution or of further proceedings shall be directed by the Supreme Court of the United States to the circuit or district court hereby established within the said state from or to the supreme court of such state, as the nature of the case may require. And the circuit, district and state courts herein named shall, respectively, be the successors of the supreme court of the territory as to all such cases arising within the limits embraced within the jurisdiction of such courts, respectively, with full power to proceed with the same and award mesne or final process therein; and that from all judgments and decrees of the supreme court of the territory, mentioned in this act, in any case arising within the limits of the proposed state prior to admission, the parties to such judgment shall have the same right to prosecute appeals and writs of error to the Supreme Court of the United States as they shall have had by law prior to the admission of said state into the Union.

"Section 18. That the sum of thirty thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to said territory for defraying the expenses of said convention and for the payment of the members thereof, under the same rules and regulations and at the same rates as are now provided by law for the payment of the territorial Legislature.

"Section 19. That the constitutional convention may, by ordinance, provide for the election of officers for a full state government, including members of the Legislature and representative in the Fifty-fourth Congress, at the time for the election for the ratification or rejection of the constitution; but the said state government shall remain in abeyance until the state shall be admitted into the Union as proposed by this act. In case the constitution of the state shall be ratified by the people, but not otherwise, the Legislature thereof may



THE BEE HIVE HOUSE, SALT LAKE CITY, THE OFFICIAL RESIDENCE OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE LATTER-DAY SAINTS CHURCH



THE LION HOUSE, SALT LAKE CITY

assemble, organize and elect two senators of the United States in the manner now prescribed by the laws of the United States; and the governor and secretary of state of the proposed state shall certify the election of the senators and representative in the manner required by law, and when such state is admitted into the Union, as provided in this act, the senators and representative shall be entitled to be admitted to seats in Congress, and to all rights and privileges of senators and representatives of other states in the Congress of the United States; and the state government formed in pursuance of said constitution, as provided by the constitutional convention, shall proceed to exercise all the functions of state officers; and all laws in force made by the territory at the time of its admission into the Union shall be in force in said state, except as modified or changed by this act or by the constitution of the state; and the laws of the United States shall have the same force and effect within the said state as elsewhere within the United States.

"Section 20. That all acts or parts of acts in conflict with the provisions of this act, whether passed by the Legislature of said territory or by Congress, are hereby repealed."

ELECTION OF DELEGATES

Pursuant to the provisions of Section 2 of the above act, Gov. Caleb W. West issued his proclamation on August 1, 1894, ordering an election to be held on November 6, 1894, for delegates to a constitutional convention. The Utah Commission caused a new registration of voters to be taken, and at a meeting of the commission on October 8, 1894, a full set of election judges for each precinct in the territory was appointed. At the election the following delegates were chosen from the several counties:

Beaver—A. S. Anderson and John R. Murdock.

Boxelder—William H. Gibbs, Peter Lowe, William Lowe and John D. Peters.

Cache—Charles H. Hart, Henry Hughes, William J. Kerr, James P. Low, William H. Maughan, Moses Thatcher, I. C. Thoresen and Noble Warrum, Jr.

Davis—John R. Barnes, Chester Call and B. H. Roberts.

Emery—William Howard, Jasper Robertson and William G. Sharp.

Garfield—John F. Chidester.

Grand—Mons Peterson.

Iron—Robert W. Heyborne.

Juab—Louis L. Coray, Joseph A. Hyde and George Ryan.

Kane—Joseph E. Robinson.

Millard—Charles Crane and Daniel Thompson.

Morgan—Samuel Francis.

Piute—Rufus A. Allen.

Rich—Aquilla Nebeker.

San Juan—Francis A. Hammond.

Salt Lake—John R. Bowdle, George M. Cannon, Arthur J. Cushing, James F. Green, Harry Haynes, Harrison T. Shurtliff, George B. Squires and Joseph J. Williams.

Salt Lake City—Herbert G. Button, Dennis G. Eichnor, George R. Emery, Charles C. Goodwin, Samuel H. Hill, William F. James, Andrew Kimball, Richard G. Lambert, Richard Mackintosh, Jacob Moritz, Elias Morris, Frank Pierce, William B. Preston, Alonzo H. Raleigh, Franklin S. Richards, John H. Smith, Charles W. Symons, William G. Van Horne, Charles S. Varian, Heber M. Wells and Orson F. Whitney.

Sanpete—Parley Christiansen, Joseph L. Jolley, Christen P. Larsen, Lauritz Larsen, Anthony C. Lund, Jeremiah D. Page and James C. Peterson.

Sevier—Theodore Brandley, George P. Miller and Joel Ricks.

Summit—Alma Eldredge, David Keith, Thomas Kearns and James D. Murdock.

Tooele—Thomas H. Clark, Jr., and David B. Stover.

Uintah—Lycurgus Johnson.

Utah—John S. Boyer, Elmer E. Corfman, William Creer, George Cunningham, Andreas Engberg, Abel J. Evans, John D. Holladay, Hyrum Lemmon, Karl G. Maeser, Edward Partridge, Joseph E. Thorne and Samuel R. Thurman.

Wasatch—William Buys and Joseph R. Murdock.

Washington—Anthony W. Ivins and Edmund H. Snow.

Wayne—Willis E. Robison.

Weber—Louis B. Adams, William Driver, David Evans, Lorin Farr, Frederick J. Kiesel, James N. Kimball, Theodore B. Lewis, Thomas Maloney, Robert McFarland, Hiram H. Spencer and Charles N. Strevell.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION

On Monday, March 4, 1895, the delegates met in the hall of the joint city and county building in Salt Lake, for the purpose of framing a constitution in accordance with the provisions of the Enabling Act. The convention was called to order by Charles Crane, one of the delegates from Millard County, and after prayer by George Q. Cannon and the presentation of a certified list of the delegates by Charles C. Richards, territorial secretary, the delegates were administered the oath of office by Chief Justice Samuel A. Merritt. An address of welcome was then delivered by Gov. Caleb W. West, after which a temporary organization was effected by the election of James N. Kimball as president, and Heber M. Wells as secretary.

Owing to a contest in the third precinct of Salt Lake City, which was referred to a committee on credentials, a permanent organization was not made until the 6th, when John Henry Smith, of Salt Lake City, was elected president; Parley Christiansen, of Tooele County, secretary; Rasmus Clawson, of Sanpete County, sergeant-at-arms; Bruce Johnson, of Salt Lake County, watchman; Thomas S. Watson, of Wasatch County, messenger; John H. Thorne and Lawrence C. Camp, pages; Frank E. McGurrin, stenographer; Charles S. Rapp and Joseph A. Smith, clerks; B. T. McMasters and Henrietta Clark, committee clerks.

Sessions were held daily (Sundays excepted) until May 8, 1895, when the constitution was completed and ordered to be submitted to the qualified voters of the territory at a general election to be held on November 5, 1895, at which officers for the proposed state government were to be elected.

THE ELECTION

In the political campaign which followed the constitutional convention, three parties nominated candidates for the state offices. The republicans held a convention in Salt Lake City on August 28, 1895, at which the following ticket was selected: Heber M. Wells, for governor; James T. Hammond, for secretary of state; Morgan Richards, Jr., for state auditor; James Chipman, for state treasurer; A. C. Bishop, for attorney-general; John R. Park, for superintendent of public instuction; Clarence E. Allen, for representative in Congress; James A. Miner, George W. Bartch and Charles S. Zane, for justices of the Supreme Court.

On Thursday, September 5, 1895, the democratic state convention met at Ogden. Brigham H. Roberts was nominated for representative in Congress; John T. Caine, for governor; Fisher S. Harris, for secretary of state; Guy C. Wilson, for state auditor; Alma Greenwood, for state treasurer; A. J. Weber, for attorney-general; Karl G. Maeser, for superintendent of public instruction; Samuel R. Thurman, Richard W. Young and Thomas Maloney, justices of the Supreme Court.

The people's party (or populist) convention was held in Salt Lake City on September 14, 1895. No nominations were made for justices of the Supreme Court, but the following candidates were named for the other state offices: James Hogan, representative in Congress; Henry W. Lawrence, governor; T. C. Bailey, secretary of state; H. O. Young, state auditor; Thomas L. Jones, state treasurer; J. S. Weaver, attorney-general; I. T. Alvord, superintendent of public instruction.

At the election the constitution was ratified by a vote of 31,305 to 7,687 (more than four to one), and the entire republican ticket was elected by pluralities ranging from 867 for representative in Congress to 2,361 for superintendent of public instruction. The vote for governor was as follows: Wells, 20,883; Caine, 18,519; Lawrence, 2,051.

The canvass of the election returns was completed on December, 5, 1895, and the same day the Utah Commission appointed two of its members—Jerrold R. Letcher and Hoyt Sherman, Jr.—"to proceed to Washington, D. C., as early as convenient, to deliver in person to the President of the United States an original copy of the constitution of the proposed State of Utah," and for certain other purposes. The two commissioners were accompanied to Washington by Governor West; Frank J. Cannon, then delegate in Congress; C. C. Carleton, of the Salt Lake Herald; W. E. Annin, of the Tribune; John W. Burton and Isaac Trumbo. At noon on December 16, 1895, this delegation obtained an audience with the President, when the copy of the constitution and certain other communications and documents were presented for his consideration. After the matter had received consideration by the President and the Attorney-General, the former, on Saturday, January 4, 1896, issued the following:

PROCLAMATION OF ADMISSION

"Whereas, the Congress of the United States passed an act which was approved on the 16th day of July, 1894, entitled, 'An act to enable the people of Utah to form a constitution and state government, and to be admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original states,' which act provided for the election of delegates to a constitutional convention, to meet at the seat of government of the Territory of Utah, on the first Monday in March, 1895, for the purpose of declaring the adoption of the constitution of the United States by the people of the proposed state and forming a constitution and state government for such state; and

"Whereas, delegates were accordingly elected, who met, organized and declared, on behalf of the people of said proposed state, their adoption of the constitution of the United States, as provided for in said act; and

"Whereas, said convention so organized did, by ordinance irrevocable without the consent of the United States and the people of said state, as required by said act, provide that perfect toleration of religious sentiment shall be secured, and no inhabitant of said state shall ever be molested in person or property on account of his or her mode of religious worship, but that polygamous or plural marriages are forever prohibited; and did also by said ordinance make other various stipulations recited in Section 3 of said act; and

"Whereas, said convention thereupon formed a constitution and state government for the said proposed state, which constitution, including said ordinance, was duly submitted to the people thereof at an election held on Tuesday next after the first Monday of November, 1895, as directed by said act, and

"Whereas, the return of said election has been made and canvassed and the result thereof certified to me, together with a statement of votes cast and a copy of said constitution and ordinance, all as provided in said act, showing that a majority of votes lawfully cast at such election was for the ratification and ordinance; and

"Whereas, the constitution and government of the proposed state are republican in form, and said constitution is not repugnant to the Constitution of the United States and the Declaration of Independence; and all provisions of said act have been complied with in the formation of the said constitution and government:

"Now, therefore, I, Grover Cleveland, President of the United

States of America, in accordance with the act of Congress aforesaid, and by authority thereof, announce the result of said election to be as so certified, and do hereby declare and proclaim that the terms and conditions prescribed by the Congress of the United States to entitle the State of Utah to admission into the Union, have been duly complied with, and that the creation of said state and its admission into the Union on an equal footing with the original states is now accomplished.

"In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

"Done at the City of Washington this 4th day of January, in the year of our Lord 1896, and the Independence of the United States the one hundred and twentieth.

"GROVER CLEVELAND.

"By the President:

"RICHARD OLNEY, Secretary of State."

With this proclamation the long struggle was ended, the forty-fifth star was added to the constellation on the national flag, Utah cast aside the territorial garb she had worn for more than forty-five years and donned the robes of statehood. According to the report of Gov. Caleb W. West to the secretary of the interior for the year 1895, Utah came into the Union with a population of 207,905, and assessed valuation of property of $97,942,151.87, thirty-nine banking institutions with deposits of $9,689,267, and 1,376 miles of railroad in operation. Such had been the progress of Utah since its first settlement in 1847. Two days after President Cleveland issued his proclamation the state government was put in operation, and the progress of the state from that time to 1919 will be shown in the subsequent chapters of this history.

PART II

POLITICAL HISTORY

CHAPTER IV

WELLS' FIRST TERM—1896-1901

STATE GOVERNMENT INAUGURATED—THE INAUGURAL CEREMONIES—GOVERNOR WELLS — FIRST LEGISLATURE — GAVEL PRESENTED — GOVERNOR'S FIRST MESSAGE—IMPORTANT ACTS PASSED—POLITICAL CAMPAIGN OF 1896—SECOND LEGISLATURE—SEMI-CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION—ELECTION OF 1898—THIRD LEGISLATURE—SPECIAL ELECTION FOR REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS—POLITICAL CAMPAIGN OF 1900.

The state government of Utah was inaugurated on Monday, January 6, 1896, when the state officers elected the preceding November were installed in their respective positions. The occasion was observed as a general holiday, large numbers of citizens coming from all parts of the new state to participate in the ceremonies. Owing to the great number of people who desired to witness the inauguration of the officers, it was found necessary to hold the exercises in the large tabernacle, and even then many were unable to obtain admission. After a parade the people assembled in the tabernacle, the entire dome of which was covered with a huge flag, with a new star inserted, behind which an electric light shone brightly during the ceremonies. The program was as follows:

1. Called to order by Charles C. Richards, territorial secretary and acting governor.
2. Music by the Sixteenth Infantry Band.
3. Prayer by Wilford Woodruff.
4. Music by choir and organ—the "Star Spangled Banner."
5. Reading of the President's proclamation by Joseph L. Rawlins, formerly delegate in Congress.

6. Inaugural address of Heber M. Wells, governor-elect.
7. Administering of oath to state officers.
8. Benediction, by Rev. T. C. Iliff.

Early in the day exercises of a retrospective and prospective nature were held at the high school, one of the leading features of which was an original poem by Henry M. Kirkham, to wit:

"THE TRAVELER

"What say ye, watchers of the night?
Whence comes this star—this silvery light
That shineth out so full and bright?
Is it some wandering vagrant of the sky
Lost in yon field of blue, whose spangled frame
A Union's birth and Liberty proclaim?

"THE WATCHER

"Nay, traveler, 'tis a regal orb,
Ten thousand hearts beat strong accord;
Ten thousand eyes watch o'er its fame
And watching, guard a nation's name.
'Tis a star of promise—a new-born state—
'Tis a nation's care, 'tis a nation's fate;
With its silvered mountains and golden dreams,
With its snow-clad peaks and green-clad hills,
With its waving fields and dancing rills,
Aye, blessed with all that Nature gives
Of rain and sunshine, it grows and lives.

" 'Twas a dreary desert; it 'blooms as the rose'
That none but perfect Eden knows.
Yes, traveler, tarry thy weary feet
In this 'haven of rest' on its rock-ribbed seat;
For behold! The night of a future shall rest
Neath this Star of Utah, the Queen of the West.

"Unfold, ye banners, with the clustering stars
In the fields of blue and the flaming bars;
That a world may view in thy azure rim
A star whose luster shall never dim."



MAIN STREET, SALT LAKE CITY, ABOUT 1870, FROM FOOT OF CAPITOL HILL, LOOKING SOUTH



THE TABERNACLE, SALT LAKE CITY

In his inaugural address at the tabernacle, Governor Wells reviewed the various efforts to obtain admission and congratulated the people of the state that old controversies were ended and many of the old wounds healed, referring to the fact that Chief Justice Zane, who had sentenced many Mormons to prison, was elected to a place on the bench of the first Supreme Court of the state by the same citizens who had elected a Mormon for their first governor.

"Our future," said he, "will be what we make it. If with all her resources, her location in the very heart of the continent, her fruitful soil, her wealth of water, her glorified air, her thermal springs, her wonderful lake, her phenomenal fields of natural gas, her new lands to cultivate, her new mines to open, her new railroads and factories to build, her new reservoirs and canals to construct—if with all these, added to the impetus which statehood gives, Utah does not become one of the foremost states of the Union, it will be the fault of her own people."

The inaugural ceremonies were followed by a grand ball in the evening, which was attended by a large number of people from all parts of the state, and the next morning the new state administration began the more serious affairs of statehood.

GOVERNOR WELLS

Heber M. Wells, the first governor of the State of Utah, was born in Salt Lake City on August 11, 1859. His father, Daniel H. Wells, was one of the first settlers of Utah; was the first attorney-general of the State of Deseret; was one of the party that located the City of Ogden in August, 1850; was major-general in the reorganized Nauvoo Legion; served as president of the council in every legislature from 1858 to 1864, and in 1866 was elected mayor of Salt Lake City. His death occurred on March 24, 1891.

Governor Wells was educated in the public schools of his native city and in the University of Utah. In 1882 he was appointed recorder of Salt Lake City, to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of John T. Caine, and was afterward elected three times, holding the office until 1890. In 1892 he was a candidate for mayor of Salt Lake City, but was defeated with the rest of his party ticket. He served two terms as a member of the board of public works; was secretary of the constitutional convention of 1887; was a member of the constitutional convention of 1895; was nominated by the republican state convention of that year for governor and was elected on

November 5, 1895, the same day the constitution was ratified by the people; was reëlected in 1900 and served two full terms as Utah's first chief executive. Upon retiring from the office in January, 1905, he turned his attention to banking and commercial pursuits.

FIRST LEGISLATURE

The constitution framed by the convention and ratified by the people on November 5, 1895, divided the state into eighteen senatorial districts, each of which was represented by a state senator, and twenty-seven representative districts, to which were apportioned forty-five members of the lower house of the legislature. Neither the constitution nor the Enabling Act provided the time for the commencement of the first session of the new state's legislature, hence the first official act of Governor Wells was to convene that body in special session, to commence on January 6, 1896, at 2 o'clock P. M. The senate was organized by the election of George M. Cannon, of Salt Lake County, as president and Lillie R. Pardee as secretary; and the house elected Presley Denny, of Beaver County, speaker and William M. Thompson, chief clerk. The members of the two branches of the legislature, elected in November, 1895, at the same time as the state officers, were as follows:

Senate—Edward M. Allison, John R. Barnes, Hiram E. Booth, William D. Candland, George M. Cannon, Robert C. Chambers, John F. Chidester, James P. Driscoll, Abel J. Evans, Elmer B. Jones, David McKay, Glen Miller, Reuben F. Miller, Edward H. Snow, George Sutherland, Malin M. Warner, Noble Warrum, Jr., Abraham Zundell.

House of Representatives—James Andrus, George Beard, John M. Bernheisel, James M. Bolitho, Albert Cazier, Edgar L. Clark, Amasa S. Condon, Lee A. Curtis, Harwood N. Cushing, Edward B. Critchlow, Presley Denny, R. E. Egan, James X. Ferguson, Thomas Ferguson, William H. Gibbs, William Gibson, Nathan J. Harris, Daniel Heiner, William Howard, Marinus Larsen, Hyrum Lemmon, Thomas D. Lewis, John Lowry, Sr., M. W. Mansfield, Peter M. Maughan, Joseph Monson, Charles Morrill, Seth M. Morrison, Joseph R. Murdock, Aquilla Nebeker, William P. Nebeker, George L. Nye, Emil J. Raddatz, Joseph E. Robinson, Thomas Sevy, John H. Shafer, Abraham O. Smoot, John F. Snedaker, Andrew P. Sorensen, Thomas J. Stevens, Alvin V. Taylor, Orville Thompson, Peter Thompson, James T. Thorne, William W. Wilson.

GAVEL PRESENTED

As soon as the senate was organized, Senator Elmer B. Jones, of Salt Lake County, presented the president with a gavel and read the following from the donor:

"This gavel is a fac simile of the one presented to the president of the Utah constitutional convention. The body of the gavel is composed of Utah mahogany, part of the material of which one of the floors of the Salt Lake Temple was constructed, and the handle is composed of paradise wood from one of the trees grown on the Temple Block, which was planted over forty years ago. The light piece of oak inlaid in one end is a piece of the hanging of the old Liberty Bell of Philadelphia, and the dark piece of oak in the other end is from the British pay ship August, that was sunk in the Delaware River opposite Red Bank during the Revolutionary war, lay over eighty years under thirty feet of mud, and was taken up over twenty years ago.

"This gavel was constructed by T. K. Stidman and presented to the president of the senate of Utah State."

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE

On the afternoon of January 8, 1896, the two houses of the legislature met in joint session to hear the reading of the governor's message—the first message to be delivered after the state was admitted into the Union. After congratulating the people of Utah upon the admission of the state, Governor Wells reviewed at some length the financial condition, reporting the bonded indebtedness of Utah (inherited from territorial days) to be $700,000. He announced that the governor and secretary of state were occupying the offices formerly occupied by the governor and secretary of the territory in the so-called "Industrial Home," which was the property of the United States, that the supreme court and attorney-general were temporarily located in the joint city and county building, and that the auditor, treasurer and superintendent of public instruction were without any prescribed offices. He therefore recommended that some provision be made for arranging suitable quarters in which to transact the state's business.

The governor reminded the members of the Legislature that one duty devolving upon them was to elect two senators to represent Utah in the upper house of the United States Congress; recommended the enactment of a banking law; a law regulating freight rates on rail-

roads; the passage of an act to promote irrigation of arid lands; the creation of a board of arbitration and conciliation; a liberal appropriation for the maintenance of the Utah National Guard, which then numbered 1,012 officers and men; the enactment of a law protecting the fish and game of the state; proper provisions for canvassing the vote for presidential electors, as a presidential election would occur before another session of the Legislature would be convened; and a memorial to Congress asking for the remonetization of silver and the free coinage of both gold and silver at the ratio of sixteen to one.

Most of the governor's recommendations were observed by the Legislature. On January 22, 1896, the two houses again met in joint session and elected Frank J. Cannon, of Ogden, and Arthur Brown, of Salt Lake City, United States senators, the democratic members of the Legislature voting for Moses Thatcher and Joseph L. Rawlins.

One of the most important acts of the session was that authorizing the appointment of a commission to codify the laws of the new state. Another act instructed the state board of examiners to rent suitable offices for the various state officials. Under the provisions of the latter act the examiners made a contract for four years with the county and city authorities at Salt Lake City for quarters in the city and county building, with furniture, light, heat and janitor service furnished, for $4,000 per year, with the stipulation that the contract should sooner be terminated in the event the state erected a capitol building.

POLITICAL CAMPAIGN OF 1896

In the year 1896 Utah, for the first time in her history, participated in the election of a President and Vice President of the United States. No state officers were to be elected this year, so that all the political interest was centered upon the national campaign. The first state convention of the year was held by the republicans at Salt Lake City on the 7th of April, for the purpose of nominating delegates to the national convention. Arthur Brown, United States senator, was elected chairman and the following were selected as the delegates: Frank J. Cannon, Arthur Brown, Isaac Trumbo, C. E. Allen, Thomas Kearns and W. S. McCornick. Among the resolutions adopted was one favoring the free and unlimited coinage of both gold and silver at the ratio of sixteen to one, and another declared in favor of a protective tariff as one of the cardinal principles of the republican party.

On June 6, 1896, democratic delegates from all the counties of

the state assembled in convention in Salt Lake City. David Evans, of Weber County, was chosen chairman, and H. F. Murray, of Sanpete County, was elected secretary. The convention adopted resolutions reaffirming the platform declarations of 1895 and demanding the reinstatement of silver as a primary money as it had been prior to its demonetization in 1873. Moses Thatcher, Joseph L. Rawlins, Orlando W. Powers, Samuel R. Thurman, David Evans and R. C. Chambers were elected delegates to the national convention.

The people's party (or populists) held a convention at Ogden on June 20, 1896, with H. W. Lawrence as chairman and Miss Josephine Kellogg as secretary. James Hogan, H. W. Lawrence, M. M. Kellogg, Frank S. Luethi and Mrs. Kate S. Hilliard were chosen delegates to the national convention, and H. W. Lawrence, of Salt Lake County, T. L. Jones, of Davis, and H. O. Young, of Summit, were nominated for presidential electors.

The activity of the bimetallists of the West forced the money question to the front as the paramount issue of the campaign. In June the republican national convention was held in St. Louis. William McKinley, of Ohio, was nominated for President, and Garret A. Hobart, of New Jersey, for Vice President. The platform indorsed the act of 1873 demonetizing silver and declared in favor of the gold dollar as the standard unit of value.

On July 8, 1896, the democratic national convention met in Chicago. William J. Bryan, of Nebraska, was nominated for President on the fifth ballot, and Arthur Sewall, of Maine, was named for Vice President. The principal plank in the platform was the one declaring in favor of the free and unlimited coinage of both gold and silver as the primary money of the country at the ratio of sixteen to one.

A ratification meeting was held in Salt Lake City on July 18, 1896, in which advocates of the free coinage of silver, without regard to party affiliations, joined in the indorsement of Bryan and Sewall and the Chicago platform. Fisher S. Harris was called to the chair; speeches were made by Joseph L. Rawlins and Judge R. N. Baskin, democrats; C. S. Varian, a silver republican; Warren Foster, populist; and Frank B. Stephens, who had been a classmate of William J. Bryan in college.

Three state conventions were held on September 24, 1896. A fusion convention, composed of democrats, populists and silver republicans, met at Provo and C. C. Richards was chosen chairman. The presidential electors nominated by the populist convention at Ogden

in June withdrew and the following were nominated in their places: Robert C. Lund, democrat; John J. Daly, silver republican; H. W. Lawrence, populist. William H. King was nominated for congressman-at-large.

The republican convention met at Mount Pleasant. Senator Arthur Brown was elected to preside; C. W. Bennett, of Salt Lake City; J. D. Page, of Utah County; and Joseph A. Smith, of Cache County, were named as presidential electors. An independent republican convention of the same date indorsed the fusion electors and nominated Lafayette Holbrook, of Provo, for congressman-at-large. This nomination was indorsed by the "regular" republicans.

Party lines were greatly disrupted over the coinage question. On September 2, 1896, a convention of democrats opposed to the free coinage of silver was held in Indianapolis, Ind., and nominated John M. Palmer, of Illinois, and Simon B. Buckner, of Kentucky, for President and Vice President, respectively, on a platform opposing the free coinage of silver until such time as the leading nations of Europe would agree. An element in the people's party known as the "middle of the road" populists, while indorsing the candidacy of Mr. Bryan, was opposed to that of Mr. Sewall for Vice President, and nominated Thomas E. Watson of Georgia. Neither of these factions was recognized in Utah.

At the election on November 3, 1896, the Bryan and Sewall electors carried Utah by a vote of 64,851 to 13,461. William H. King, the democratic candidate for representative in Congress, received 47,217 votes to 27,503 for Holbrook, republican, and 2,202 for Warren Foster, populist.

SECOND LEGISLATURE

The second session of the State Legislature convened at Salt Lake City on January 11, 1897, and remained in session for sixty days. Aquilla Nebeker was elected president of the Senate and John N. Perkins speaker of the house. On the 12th Governor Wells delivered his message to a joint session of the house and Senate. He reported the bonded debt of the state as being $900,000, an increase of $200,000 over that reported in his first message. This increase was occasioned by the sale of bonds to the amount of $200,000 by the state board of loan commissioners on July 1, 1896, the bonds to run for twenty years and bearing 4 per cent, for which the board received a premium of $3,212.50. This was the first time in Utah's history that her bonds

were issued at such a low rate of interest, and the governor announced that the board was making arrangements to refund some of the 5 per cent issues at a lower rate, a fact which spoke well for the state's credit.

He announced that the code commission authorized by the preceding session had completed its work and that the result would be submitted to the present session for their approval. He called attention to the fact that the only unsettled agricultural lands in the state with a present water supply suitable for irrigation were located within the Uinta Indian reservation and recommended a memorial to Congress asking that, when the reservation was opened to entry, the state be given a sixty days' preference right to select agricultural lands therein. The message also suggested a memorial asking Congress to make Fort Douglas a permanent army post and appropriate a sum sufficient to restore some of the buildings erected in 1862, when the fort was established, and which had fallen into a state of decay.

When Frank J. Cannon and Arthur Brown were elected United States senators on January 22, 1896, the latter drew the short term, which expired on March 4, 1897. It therefore became the duty of the second Legislature to elect his successor. The first joint ballot was taken on January 20, 1897, and resulted as follow: Moses Thatcher, 21 votes; Joseph L. Rawlins, 16; Henry P. Henderson, 17; H. W. Lawrence, 4; C. C. Goodwin, 3; Aquilla Nebeker, 2. The total number of votes cast was sixty-three, and thirty-two being necessary to a choice no election resulted. Balloting continued daily until the fifty-third ballot on February 3d, when Joseph L. Rawlins received the necessary thirty-two votes and was declared elected.

Among the acts passed during this session was one authorizing the governor to appoint five commissioners, with full power to arrange an exhibit of Utah's products at the Trans-Mississippi Exposition to be held at Omaha, Neb., in 1898, and to provide a state building upon the exposition grounds. The act also provided that all exhibits of the state at the Columbian Exposition at Chicago in 1893, and then in the custody of certain state institutions, were to be placed at the disposal of the commissioners, to be returned to the institutions at the close of the Omaha Exposition. An appropriation of $8,000 was made to carry out the provisions of the act.

The code commission was continued in office until December 1, 1897, with instructions to have the code, including the acts of the second session, printed as the "Revised Statutes of Utah," and the sum of $17,500, "or so much thereof as may be necessary," was appropri-

ated to pay for printing 3,000 copies, one-half of which were to be bound and distributed to public officials throughout the state, or sold to attorneys, etc.

On March 11, 1897, the last day of the session, Governor Wells approved an act to establish a branch of the State Normal School in the southern part of the state—in either Beaver or Iron County—on condition that the county or the city at which the school might be located would donate the grounds and a suitable building. During the session the election laws were revised and an appropriation of $2,000 was made for an exhibit of Utah's resources at the Tennessee Centennial Exposition at Nashville in 1897.

SEMI-CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION

July 24, 1897, marked the fiftieth anniversary of the arrival of the pioneers in the Great Salt Lake Valley. In order that the event might be fittingly observed, the first State Legislature appropriated $5,000 toward defraying the expenses of a celebration that would portray Utah's progress during the preceding half century, and authorized the governor to appoint a commission of ten persons to take charge of the ceremonies. In his message to the Legislature in January, 1897, the governor stated that the commission desired to extend the anniversary festivities over a period of five days, beginning on Monday, July 19, 1897, and ending on Saturday, the 24th—"Pioneer Day"—and recommended an additional appropriation of $10,000, as the commission had decided to expend $50,000, if necessary, and to depend upon contributions from the people for sufficient funds to conduct a celebration that would attract national attention.

By the act of March 11, 1897, the governor was directed to appoint five additional members of the commission and the sum of $15,000 was appropriated for a celebration during the entire week of July 19-24, a portion of which appropriation was to be expended under the direction of representatives of the several counties in sums ranging from $150 to $350 to the county. The act also provided that the festivities should be conducted one day in Ogden and one day in Provo, on condition that those cities would pay all expenses incurred in the removal of materials from Salt Lake City and back again. This offer was not accepted by the cities and the entire celebration was conducted in Salt Lake City.

Governor Wells appointed as the commission Spencer Clawson, E. F. Colburn, E. G. Rognon, J. D. Spencer, Jacob Moritz, W. A.

Nelden, E. A. Smith, W. B. Preston, Horace G. Whitney, Mrs. George Y. Wallace, Miss Emily Katz and Miss Cora Hooper, all of Salt Lake City; Reed Smoot, of Provo; H. H. Spencer, of Ogden, and Mrs. R. C. Easton, of Logan. The governor also designated a citizens of each county to co-operate with the commission in the expenditure of the money appropriated for the county. In addition to the $15,000 appropriated by the Legislature, the commission received in contributions from all sources $43,997.51, making a total of $58,997.51 to be used in preparing the features of the Pioneer Jubilee.

Monday, the 19th, was taken up with the final preparations, the reception of visitors, etc., and the festivities really began on Tuesday with a great parade to the Pioneer Monument, surmounted with a bronze statue of Brigham Young, which was dedicated by President Wilford Woodruff, after which a reception was tendered the surviving pioneers at the tabernacle, where they were decorated with handsome badges. The principal feature of Wednesday's ceremonies was a parade illustrating Utah's progress in fifty years. On Thursday the parade of the Sunday school children was given, and in the evening the illuminated parade of "Great Salt Lake, Real and Fanciful," took place. The city was brilliantly illuminated and it was claimed at the time that the crowd on the streets was the largest ever seen in Salt Lake City. On Friday occurred the parade of the counties, which was both interesting and instructive. Every one of the twenty-six counties was represented by a float showing its resources. In the evening a children's concert was given.

Saturday, the 24th, was the big day of the carnival. This was the real "Pioneer Day," the fiftieth anniversary of the advent of the first actual settlers in the Great Salt Lake Valley. The parades of the four preceding days were consolidated into one great procession, with the surviving pioneers, United States troops and the National Guard of Utah all participating. Bands from Salt Lake City, Beaver, Grantsville, Ogden, Parowan, Provo and Wellsville furnished music and the famous drum corps of Leadville, Colo., attracted much attention. Among the floats in the procession were those representing or illustrating Jim Bridger's Cabin, Utah in 1847, the First House in Utah, Gulls and Crickets, the First Legislative Hall, the First Sugar Mill, Engine No. 1 of the Union Pacific Railroad, the First Smelter, Utah in 1897, and a number of others representing various events in Utah's history or private industries. On Sunday, the 25th, memorial services

in honor of the deceased pioneers were held in the Tabernacle and the Semi-Centennial Jubilee was over.

ELECTION OF 1898

The only officials to be elected in 1898 were a representative in Congress and a justice of the Supreme Court. Three tickets were placed in the field. On September 9, 1898, the republican state convention nominated Alma Eldredge for Congress and Charles S. Zane for re-election to the Supreme Court. The democratic state convention was held on the 14th of the same month. Brigham H. Roberts was nominated for Congress and Robert N. Baskin for justice of the Supreme Court. The populists again selected Warren Foster as their candidate for representative in Congress and nominated J. M. Bowman for justice.

At the election on November 8, 1898, the democratic candidates were elected. For representative in Congress, Roberts received 31,355 votes; Eldredge, 26,401; Foster, 2,376. Baskin defeated Zane by a vote of 30,904 to 28,227, Bowman receiving 1,187 votes.

THIRD LEGISLATURE

On January 9, 1899, the third State Legislature was convened in Salt Lake City. The Senate organized by electing Aquilla Nebeker, president and A. C. Morris, secretary. W. M. Roylance, of Utah County, was elected speaker of the house and Joseph M. Cohen, chief clerk. Governor Wells' third message was more comprehensive than either of his former ones. He reviewed at length the condition of the various state institutions and made recommendations for their improvement; gave a full account of Utah's part in the Spanish-American war; reported that on September 1, 1898, the state board of loan commissioners had refunded $150,000 of the 5 per cent bonds issued in 1888 at a rate of 3½ per cent, and reminded the Legislature that no state fair had been held since Utah was admitted into the Union. He recommended an appropriation for a fair, to be held in October, 1899, under the auspices of the Deseret Agricultural and Manufacturing Society, closing the subject with the laconic suggestion: "It may not be considered wisdom to attempt to compete with Paris in 1900." The Legislature made no appropriation, however, for a fair.

Governor Wells was a pioneer in the movement for the conservation of natural resources. In his first and second messages he referred

to the necessity of preserving the natural forests of the West, and in 1899 he said: "The intimate relation between extensive forests in the mountain canyons and plateaus and a bounteous supply of water for irrigation in the valleys below, is so universally recognized and understood as to require no new confirmation. Yet our native forests have never received the attention and care their importance demands. True, the state board of land commissioners is authorized to 'set apart and reserve from sale such tracts of timber lands and the timber thereon as may, in the opinion of the board, be required to preserve the forests of the state, prevent a diminution of the flow of rivers and aid in the irrigation of the arid lands,' but this applies only to state lands, and we must look to the General Government for a more extensive system of forest preservation."

The second Legislature had asked Congress for a tract of land in Sevier and Wayne counties, in the vicinity of Fish Lake, for a state park, but the secretary of the interior and the commissioner of the general land office opposed the grant, chiefly because the tract asked for was in their opinion too large. The governor referred to this in his message, and also to the fact that President Cleveland, by an executive order of February 27, 1897, had set apart over one million acres about the headwaters of the Bear, Weber, Duchesne and Provo rivers and withdrawn the same from entry, the reserve being under the supervision of the interior department. He recommended a memorial to Congress asking that the lands in the Fish Lake region be made a national forest reserve, since the same had been denied to the state for park purposes.

The most important acts of the session were the ones revising the tax laws; locating a horticultural experiment farm in the southern part of the state, the site to be selected by three persons appointed by the governor, and appropriating $6,000 for its maintenance during the years 1899 and 1900; and a long act of 198 sections relating to negotiable instruments.

An appropriation of $225, "or so much thereof as might be necessary," was made for the purpose of purchasing badges for the members of the Semi-Centennial Commission, the badge to be designed by a committee consisting of the governor, president of the Senate and speaker of the House of Representatives, or by some one whom they might employ.

A "State Institute of Art" was created, to promote an interest in and study of the fine arts. The act provided for a board of seven gov-

ernors, to be appointed by the governor with the advice and consent of the Senate, whose duty it should be to conduct annual exhibitions of art works, and otherwise to encourage art studies by lectures in the University of Utah, the Agricultural College, the State Normal and Industrial schools, teachers' institutes, etc.

One of the duties that devolved upon this session was the election of a United States senator to succeed Frank J. Cannon. The first ballot in joint session was taken on January 18, 1899. The candidates voted for were Frank J. Cannon, William H. King, Alfred W. McCune, Orlando W. Powers, with one or two scattering votes at times during the balloting. A deadlock occurred and, though the balloting continued until the final adjournment of the Legislature on the 9th of March, no candidate received the necessary majority of the votes cast; hence for the next two years Utah had but one senator in the Congress of the United States.

SPECIAL ELECTION

The Fifty-sixth Congress, the members of which were elected in 1898, met on Monday, December 4, 1899, and after a long and somewhat bitter discussion Brigham H. Roberts was denied a seat in the House of Representatives on the grounds that he had violated the United States laws relating to polygamy. On January 27, 1900, Governor Wells issued his proclamation calling a special election for Monday, April 2, 1900, to choose his successor.

On Thursday, March 1, 1900, a democratic convention met in Salt Lake City, organized by the election of W. M. Roylance as chairman and I. C. Thoresen, secretary, and William H. King was nominated for representative in Congress on the first ballot. The next day the republicans met in convention. Arthur L. Thomas was elected chairman and Joseph Odell, secretary, and James T. Hammond was nominated for the unexpired term in the Fifty-sixth Congress. At the election on the 2d of April King won by a substantial majority.

POLITICAL CAMPAIGN OF 1900

The year 1900 was a "Presidential" year and a full complement of state officers in Utah was also to be elected. The democrats opened the national campaign at their convention of March 1st, by selecting as delegates to the national convention Joseph L. Rawlins, A. J. Weber, George W. Thatcher, R. C. Chambers, W. F. Knox and A. H. Tarbet.

On May 10, 1900, a republican state convention met in Salt Lake City for the purpose of selecting delegates to the national convention of that party. The delegates chosen were: Arthur Brown, Heber M. Wells, George Sutherland, Thomas Kearns, C. E. Loose and George M. Hanson.

The republican national convention met in Philadelphia, Pa., on the 25th of June, adopted a platform indorsing the administration of President McKinley and renominated him without opposition. Theodore Roosevelt, of New York, was nominated for Vice President. On July 5, 1900, the democratic national convention assembled in Kansas City, Mo. William J. Bryan, of Nebraska, was again nominated for President, and Adlai E. Stevenson, of Illinois, was named for Vice President. Mr. Stevenson had previously held the office of Vice President from 1893 to 1897. A convention held by the "middle of the road" populists in Cincinnati, Ohio, nominated Wharton Barker, of Pennsylvania, for President, and Ignatius Donnelly, of Minnesota, for Vice President.

Following the national conventions, each of the leading parties held a state convention in Utah to nominate a state ticket. The republicans held their state convention at Provo on September 4, 1900. Arthur Brown, former United States senator, was chosen to preside over the convention and George J. Kelly, of Weber County, was elected secretary. Wesley K. Walton, C. E. Loose and J. R. Murdock were named for presidential electors; George Sutherland, for representative in Congress; George W. Bartch, for justice of the Supreme Court; Heber M. Wells, for governor; James T. Hammond, for secretary of state; C. S. Tingey, for state auditor; John De Grey Dixon, for state treasurer; M. A. Breeden, for attorney-general; A. C. Nelson, for superintendent of public instruction. The platform congratulated President McKinley upon the successful termination of the war with Spain; opposed combinations for the purpose of raising prices on staple commodities; approved the gold standard; declared in favor of a protective tariff as one of the cardinal principles of the republican party; and congratulated the people of the country upon the general prosperity.

On September 9, 1900, two days after the republican convention at Provo, delegates from all the counties of the state assembled in the democratic state convention in Salt Lake City. Congressman William H. King was chosen chairman and Joseph M. Cohen was elected secretary. Orlando W. Powers, Alexander H. Tarbet and I. C.

Thoresen were nominated for presidential electors; William H. King, for representative in Congress; J. W. N. Whitecotton, for justice of the Supreme Court; James H. Moyle, for goveror; Fisher S. Harris, for secretary of state; Henry N. Hayes, for state auditor; Robert C. Lund, for state treasurer; A. J. Weber, for attorney-general; Nathan T. Porter, for superintendent of public instruction. The platform adopted indorsed the action of the national convention; advocated an amendment to the Constitution of the United States authorizing the election of United States senators by popular vote; reaffirmed the faith of the party in the principle of bimetallism; and demanded a free government for the inhabitants of the Philippine Islands.

The election was held on November 6, 1900, and the republican candidates carried Utah by substantial majorities. The McKinley electors received 47,139 votes, and the Bryan electors, 45,006. Governor Wells received the largest votes of any of the candidates and was re-elected by a majority of 3,153. The republicans also elected a majority of each branch of the Legislature.

CHAPTER V

WELLS' SECOND TERM—1901-1905

BEGINNING OF GOVERNOR WELLS' SECOND TERM—FOURTH LEGISLATURE—GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE—ELECTION OF UNITED STATES SENATOR—LAWS ENACTED—ELECTION OF 1902—FIFTH LEGISLATURE—WELLS' LAST MESSAGE—THE SESSION LAWS—CARBON COUNTY STRIKE—GOVERNOR'S PROCLAMATION CALLING OUT THE NATIONAL GUARD—LOUISIANA PURCHASE EXPOSITION—POLITICAL CAMPAIGN OF 1904.

Governor Wells' second term began with the opening of the fourth session of the State Legislature on January 14, 1901. Abel J. Evans was chosen to preside over the Senate and William Glassman was elected speaker of the House. On the second day of the session the governor delivered his message to a joint session of the House and Senate.

"Among the first and most important of your duties," said he, "will be the selection of one of your fellow citizens to the exalted position of United States senator to fill the vacancy occasioned by the failure of the third Legislature to elect. * * * I deem it opportune at this time to direct your attention to the fact that the State Legislature of Pennsylvania, in which state there also occurred a recent failure to elect, on April 6, 1899, adopted a resolution providing for the appointment of a committee to confer with the legislatures of other states of the Union regarding an amendment to the Constitution of the United States which shall provide for the election of United States senators by direct vote of the people. The committee so appointed has adopted a resolution requesting Congress to call a convention for the purpose of proposing such amendment," etc.

Under date of November 30, 1900, the chairman of the Pennsylvania committee wrote to Governor Wells, inclosing a copy of the resolution asking for a convention, which was then before the United States Senate, and stating that the lower house of Congress, by a vote of 240 to 15, had adopted a resolution in favor of submitting to the states an amendment providing for the election of United States senators by direct vote. This was the beginning of the movement that finally culminated in the adoption of the seventeenth amendment to the Federal Constitution, which went into effect on May 31, 1913. It may seem strange that, notwithstanding all political parties in Utah declared in their platforms at some time or another in favor of the direct election of senators, the state was one of the twelve that failed to ratify the amendment when it was submitted to the legislatures.

On the subject of taxation, particularly the methods used in assessing property, the governor pointed out that in 1900 the credits, money, judgments and mortgages of the state were assessed at $3,540,334, while the Salt Lake City banks alone on January 1, 1901, currently reported deposits of $20,000,000; that the live stock of the state was assessed at $8,600,000, though the United States census gave the live stock values of the state as $23,000,000. In the face of these conditions he recommended the enactment of laws to equalize assessments and raise more revenue.

ELECTION OF SENATOR

As the republicans were in the majority on joint ballot in the Legislature, it was generally conceded that the United States senator to be elected would be a member of that party. A republican caucus was held on January 18, 1901, at which eight candidates were presented. W. S. McCornick received nine votes; A. L. Thomas, eight; Thomas Kearns, eight; Arthur Brown, five; George M. Cannon, four; O. J. Salisbury, Reed Smoot and C. E. Allen, one each. The caucus balloting continued daily until the 22d, when Thomas Kearns received a majority and was elected in joint session on the 23d, receiving thirty-seven votes to twenty-five cast by the democratic members for A. W. McCune.

LAWS ENACTED

Among the more important acts passed during the fourth session of the Legislature was one accepting the conditions of the act of Congress commonly known as the "Carey Act" (approved on August

18, 1894), together with all grants of land to the state under its provisions. The act of acceptance also set forth the manner in which the lands should be selected, etc.

A reservoir land grant fund was created, "to consist of all moneys received from the sale of land selected under the grant for this state of 500,000 acres of land for the establishment of permanent water reservoirs for irrigating purposes." The state board of land commissioners was authorized to select sites for the reservoirs, direct the state engineer to prepare plans, receive bids and award contracts for the construction of the reservoirs, and the sum of $500,000 was appropriated out of the fund for the construction of said reservoirs.

A state school of mines was established as a department of the University of Utah and made the beneficiary of all land grants and appropriations made by the United States to the State of Utah for the maintenance of such an institution.

Several laws relating to labor conditions were passed. One of these provided for the establishment of a state board of labor, conciliation and arbitration to be composed of three members appointed by the governor, one of whom should be an employer, one an employe belonging to some labor organization, and the third neither an employer of manual labor nor an employe, who was to be chairman of the board. Another act of this class provided for a coal mine inspector, for the ventilation of mines and for other measures for the safety of workmen. A bureau of statistics was established, to be in charge of a commissioner appointed by the governor for a term of four years, "to collect, assort, systematize and present in annual reports to the governor statistical details relating to agriculture, mining, manufacturing and other industries in the state."

County commissioners were authorized to defray the burial expenses of any honorably discharged soldier, sailor or marine who might die without leaving sufficient means to assure himself decent burial. No such soldier, sailor or marine was to be buried in ground set apart for the "pauper dead," and the amount to be expended by the commissioners was limited to $70.

Complaints from several places in the state led to the passage of an act to prevent compulsory vaccination and to prevent vaccination being made a condition precedent to entering the public schools. The act was vetoed by Governor Wells, but on February 21, 1901, it was

passed over his veto by the necessary two-thirds of each house and filed in the office of the secretary of state on the 2d of March.

Other acts of the session were those requiring railroads to fence their tracks; authorizing cities and towns to grant depot sites to railroad companies; amending the banking laws of the state; levying a 5 per cent tax on all inheritances over $10,000; authorizing the Deseret Agricultural and Manufacturing Society to sell its exposition grounds to Salt Lake City for a sum not less than $20,000, and to hold an annual fair at Salt Lake City; making eight hours a lawful day's work on all state, county or municipal public works; amending the acts relating to the powers of city councils; establishing municipal courts in certain cities, and defining the boundary lines of certain counties.

ELECTION OF 1902

The only public officials to be elected in 1902 were a representative in Congress and a justice of the Supreme Court. On September 10, 1902, a republican state convention met at Ogden to nominate candidates for these positions. John E. Booth was chosen permanent chairman, and A. J. Bruneau, of Tooele County, secretary. Joseph Howell received the nomination for Congress and W. M. McCarty was named for justice of the Supreme Court. The platform adopted deplored the assassination of President McKinley at Buffalo in September, 1901; indorsed the efforts to secure the opening of the Uinta Indian reservation in Utah; and approved the action of Congress in authorizing the construction of the Panama Canal.

The democratic state convention was held at Provo on September 16, 1902. Frank J. Cannon was selected as permanent chairman and Henry N. Hays, of Sevier County, as secretary. William H. King was nominated for representative in Congress and Richard W. Young for justice of the Supreme Court, both nominations being made by acclamation. The platform congratulated the people of Cuba upon the acquisition of their freedom; opposed the policy of territorial aggression; denounced the Philippine policy of the republican party as a record of costly blunders; opposed militarism as "expensive, unnecessary and inimical to free and popular government;" indorsed the record of United States Senator Rawlins, and praised George Sutherland, Utah's republican representative in Congress, for voting with the democratic members on questions of finance and tariff.

A socialist convention nominated Mathew Wilson for representative in Congress and Warren Foster for justice of the Supreme Court.

The election was held on November 4, 1902, and resulted in a victory for the republican candidates. For Congress, Howell received 43,710 votes; King, 38,196; and Wilson, 2,936. The republicans also elected a majority of each house of the Legislature.

FIFTH LEGISLATURE

On January 13, 1903, the fifth session of the State Legislature was convened at Salt Lake City. The Senate organized by the election of Edward M. Allison as president, and Thomas Hull was chosen speaker of the House. As soon as the two houses were organized, they met in joint session to hear the governor's message. Governor Wells gave an account of the mine explosions at Scofield on May 1, 1900, and at the Daly-West mine in Summit County on July 15, 1902, and recommended the enactment of a law prohibiting underground magazines in mines. For the account of these explosions see the chapter on Mining Industry.

On the subject of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition to be held at St. Louis, Mo., in 1904, he said: "While special place has been reserved for the states carved out of the Louisiana Purchase, and ample and appropriate room for all the others who desire it, I am notified that only until the 1st of May, 1903, will the allotted space for Utah, which is described as one of the most eligible of all, be reserved, after which date the room unclaimed will be given to individual exhibitors and to other states."

He also called attention to the fact that the Legislature of 1899 had provided for a commission to represent the State of Utah at the Lewis and Clark Centennial Exposition to be held at Portland, Ore., in 1905, and suggested that provisions be made for removing the exhibits at St. Louis to Portland.

An interesting feature of the message was the governor's report on the status of the land grant funds for the various state institutions on December 31, 1902, when the investments were as follows:

Public School Fund	$290,315.99
State University	186,365.01
Agricultural College	33,578.25
State Normal School	13,778.45
State Industrial School	22,522.45
School of Mines	25,484.25
Insane Asylum	20,906.96
Deaf and Dumb School	14,870.83

Institute for the Blind	8,686.20
Public Buildings	10,289.00
Reservoirs	82,377.01
Miners' Hospital	9,014.10
Total	$718,188.50

As the term of Joseph L. Rawlins, United States senator, expired on March 4, 1903, one of the duties of this Legislature was to elect his successor. Reed Smoot, republican, was elected by the joint session on January 21, 1903, and five days later a protest signed by nineteen citizens of Salt Lake City was forwarded to Washington, urging Mr. Smoot's expulsion from that body. The protest was given into the hands of Senator Julius C. Burrows, of Michigan, chairman of the committee on privileges and elections, but Senator Smoot took the oath of office on March 5, 1903, at a special session of the Senate, without opposition. Subsequently the committee on privileges and elections began an investigation, hearing witnesses at intervals from March, 1904, to January, 1905, when a report was made and the Senate voted to retain Mr. Smoot in his seat.

THE SESSION LAWS

During the sixty-day session of the fifth Legislature a number of new laws were placed on the statute books of the state. A commission of five members, consisting of the governor and four persons to be appointed by him, was authorized to provide on the exposition grounds at St. Louis a suitable building for the State of Utah and to arrange an exhibit illustrating the state's resources, provided the cost of the building and exhibit did not exceed the amount of the appropriation of $50,000, which was made for carrying out the provisions of the act. A similar commission was authorized for the Lewis and Clark Centennial Exposition at Portland in 1905 and an appropriation of $10,000 was made to defray the cost of removing the exhibit at St. Louis to Portland.

A commission was established to secure to Utah its proportion of benefits of the arid lands reclamation fund provided for by the national irrigation laws. By this act the state was divided into five districts, to-wit: 1. The counties of Boxelder, Cache, Rich, Weber and Morgan: 2. The counties of Davis, Summit, Salt Lake, Tooele and Utah; 3. The counties of Wasatch, Uintah, Carbon, Emery, Grand and San Juan; 4. The counties of Sanpete, Juab, Millard,

Sevier, Beaver and Piute; 5. The counties of Wayne, Garfield, Iron, Washington and Kane. The governor was authorized and directed to appoint one commissioner from each of the above districts, the commissioners to serve without compensation except actual expenses, and an appropriation of $6,000 was made to carry out the provisions of the act.

The office of state dairy and food commissioner was created, the act defining the standard of purity for certain foods and providing for the codification and revision of existing laws relating to the subject. Also, the office of state chemist was established, the incumbent of which was required to analyze all articles of food and drink manufactured, sold or used in the state, and to report bienially to the dairy and food commissioner.

Another act of this session provided for the establishment, construction and maintenance of a system of state highways, and another appropriated $6,000, "or so much thereof as may be necessary," to aid in defraying the expenses of the National Irrigation Congress at Ogden in 1903, on condition that the citizens of the state would subscribe and pay half that amount for the same purpose.

A long act of seventy-three sections was passed for the purpose of settling disputes growing out of the laws relating to irrigation and water rights, and an appropriation of $25,000 was made to carry out its provisions.

Other acts of the session prescribed the method of taking territory from one county and annexing it to an adjoining county; authorized county commissioners to offer a bounty not exceeding one cent per pound for the destruction of grasshoppers; established a state board of sheep commissioners and a sheep inspector, the members of the board and the inspector to be experienced wool growers, to inspect all flocks of sheep and quarantine those infected; amended the divorce laws by making permanent insanity grounds for divorce; made punishable the desecration of the United States flag by using it for advertising, etc., by a fine not exceeding $100 or imprisonment in a county jail for not more than thirty days, or both; and a curfew law to regulate the presence of minors on the streets of towns and cities after a certain hour of the evening.

Three memorials were addressed to Congress—the first urging the admission of Arizona, New Mexico and Oklahoma to statehood; the second asking for the annexation to Utah of that part of Arizona lying north of the Colorado River; and the third requesting an appro-

priation of $75,000 for the purpose of investigating irrigation prospects in the State of Utah.

CARBON COUNTY STRIKE

Early in November, 1903, discontent manifested itself among the coal miners of Carbon County, where most of the important coal mines of the state are located, and a general strike followed "to secure the correction of certain grievances held against the company operating the mines." The strike centers were at Scofield, Castle Gate and Sunnyside. On the 20th Gomer Thomas, state coal mine inspector, at the request of the governor, visited the mines at Sunnyside and was informed by the leaders of the miners' union that the Utah Fuel Company had granted all the demands of the union except two, viz.: Semi-monthly pay days and recognition of the union. Mr. Thomas reported to the governor and the next day (the 21st) Hyrum Wilcox, sheriff of Carbon County, wrote to the governor stating that he had several of the strike leaders arrested for shooting to intimidate miners who refused to join the strike, etc., and closed by saying:

"I have made every effort to preserve the peace in this county and in answer to the last paragraph of your letter (Governor Wells had previously written to the sheriff asking for information), reply that the local police authority and deputy sheriffs are not sufficient and are powerless to cope with the lawlessness and protect life and property and maintain law and order. My resources are exhausted and therefore believe it my duty to call upon you as governor of the state for aid and assistance at Scofield, Castle Gate and Sunnyside."

W. H. Frye, county attorney, indorsed the sheriff's letter and request for assistance, and the governor sent Gen. J. Q. Cannon, commander of the National Guard of Utah, to investigate and report. This officer acted promptly and in his report recommended the calling out of the guard. After a conference with members of the Legislature and a number of prominent citizens, Governor Wells issued the following:

PROCLAMATION

"Whereas, the sheriff of Carbon County represents that he and the local police authorities in said county are unable to maintain law and order at Scofield, Castle Gate and Sunnyside, in said county, and calls upon the executive of the state for aid; and

"Whereas, after a full and complete investigation of such re-

presentations, it appears that there is imminent danger of breeches of the peace and destruction of life and property in said county,

"Now, therefore, I, Heber M. Wells, governor, in pursuance of and by authority vested in me, do hereby call out and order the active services of the state for the execution of the laws, the preservation of the peace, the maintenance of order, and the prevention of the menace to life and destruction of property, the organized and equipped militia known as the National Guard of Utah, as the same may be required, with their special place of service within said county to be as shall hereafter be designated in proper military orders.

"Done at Salt Lake City, the capital of the State of Utah, this 23rd day of November, A. D. 1903.

"HEBER M. WELLS, Governor.

"Attest, JAMES T. HAMMOND,

"Secretary of State."

On the 24th Adjutant-General Charles S. Burton ordered the entire National Guard of the state into active service. Under command of General Cannon the troops were hurried into the districts where trouble was most imminent and remained on duty until December 21, 1903, when a compromise was effected and the mines reopened.

LOUISIANA PURCHASE EXPOSITION

By the act of 1903 creating the Utah Lousiana Purchase Commission, the governor was made ex-officio chairman, with power to appoint the other four members. Governor Wells appointed Hoyt Sherman, Samuel Newhouse, Willis Johnson and L. W. Shurtliff. This board met and organized on March 27, 1903, when it was decided to act jointly with the commission appointed for the Lewis and Clark Exposition. John Q. Cannon was elected joint secretary and Hoyt Sherman, treasurer. An office was established in the city and county building, and early in April an address was issued to the people of the state requesting their co-operation in the preparation of an exhibit.

On April 30, 1903, the centennial anniversary of the Treaty of Paris ceding the Province of Louisiana to the United States, the dedication exercises of the exposition grounds at St. Louis commenced. Several members of the commission were in attendance and the site for the Utah building was selected and dedicated.

S. T. Whitaker was engaged on July 1, 1903, as director-general.

He designed the Utah building, for which $7,500 were set aside by the commission, and he also designed and superintended the construction of the booths in the Agricultural, Mining and Educational buildings, in which the commission had procured space for exhibits. Don Maguire visited all sections of the state, selecting specimens of Utah products for the exhibits, in the arrangement of which he was assisted by Mr. Whitaker and B. A. Perkins. When the exposition was formally opened on April 30, 1904, Utah was one of the few states that had their exhibits all in place.

The state's principal exhibit was in the department of mining and metallurgy, where a model of a concentrating mill, complete in all its details, jigs, crushers, rolls, concentrating tables, etc., was one of the principal features. This mill was kept running from two to four o'clock every afternoon, during which time lectures explained to the spectators the various processes through which the ore was passing. At the close of the exposition the model was presented to the States School of Mines, to be used in connection with the course of study.

In the department of agriculture the exhibit consisted of grains, grasses, vegetables, etc., produced under irrigation, the system of irrigation being illustrated by a cycloramic painting with a set foreground. Honey, raw silk, etc., were also exhibited in this department and the chief of the department declared that the exhibit was one of the most entertaining and instructive of the exposition.

Some difficulty was encountered in obtaining desirable space in the educational department, through no fault of the Utah commission, application having been made in due form and overlooked by the management of the exposition. Russia gave up the space assigned and the Utah educational exhibit was therefore placed among the foreign exhibits, a fact that proved to be an advantage rather than otherwise. Among the features of this exhibit were the work of the Agricultural Experiment Station and the exhibit from Cache County, including the shop work of the class in social economy.

Grand prizes were awarded the states for the general collective exhibit in the department of mining and metallurgy, for the exhibits of irrigated lands and for the grains, grasses and legumes in the agricultural department. The concentrating plant, the exhibits of honey and raw silk, the Normal Training School and the elementary school of Salt Lake City each won a gold medal. Silver medals were awarded to the exhibit of iron ores, the Salt Lake City high schools,

and the general school exhibit as a whole. In addition to these awards, a number of gold, silver and bronze medals were awarded to individual exhibitors.

POLITICAL CAMPAIGN OF 1904

The campaign of 1904 was opened in Utah by the republican party, which held a state convention in Salt Lake City on the 8th of April to select delegates to the national convention. Parley Christainsen, of Salt Lake City, was elected chairman, and L. R. Anderson, of Sanpete County, was chosen secretary. The delegates selected were: George Sutherland and James H. Anderson, of Salt Lake County; C. E. Loose, of Utah; H. Bullen, Jr., of Cache; Willard F. Snyder, of Piute, and L. W. Shurtliff, of Weber. These delegates were instructed to work and vote for the nomination of Theodore Roosevelt for President.

On June 9, 1904, the democratic state convention met in the Salt Lake Theater, Salt Lake City, for the purpose of selecting delegates to the national convention. The convention organized by the election of W. M. Roylance as chairman, and Daniel Stevens as secretary. Joseph L. Rawlins and Simon Bamberger, of Salt Lake County; Frank J. Cannon, of Weber; Joseph Monson, of Cache; Samuel A. King, of Utah, and George C. Whitmore, of Juab, were chosen as the delegates.

Three presidential tickets were presented to the voters of Utah in this campaign. The republican national convention, which was held in Chicago, nominated Theodore Roosevelt, of New York, for president, and Charles W. Fairbanks, of Indiana, for vice president. The democrats held their national convention in St. Louis and nominated Alton B. Parker, of New York, for president, and Henry G. Davis, of West Virginia, for vice president. The third ticket was that of the socialists, the candidates being Eugene V. Debs, of Indiana, and Benjamin Hanford, of New York.

A full complement of state officers was to be elected in 1904 and after the national conventions were held, state conventions met for the purpose of nominating candidates. On August 25th delegates from all the counties met in a republican state convention in Salt Lake City. George M. Cannon, of Salt Lake City, was chosen to preside and F. J. Hendershot, of Ogden, was elected secretary. A. W. Wade, of Weber County, H. P. Myton, of Salt Lake, and D. H. Cannon, of Washington, were named for presidential electors; Joseph

Howell, of Cache, for representative in Congress; John C. Cutler, of Salt Lake, for governor; Charles S. Tingey, of Juab, for secretary of state; J. A Edwards, of Boxelder, for state auditor; James Christiansen, of Sevier, for state treasurer; M. A. Breeden, of Weber, for attorney-general; A. C. Nelson, of Sanpete, for superintendent of public instruction; Daniel N. Straup, of Salt Lake, for justice of the Supreme Court. The platform indorsed the nomination of Roosevelt and Fairbanks, approved the state administration of Governor Wells, and requested the Utah senators and representatives in Congress to urge that the northwestern part of Uinta Indian reservation be granted to the state for a state park.

On September 8, 1904, the democratic state convention met in Salt Lake City. Samuel R. Thurman, of Utah County, was elected chairman and J. A. Hougaard, of Sanpete, was chosen secretary. The presidential electors nominated were Samuel Newhouse, of Salt Lake County; Edward H. Snow, of Washington; and Frederick J. Kiesel, of Weber. Orlando W. Powers, of Salt Lake City, was nominated for representative in Congress; James H. Moyle, of Salt Lake City, for governor; Levi N. Harmon, of Carbon County, for secretary of state; J. W. Geiger, of Summit, for state auditor; W. B. Wilson, of Weber, for state treasurer; Grant C. Bagley, of Utah, for attorney-general; Nathan T. Porter, of Davis, for superintendent of public instruction; C. S. Varian, of Salt Lake City, for justice of the Supreme Court. The platform adopted was short, the principal planks being those reaffirming the national platform and indorsing the nomination of Parker and Davis.

The socialists nominated J. W. McGann, A. C. Jacobson and J. H. Zenger for presidential electors; W. H. Schoek, for representative in Congress; Joseph A. Kaufman, for governor; A. L. Partee, for secretary of state; Joseph McLachlan, for state auditor; Ole Arilson, for state treasurer; Charles E. Randall, for attorney-general; Claude Lewis, for superintendent of public instruction; C. C. Goodwin, for justice of the Supreme Court.

A new element was introduced into Utah politics in this campaign. It was known as the "American Party of Utah" and dated its beginning from a meeting held in the Auerbach Hall, Salt Lake City, on the evening of September 7, 1904. A week later another meeting was held in the Grand Theater in Salt Lake City, at which Fred T. Dubois, of Idaho, was the principal speaker. Ogden Hiles, E. B. Critchlow and Samuel McDowell also spoke. The burden

of the speeches was that the Mormon leaders were interfering with the political rights of citizens of the state, and that a new party was a necessity. A resolution to that effect was adopted and the following state committee was appointed: P. L. Williams, J. D. Wood, A. R. Derge, Willard F. Snyder and P. J. Daly. This committee was authorized to add to it not more than one member from each county, to conduct the campaign, and to call a mass convention to nominate a candidate for representative in Congress and a state ticket.

Opponents of the movement asserted that the leaders of the new party were disgruntled politicians or disappointed office seekers, but the state committee went ahead with its preparations and issued a call for a convention to be held in the Salt Lake Theater, in Salt Lake City, on the last day of September. Edward B. Critchlow was chosen to preside and an address was delivered by Frank J. Cannon, formerly United States senator. No nominations were made for presidential electors and justice of the Supreme Court, but the following candidates for the other offices were named: Ogden Hiles, representative in Congress; William M. Ferry, governor; Walter James, secretary of state; Louis B. Rogers, state auditor; William W. Armstrong, state treasurer; Samuel McDowell, attorney-general; Isaac N. Smith, superintendent of public instruction. All these nominees were from Salt Lake City except the secretary of state and superintendent of public instruction, the former being from Millard County and the latter from Cache.

This was a republican year all over the country. The vote in Utah for presidential electors were as follows: republican, 62,446; democratic, 33,413; socialist, 5,757. For governor, Cutler received 50,837 votes; Moyle, 38,047; Kaufman, 4,892; Ferry, 7,959. The other candidates on the republican ticket were elected by about the same plurality.

CHAPTER VI

CUTLER'S ADMINISTRATION—1905-1909

SKETCH OF GOVERNOR CUTLER—SIXTH LEGISLATURE—THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE—ACTS PASSED—SUTHERLAND ELECTED SENATOR—LEWIS AND CLARK EXPOSITION—FIRE AT THE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE—THE OGDEN STORM—ELECTION OF 1906—SEVENTH LEGISLATURE—GOVERNOR CUTLER URGES A STATE CAPITOL—LAWS ENACTED—JAMESTOWN EXPOSITION—POLITICAL CAMPAIGN OF 1908.

John C. Cutler, the second governor of the State of Utah, was born in Sheffield, England, February 5, 1846, a son of John and Elizabeth (Robinson) Cutler. Until he was about twelve years of age he attended private schools in his native land, and then entered the wholesale house of S. & J. Watts & Company in the City of Manchester. He remained with that firm until 1864, when he accompanied his parents to the United States, came directly to Utah and settled in Salt Lake City. During the next ten years he was engaged in various occupations. In 1877 he accepted a position as agent of the Provo Woolen Mills, where he was associated with his three brothers—Thomas R., Heber S. and Joseph G.—who in 1895 incorporated the business under the firm name of "Cutler Brothers & Company," of which he was made president.

For more than forty years Governor Cutler has been one of the active and successful business men of Utah. Among the corporations with which he has been connected may be mentioned the Utah-Idaho Sugar Company, the Utah Light and Power Company, the Beneficial Life Insurance Company, the Home Fire Insurance Company of Utah, the Deseret Savings Bank, the Monroe State Bank, the Bank of Garland, the First National Bank of Murray and the Utah Hotel Company, in most of which he has held positions as director

or one of the executive officers. For many years he was a director in the Deseret Agricultural and Manufacturing Society. On May 1, 1911, he was elected president of the Deseret National Bank, which position he still held in the spring of 1919. He is a member of the Commercial and Alta Clubs of Salt Lake City and has served as trustee and treasurer of the Latter-day Saints University.

When political parties in Utah were divided along national lines, Governor Cutler cast his lot with the republicans. From 1884 to 1890 he was clerk of Salt Lake County and ex-officio clerk of the probate court, and in 1904 was elected governor of the state, his term beginning on Monday, January 2, 1905, and expiring on January 4, 1909.

SIXTH LEGISLATURE

The sixth State Legislature began its session on January 9, 1905, just a week after the inauguration of Governor Cutler. Stephen H. Love was elected president of the senate, and Thomas Hull, speaker of the house. Governor Cutler's message, which was delivered to a joint session as soon as the two houses were organized, was one of the longest messages ever presented to a Utah Legislature. He began by saying: "In his last message to the Legislature, my predecessor called attention to the favorable conditions then prevailing in Utah. I am pleased to be able to state that those conditions have continued and are still prevailing. Capital is still seeking avenues of investment in Utah, the products of the field and flock are plentiful and command good prices. A notable feature of our industrial growth is seen in the establishment of manufacturing enterprises and the support afforded to such industries."

After giving an account of the strike in the Carbon County coal mines, mentioned in the preceding chapter, he explained that at the time of the trouble the state had no funds available for paying the expenses of the National Guard, and that a loan of $25,000 had been negotiated through the National Park Bank of New York for one year, with interest at the rate of 5 per cent per annum. He recommended the payment of this note, with accrued interest, and that the Legislature make some provision for a fund to be placed at the disposal of the governor, to be used only in case of riot or insurrection. On January 23, 1905, Governor Cutler approved an act appropriating $25,625 for the payment of the note and some incidental expenses in connection with the strike, and later in the session an act

was passed making it a misdemeanor to threaten violence to employes or to destroy property, but no contingent fund was created, probably because the members of the Legislature realized that strikes, riots and insurrections were so infrequent they could be handled without such a fund.

On the subject of state fairs the governor said: "According to the report of the directors of the Deseret Agricultural and Manufacturing Society, the state fairs held in 1903 and 1904 were, in point of paid admissions and value of exhibits, in advance of any previous fairs held in the state. In point of paid admissions the fair of 1904 was a record breaker; total paid admissions being 51,485. At this fair compliant was made that there was not room for all the exhibits. It is hoped by the directors of the society that a sufficient appropriation will be made by the present Legislature to insure the completion of the building now under way, in order that needed room may be provided. The architect estimates that it will require $40,000 more to complete the building."

The governor recommended an appropriation of that amount and $15,000 for the regular expenses of the society until the meeting of the next Legislature. He also presented the following estimated needs of the several state departments and institutions for the years 1905 and 1906, to meet which appropriations were necessary:

Legislative Department	$ 36,220
Executive Department	22,000
Judicial Department	218,400
University of Utah	335,431
Agricultural College	282,190
State Mental Hospital	173,180
State Board of Corrections	111,660
Deseret Agric. & Manfg. Society	55,000
National Guard of Utah	65,140
State Board of Loan Commissioners	72,350
State Industrial School	60,000
State School for Deaf, Dumb and Blind	62,300
Miscellaneous small appropriations	454,054
Deficits	88,975
Total appropriations asked	$2,036,900

ACTS PASSED

In making appropriations, some of the governor's estimates were reduced, though on the other hand a number of appropriations not included in the estimate were made for specific purposes. A state board of park commissioners was created "to manage and control all lands the state may acquire, make rules and regulations regarding the grazing of stock and cutting timber thereon," and an appropriation of $2,000 was made to carry out the provisions of the act. An appropriation of $500 was made to provide medals of honor for the veterans of the Indian wars in Utah between the years 1850 and 1872 inclusive, the governor and secretary of state to select a suitable design, the only stipulations being that the medals should be made of bronze and suspended by a red, white and blue ribbon.

Cities of the first and second classes were authorized to issue scrip against funds to be raised by special taxes, the scrip to become a lien on property subject to the special tax and to be redeemed and canceled when such tax was paid.

A juvenile court was created for each city of the first or second class, to have jurisdiction in all cases relating to children, the judge to hold office for a term of four years and to receive a salary of not more than one thousand dollars per year. Judges of the several district courts of the state were directed to appoint a probation officer in each county.

The Legislature of 1903 passed an act providing for the appointment of a commission to collect and prepare an exhibit for the Lewis and Clark Centennial Exposition to be held in Portland, Oregon, in the summer of 1905. The sixth Legislature repealed the first nine sections of the act of 1903 and passed an act providing for the appointment of a new commission, to consist of the governor and four citizens of the state appointed by him, the commissioners to serve without compensation, except actual expenses. They were authorized to provide a building for Utah upon the exposition grounds and an appropriation of $10,000 was made for the purpose of carrying the act into effect.

Another act of seventy-five sections codified and revised the laws relating to water rights, and repealed certain acts in conflict therewith. Other acts of the session ceded jurisdiction to the United States over the military reservations of Fort Douglas and Fort Duchesne; provided for the registration of birth and deaths in the

state, these vital statistics to be under the authority of the state board of health; and the state board of land commissioners was directed to establish an experimental station for Central Utah, to be located in Davis, Salt Lake, Utah or Weber County.

An act appropriating from $1,250 to $2,000 to each county for the construction and maintenance of public highways was vetoed by the governor and failed to become a law.

SUTHERLAND ELECTED SENATOR

The reader will recall that the third Legislature (1899) failed to elect a United States senator, and that for the next two years Senator Joseph L. Rawlins was Utah's only representative in the upper branch of Congress. In 1901 Thomas Kearns was elected to fill the vacancy, his term expiring on March 4, 1905. It therefore fell to the lot of the sixth Legislature to elect his successor. After ballots had been taken in both house and senate they met in joint session on Wednesday, January 18, 1905, and George Sutherland was elected without serious opposition for a full term of six years. His election gave Utah two republican senators.

LEWIS AND CLARK EXPOSITION

Under the act passed by the Legislature of 1903, providing for a commission to arrange an exhibit at Portland, Oregon, in 1905, Governor Wells was made ex-officio chairman of the commission. He appointed as the other commissioners Fred J. Kiesel, George F. Holman and A. B. Lewis, and John Q. Cannon was made secretary. When the act of 1903 was repealed by the Legislature of 1905, these commissioners resigned and Governor Cutler, as ex-officio chairman, appointed F. W. Fishburn, Wesley K. Walton, Web Greene and Rudolph Kuchler as his associates on the new board, which held its first meeting on March 25, 1905, when M. F. Cunningham was elected secretary and Spencer Clawson, manager.

Immediately after effecting an organization, the commissioners went to Portland, where they found all the desirable space in the exposition buildings had been allotted. They therefore decided to erect a building for all the state exhibits. An eligible site was obtained and a building 55 to 95 feet, two stories high, with an annex in the rear was commenced. Utility, rather than architectural display, was kept in view and, although the time was short, nearly all the exhibits were in place when the exposition opened on June 1,

1905. The mineral exhibit was arranged on the left of the main entrance, with R. H. Bradford, of the Utah School of Mines, in charge; the educational exhibit was on the right, with L. A. Ostien, of the State Agricultural College, as director; Thomas Judd, of the state board of horticulture, was in charge of the agricultural and horticultural exhibit, which was placed in the rear part of the main building; and the annex in the rear was used for the concentrating mill that had been shown at St. Louis. In the agricultural display was an irrigation model of the Bear River Valley, which was made by Luke Crashaw.

August 24, 1905, was "Utah Day" at the exposition. On that date the Utah Building was the center of attraction. Addresses were delivered by Governor Cutler; Gov. George E. Chamberlain, of Oregon; H. W. Goode, president of the exposition commission, and Joseph Howell, Utah's representative in Congress. Utah kept "open house" all day, serving light refreshments to visitors, and a large quantity of advertising matter setting forth the resources of the state was distributed.

Of the appropriation of $10,000 made by the Legislature of 1903, an unexpended balance of $9,317.25 passed into the hands of the new commission. The Legislature of 1905 appropriated $20,000 and an additional sum of $1,284.96 was received through donations, making a total of $30,602.21 at the disposal of the commission. The building cost $7,500, including the furniture; the cost of collecting, transporting and arranging the exhibits was $20,413.09, leaving a balance of $2,689.12, which was returned to the state.

Utah was awarded fifteen gold medals, thirteen silver medals, fifteen bronze medals, five collections received honorable mention, and a number of prizes were awarded towns and individuals on their exhibits.

FIRE AT THE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE

On the night of September 11, 1905, fire broke out in the storage building of the department of mechanic arts of the Agricultural College at Logan and before it was discovered had made considerable headway. The storage building was entirely destroyed and the other buildings and equipment of the department were badly damaged. The college authorities went before the state board of examiners and asked permission to create a deficit for the purpose of rebuilding or

repairing the damaged structures and purchasing new equipment for the department. The request was granted on September 30, 1905, when the trustees were authorized to create a deficit not exceeding their estimate of $26,288.

THE OGDEN STORM

About noon on Saturday, October 20, 1906, a high wind began blowing in the vicinity of Ogden and continued almost without abatement until the following Monday, doing considerable damage. At the School for the Deaf, Dumb and Blind a number of windows were blown in and several transoms torn from their fastenings. Early on Sunday morning the kitchen chimney was blown down and a little later the chimney of the boiler house, seventy-two feet high, fell and carried away one corner of the building, causing a damage of more than two thousand dollars.

The storm also inflicted considerable damage at the State Industrial School. This institution was visited by Governor Cutler on the 23d, and the next day the trustees sent the following communication to the state board of examiners:

"The big tower on the west side of the main building, as well as large portions of the fire walls on the north and west sides, and sections of the north wall between the roof line and the floor of the top story, are either completely down or at present in such a condition as will require them to be taken down before any rebuilding is done. The ceiling in the front rooms on the west side of the top floor, some five or six rooms, is completely broken in, and in case of storm the contents of the building will be totally destroyed."

Both the Industrial School and the School for the Deaf, Dumb and Blind went before the state board of examiners to ask for authority to make repairs. The trustees of the former institution were granted the privilege of creating a deficit not to exceed $1,250. The sum of $1,245.83, which was raised by giving a note to the Ogden Savings Bank, was actually expended, when the trustees reported to the board of examiners that $950 would be needed to restore the building to its original condition. In the case of the School for the Deaf, Dumb and Blind, the board of examiners authorized the trustees to make repairs to cost not more than $2,500, and a deficit of that amount was created in the case of the institution.

ELECTION OF 1906

The year 1906 was an "off year" in Utah politics, with only a representative in Congress and a justice of the Supreme Court to be elected. The campaign was opened by the republican party, which held a state convention on September 20th. George B. Squires presided over the convention and John V. Bluth acted as secretary. Joseph Howell was renominated for representative in Congress, and Joseph E. Frick was named as the candidate for justice of the Supreme Court. The platform indorsed the administration of President Roosevelt and approved the action of Congressman Howell and Senator Smoot.

Two days after this convention, the American party held its state convention in the Salt Lake Theater, Salt Lake City. C. C. Goodwin was elected chairman; Thomas Weir was nominated for Congress, and Thomas Maloney, of Weber County, for justice of the Supreme Court.

The democratic party held its state convention on October 4, 1906. William H. King was chosen to preside and H. N. Hayes, of Sevier County, was elected secretary. Orlando W. Powers, of Salt Lake City, received the nomination for representative in Congress, and J. W. N. Whitecotton, of Provo, was nominated for justice of the Supreme Court. The principal feature of the platform was the resolution denouncing the republican party for its appeal to the Mormons for their support, and the American party for its appeal to the non-Mormons. As the delegates to the convention were composed of both Mormons and Gentiles, this resolution was adopted without a dissenting vote.

No nomination for justice of the Supreme Court was made by the socialists in this campaign, but Homer P. Burt was nominated for representative in Congress. At the election on November 6, 1906, the vote for representative in Congress was as follows: Howell, 42,560; Powers, 27,021; Weir, 11,411; Burt, 3,010. For justice of the Supreme Court Frick received 42,553 votes; Whitecotton, 26,389; Maloney, 11,980.

SEVENTH LEGISLATURE

On Tuesday, January 8, 1907, the regular biennial session of the seventh Legislature began at Salt Lake City. Stephen H. Love,

who had served as president of the senate in the preceding session, was again elected to that office, and Harry S. Joseph was chosen speaker of the house. Governor Cutler's message at the opening of the session was notable as being the first official utterance toward the erection of the present state capitol building. Said he:

"Utah has now been in the Union just eleven years and yet has 'no place to lay its head.' The state is addicted to the rather reprehensible practice of renting a home. If a young couple had been married for eleven years and had made no step whatever toward acquiring a home, they might justly be accused of lack of thrift. While the same accusation can hardly be made against the state, yet the time seems opportune for a commencement toward securing a building for state offices.

"I would suggest that you gentlemen take a walk at your convenience to the head of Main Street and climb to the brow of what is known as Capitol Hill. If you go there on a clear day, when the magnificent panorama of the city, the valley and the lake lies before you, I think you will agree with me that nature could scarcely have done better in providing a site for a capitol building. Such a walk may give you at least a part of my enthusiasm for the erection, at the earliest possible time, of a capitol fitting to such a site.

"All of the building stone and most of the stone trimmings could be secured from our own quarries. There is no scarcity of skilled workmen in masonry, carpentry, painting, etc. With site, material and workmen at our doors, it will require only a united and enthusiastic effort to erect a building commensurate with the dignity and importance of the state and an object of pride to citizens and of admiration to visitors. It would please me greatly for you to take the initial step toward this much desired consummation. For upon its completion the beautiful, stately building we all have in imagination would be a lasting monument to its founders—the members of the seventh State Legislature."

Although the Legislature took no steps toward the erection of a capitol building, the governor's message set the people of Utah to thinking and prepared the way for concrete action by the next session. In discussing the financial affairs of the state, the governor called attention to the fact that deficits amounting to $99,311.88 had been incurred during the preceding two years, most of which he declared was due to "fire, storm and bounty frauds," and

announced that the general appropriations asked for by the various state institutions and departments aggregated $2,491,177. The fire alluded to was the one which destroyed part of the Agricultural College buildings in September, 1905, the storm was the one which damaged the School for the Deaf, Dumb and Blind and the State Industrial School at Ogden in October, 1906, and the bounty frauds grew out of the laws providing for the payment of bounties for the destruction of certain predatory animals.

Among the recommendations of the governor were: The establishment of an institution for the care of feeble minded and epileptic persons; the creation of the office of state insurance commissioner; a law prohibiting theatrical performances on Sunday; a rifle range for the National Guard of Utah; and a law to regulate the speed of automobiles.

In the opening of the Uinta Indian reservation in 1905, the greater part of the burden of making improvements, roads, bridges, etc., fell upon Wasatch County, with a population of only 5,000 and property assessed at less than two millions of dollars. The governor referred to this matter in his message and suggested that the Legislature might find some way of relieving the county of a portion of the expense. He also presented for consideration the question of having Utah represented at the Jamestown Exposition in 1907, celebrating the three hundredth anniversary of the settlement of the United States, and at the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition to be held at Seattle in 1909.

The appropriation of $500 made by the Legislature of 1905 for the purchase of medals for the veterans of the Indian wars had been exhausted and only about one-half the veterans had been supplied. The governor therefore recommended an additional appropriation large enough to provide a medal for every survivor who could be located.

LAWS ENACTED

One of the most important acts of the seventh Legislature was that authorizing the governor to appoint "two persons, practicing attorneys in good standing, to constitute a commission to compile and annotate the laws of the state and supervise the printing of said laws." Governor Cutler appointed James T. Hammond, former secretary of state, and Grant H. Smith as the code commissioners,

and the result of their labors was published early in 1908 under the title of "Compiled Laws of Utah."

The act of 1905 creating a state board of horticulture was repealed and a new one enacted. It provided for a board composed of the governor and four persons to be appointed by him—one from each of the following districts: 1. The counties of Boxelder, Cache, Rich, Morgan and Weber. 2. The counties of Davis, Salt Lake, Tooele, Summit and Wasatch. 3. The counties of Utah, Juab, Carbon, Emery, Uintah, San Juan, Grand, Sanpete and Sevier. 4. The counties of Millard, Beaver, Piute, Wayne, Iron, Garfield, Kane and Washington. Each member of the board was to receive a salary of $400 per annum and the board was authorized to employ a secretary at a salary not exceeding $1,200 per annum. It was empowered to make and enforce rules and regulations for the quarantine of infested orchards, etc.; to hold institutes and appoint persons to lecture and give instruction in horticulture in each district.

The name of the Deseret Agricultural and Manufacturing Society, which was chartered on January 17, 1856, was changed by the seventh Legislature to the "Utah State Fair Association," which was to be controlled by a board of twelve directors, and title to all property owned or controlled by the Deseret Agricultural and Manufacturing Society was vested in the Utah State Fair Association.

Cities, towns and municipal corporations were required, in making public improvements, to award contracts to the lowest bidders, after publication of twenty days or more, and every city, town or municipality was prohibited from adopting plans requiring the exclusive use of any patented article or process wholly controlled by any person, firm or corporation.

Other acts of the session authorized the delivery of unclaimed dead bodies to the medical department of the University of Utah; established a board of park commissioners in each city of the second class, to serve without compensation and to make contracts for the improvements in public parks for which the city council might appropriate funds; gave first and second class cities power to establish and maintain public libraries and reading rooms; required the United States flag to be displayed on every public school house or grounds while school was in session; provided a method for settling disputes between counties over boundary lines; and extended the provisions of the penal code relating to telegraph operators to the transmission of messages by telephone.

A memorial to President Roosevelt requested him to rescind the order withdrawing certain coal lands from entry. A resolution was adopted urging the co-operation of the President and Congress in securing conservation and utilization of the resources of the West. On June 12, 1906, the United States senate passed a bill, introduced by Senator Smoot, providing for the payment of pensions to the veterans of the Indian wars in Utah between the years 1854 and 1867. The seventh Legislature memorialized the national house of representatives to pass the measure. Governor Cutler was instructed by resolution to have oil portraits of himself and Governor Wells painted for the state and to pay for the same from the contingent fund.

JAMESTOWN EXPOSITION

The Legislature of 1907 passed an act providing: "That, for the purpose of advertising the resources of this state, the State of Utah shall participate in the Jamestown Ter-Centennial Exposition, at Norfolk, Virginia, commencing April 26, 1907; and for that purpose a commission be created, composed of the governor and four members appointed by the governor, by and with the advice and consent of the senate."

Pursuant to the provisions of this act, W. S. McCornick. Arthur L. Thomas, Wesley K. Walton and Fisher S. Harris were appointed commissioners. Of this board Governor Cutler was chairman by virtue of his office, and at the first meeting Fisher S. Harris was elected secretary and W. S. McCornick, treasurer. Mr. Harris subsequently resigned on account of illness and H. P. Henderson was appointed to fill the vacancy. Owing to the great distance and the small appropriation made by the Legislature ($2,000), the board decided that it would be inadvisable to attempt anything in the way of an exhibit of the state's products, and decided that the best thing to be done was to have a day set apart at the exposition, to be known as "Utah Day," when the commission could bring to the attention of the visitors at the exposition the resources and possibilities of the state.

With this end in view, Arthur L. Thomas went to Norfolk in April and arranged for October 15, 1907, to be set apart as "Utah Day." The ceremonies on that day consisted of an address of welcome by Gov. J. T. Ellyson, of Virginia; a short address by Alvah H. Martin, director general of the exposition; and a more comprehensive address by Governor Cutler, in which he set forth the

resources, the industrial and educational advantages of the state. Music was furnished by J. J. McClellan, the Tabernacle organist, and Willard Weihe, the noted violinist. All the commissioners except Mr. McCornick and a number of prominent Utah people were present at the exercises, which were followed by a luncheon at the Army and Navy Club. Of the appropriation of $2,000, the commission returned to the state $363.65, and in its final report says: "The commission feels that the time and money was well spent in the opportunity given to enlighten the thousands of visitors at the exposition of the many and varied resources of Utah."

POLITICAL CAMPAIGN OF 1908

In Utah the political campaign of 1908 was opened by the republican party, which held a state convention in the Salt Lake Theater, Salt Lake City, on Friday, May 8th, for the purpose of choosing delegates to the national convention. D. D. Houtz, of Utah County, was elected chairman, and John James, of Salt Lake City, was made secretary. The delegates selected were: Reed Smoot, George Sutherland, Joseph Howell, C. E. Loose, W. D. Livingston and Dr. C. M. Wilson.

Delegates to the democratic state convention were selected at a state convention held in the Grand Theater, Salt Lake City, on June 12, 1908. Nathan T. Porter was chosen to preside and John L. Herrick was elected secretary. Samuel Newhouse, O. W. Powers, W. H. King, Mrs. H. J. Hayward, A. J. Evans and S. S. Smith were elected as the delegates and instructed to support William J. Bryan for president.

The republican national convention met in Chicago on the 16th of June. William H. Taft, of Ohio, and James S. Sherman, of New York, were nominated for president and vice president, respectively. On the 7th of July the democratic national convention assembled in Denver, Colo. William J. Bryan, of Nebraska, was nominated for president, and John W. Kern, of Indiana, for vice President. Besides these candidates of the two leading parties, five other tickets were placed in the field. The socialists nominated Eugene V. Debs, of Indiana, for President, and Benjamin Hanford, of New York, for Vice President. Thomas E. Watson, of Georgia, was the populist candidate for President, and Samuel Williams, of Indiana, was nominated for Vice President. The candidates of the prohibitionists for President and Vice President were Eugene W.

Chafin, of Arizona, and Aaron S. Watkins, of Ohio. The social labor party nominated August Gilhaus, of New York, for President, and Donald L. Munro, of Virginia, for Vice President. A new party known as the "independent" entered the race with Thomas L. Hisgen, of Massachusetts, as its candidate for President, and John Temple Graves, of Georgia, for Vice President. Only four of these parties—the republicans, democrats, independents and socialists—nominated presidential electors in Utah.

After the national conventions, state conventions were held to nominate presidential electors and candidates for the various state offices. In this part of the campaign the republicans again took the lead by holding their state convention on September 15, 1908. Lafayette Holbrook, of Utah County; Henry Cohn, of Salt Lake, and Thomas Sevy, of Garfield, were nominated for presidential electors; Joseph Howell, of Cache County, was again nominated for representative in Congress; William Spry, of Salt Lake, for governor; C. S. Tingey, of Juab, for secretary of state; Jesse B. Jewkes, of Emery, for state auditor; David Mattson, of Weber, for state treasurer; Albert R. Barnes, of Salt Lake, for attorney-general; A. C. Nelson, of Sanpete, for superintendent of public instruction; W. M. McCarty, of Sevier, for justice of the Supreme Court.

Just a week after this convention (September 22d) the democratic state convention met at Logan. Frank B. Stephens, of Salt Lake County; James Andrus, of Juab, and Aquilla Nebeker, of Cache, were named for presidential electors; Lyman R. Martineau, of Salt Lake, for representative in Congress; Jesse Knight, of Utah, for governor; Evan R. Owen, of Cache, for secretary of state; J. W. Nixon, of Emery, for state auditor; Joseph E. Caine, of Salt Lake, for state treasurer; J. W. Stringfellow, of Salt Lake, for attorney-general; D. H. Robinson, of Sanpete, for superintendent of public instruction; S. W. Stewart, of Salt Lake, for justice of the Supreme Court.

The independent party made no nominations except for presidential electors and representative in Congress. Abner D. Thompson, D. D. Crawford and Frank J. Tierney were the candidates of this party for presidential electors, and P. J. Donohue for representative in Congress.

A state convention of socialists nominated R. Leggett, M. M. Johnson and J. C. Edgar for presidential electors; Charles Crane, for representative in Congress; V. R. Bohman, for governor; W. H.

Shoek, for secretary of state; L. A. Walker, for state auditor; Joseph McLaughlin, for state treasurer; A. E. Wixon, for attorney-general; Elizabeth W. Piepgrass, for superintendent of public instruction. No nomination was made by this party for justice of the Supreme Court.

The American party, which made its first appearance in the Utah political arena in 1904, held a state convention in the Salt Lake Theater, Salt Lake City, on September 28, 1908, and nominated the following ticket: Dr. C. I. Douglas, representative in Congress; John A. Street, governor; E. A. Littlefield, secretary of state; George W. Park, state auditor; Henry Welch, state treasurer; J. W. Thompson, attorney-general; George B. Sweazey, superintendent of public instruction; Ogden Hiles, justice of the Supreme Court.

All the state conventions (except the American) adopted resolutions indorsing the action and platforms of the national conventions. The American party, having no candidate for President, confined its declarations to state issues.

The election was held on November 3, 1908, and resulted in a victory for the entire republican ticket. The vote for presidential electors was as follows: republican, 61,165; democratic, 42,601; socialist, 4,890; independent, 92. For governor, Spry received 52,913 votes; Knight, 43,266; Bohman, 3,936; Street, 11,404. Howell's plurality for representative in Congress was 19,563.

CHAPTER VII

SPRY'S FIRST TERM—1909-1913

BRIEF BIOGRAPHY OF GOVERNOR SPRY—EIGHTH LEGISLATURE—LEGAL HOLIDAYS—LAWS ENACTED—A SHORTAGE—SEATTLE EXPOSITION—IRRIGATION EXPOSITIONS—ELECTION OF 1910—NINTH LEGISLATURE—GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE— LAWS ENACTED—POLITICAL CAMPAIGN OF 1912—THE NATIONAL CONVENTIONS—THE STATE TICKETS—ELECTION RETURNS.

William Spry, the third governor of Utah after the state was admitted in to the Union, was born in Windsor, Berkshire, England, January 11, 1864, a son of Philip and Sarah (Field) Spry. When he was about elven years of age he came to the United States with his parents and two brothers—George H. and Samuel—arriving in Salt Lake City, on June 2, 1875. With the other members of his family, he united with the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints and as soon as he was old enough was sent as a missionary to the Southern States, where he remained until 1891. For the next two years he was connected with the Zion Co-operative Mercantile Institution. In 1893 he removed to Tooele County and engaged in farming and stock raising. The next year he was elected collector of Tooele County; represented that county in the legislatures of 1903 and 1905; was president of the state board of land commissioners in 1905 and 1906, and in the political campaign of the latter year was chairman of the republican state central committee. In February, 1906, he was appointed United States marshal for the District of Utah and in 1908 was elected governor as the candidate of the republican party. He was re-elected in 1912 and served the two full terms of four years each. During his administration the new capitol building was erected and several important additions to the statutes were enacted.

EIGHTH LEGISLATURE

The eighth session of the Utah State Legislature was convened in Salt Lake City on January 11, 1909. Henry Gardner was elected president of the Senate and E. W. Robinson, speaker of the House. On the 12th Governor Spry delivered his first message to a joint session of the two Houses. He emphasized the necessity for a revision of the laws relating to taxation and revenue, pointing out that the comptroller of the currency reported deposits in the national banks of Utah amounting to over $42,000,000, while the state auditor's reports showed only $4,426,779, in bank deposits and solvent credits. Of the $42,000,000 bank deposits about $5,000,000 consisted of state and county funds not taxable, leaving approximately $32,000,000 not taxed. In like manner he called attention to the reports of the sheep inspectors, who found 812,000 more sheep in the state than had been found by the assessors, and closed his remarks on this subject by saying: "It is for you to determine whether it will be better to try to correct existing defects by amendment, or by the enactment of a new law adequate to our present needs and conditions." The Legislature responded to the governor's recommendations by enacting amendments to twenty-six sections of the existing revenue laws.

"An imperative necessity exists," said the governor, "for the erection of a state capitol building. A task of such magnitude will occupy several years' time and the raising of funds therefor is a question of great importance. Plans for the accomplishment of this work in a satisfactory manner will be submitted." (For a history of the capitol building see Chapter XI.)

LEGAL HOLIDAYS

By an act approved on February 5, 1909, the eighth Legislature declared the following days to be legal holidays in the State of Utah. Sunday of each week; January 1st (New Year's Day); February 12th (Abraham Lincoln's birthday anniversary); February 22d (George Washington's birthday anniversary); April 15th (Arbor Day); May 30th (Memorial or Decoration Day); July 4th (Independence Day); July 24th (Pioneer Day); the first Monday in September (Labor Day); December 25th (Christmas Day); and all days set apart by proclamation of the President of the United States or Governor of the State of Utah as days of fast or thanksgiving.

LAWS ENACTED

Among the more important acts of the session was one creating a state conservation commission, to consist of the governor as ex-officio chairman and not less than two other citizens of the state, "to investigate and ascertain the natural resources of the state, to adopt and carry out such policies and measures as will prevent waste of the same, and to co-operate with the national conservation commission, etc. Also to examine and ascertain what streams in the state were capable of furnishing water power and water for irrigating purposes. Governor Spry appointed as members of the commission, O. J. Salisbury, Lewis A. Merrill, George Austin, J. E. Pettit and H. T. Haines, of Salt Lake City; John A. Widtsoe, of the Agricultural College, and Thomas L. Allen, of Coalville. In the organization of the commission O. J. Salisbury was chosen vice chairman, Lewis A. Merrill, secretary, and B. B. Mann was appointed clerk. In 1911 this commission made a full report, the leading features of which will be mentioned elsewhere in this work.

Another act of this session created a state dairy and food bureau of five members "to prescribe rules and regulations for the operation of creameries, butter and cheese factories, dairies, confectioneries, hotels, restaurants, bakeries, etc."

The Legislature of 1907 made it possible for cities of the third class and incorporated towns to levy a small tax for the support of public libraries and gymnasiums. A number of cities voted in favor of the tax at the general election in 1908, and the Legislature of 1909 created a library and gymnasium commission of five members to be appointed by the state board of education. The act creating the commission also carried with it an appropriation of $2,000 to inaugurate the work.

An appropriation of $7,500 was made for the purpose of sinking artesian wells in dry farming sections, the work to be done under the auspices of the state board of land commissioners; a new state board of horticulture was created; a long act of thirty-five pages relating to the assessment of property and levying of taxes was passed; an insurance department was established; the salaries of the state officers were defined by law; provision was made for registering, numbering and licensing motor vehicles; an appropriation of $5,000 was made for holding farmers' and domestic science institutes under the auspices of the Agricultural College; a state road commission

was created and provision made for a standard system of public highways; and the governor was authorized to accept the Panguitch school from the United States, to be continued as an institution of learning to which Indian pupils should be admitted on the same terms as whites.

An appropriation of $35,000 was made to provide entertainment, etc., for members of the Grand Army of the Republic who might attend the forty-third annual encampment to be held at Salt Lake City during the week beginning on August 9, 1909, and authorizing county commissioners and cities of the first and second class to appropriate such sums as they might deem proper for a similar purpose, or to provide transportation for veterans of the Civil war who might desire to attend the encampment.

A long act of seventy-one sections provided for the reorganization of the Utah National Guard and repealing all laws in conflict therewith. The new law defined the method of enrollment of members of the Guard, their duties, equipment, pay while on duty, etc., and created an armory board, composed of the governor, secretary of state and adjutant-general, "to have supervision of all armories and arsenals in the state." An appropriation of $10,000 was made for the erection of a state arsenal and armory at Salt Lake City.

A SHORTAGE

About the time the Legislature adjourned, it was discovered that there was a shortage in the accounts of the retiring state treasurer, James Christiansen. Mr. Christiansen acknowledged that he had used seventy thousand dollars or more of the state's money, which he had not been able to replace before retiring from office. An investigation of the books showed the shortage to be $70,628.94. On March 13, 1909, Mr. Christiansen, who had been engaged in the banking business at Richfield before his election, gave bond to appear in court when wanted, and his bondsmen were officially notified of the deficit. It was claimed that Mr. Christiansen had been the victim of misguided friends and that the money had been sunk in mining operations in Nevada. His bondsmen made good the loss to the state.

SEATTLE EXPOSITION

The industrial exposition, or world's fair, held at Seattle in 1909 was officially known as the "Alaskan-Yukon-Pacific Exposition,"

to celebrate the forty-second anniversary of the purchase of Alaska by the United States. The Utah Legislature of 1907 appropriated $2,000 and authorized the appointment of a preliminary commission to decide whether Utah should be represented by an exhibit. The Legislature of 1909 made provisions for a commission, of which the governor should be ex-officio chairman, "to devise and execute plans for the display of such exhibits from the State of Utah as may, in the opinion of the commission, be advisable to represent the resources and advantages of the state," etc.

On March 27, 1909, Governor Spry appointed as the members of the commission Chauncey P. Overfield, Thomas Hull, Rudolph Kuchler and R. E. Allen. For the purpose of defraying the expenses of an exhibit, the Legislature of 1909 appropriated the sum of $25,000, to which was added the $2,000 appropriated by the preceding Legislature. Chauncey P. Overfield was elected secretary of the commission. Early in April Governor Spry, Mr. Overfield and W. E. Ware, who had been selected to design a state building, went to Seattle to select a site for said building and complete arrangements for the exhibits.

The cost of the Utah building was $6,500 and it was completed on May 25, 1909, in good time for the opening of the exposition. August 25th, 26th and 27th were set apart as "Utah days," when hundreds of people from the state visited the exposition and participated in exercises calculated to advertise to the world the resources and possibilities of the "Beehive State." The extent and character of the state's exhibit at Seattle were much the same as those made at St. Louis in 1904 and at Portland in 1905, and a number of prizes were awarded the display.

IRRIGATION EXPOSITIONS

In the fall of 1909 and again in the fall of 1910 United States Land and Irrigation Expositions were held in Chicago. It was about this time that the cry of "Back to the land" was being heard as a means of relieving the overcrowded conditions in the large cities of the country, and the Land and Irrigation Expositions were intended to show the advantages to be derived from the ownership of a farm in the irrigated sections of the West. Utah's agricultural and horticultural interests were represented at both these expositions. The representation of the state was made possible in 1909 by Gov-

ernor Spry, George Austin, O. J. Salisbury and T. R Cutler, of Salt Lake City, and M. S. Browning, of Ogden, who personally guaranteed $3,500 to defray the expenses of an exhibit. In 1910 D. E. Burley, general passenger agent of the Oregon Short Line Railroad Company, provided the transportation facilities and expenses of the display. On both these occasions the fruits and agricultural products of Utah attracted considerable attention and received favorable comments in the columns of the public press.

ELECTION OF 1910

The political campaign of 1910 presented no exciting features, as the only officials to be elected were a representative in Congress and a justice of the Supreme Court. On September 16, 1910, the democrats held a state convention at Provo. Ferdinand Erickson, mayor of Mount Pleasant, was nominated for representative in Congress and C. C. Richards, of Ogden, for justice of the Supreme Court. The principal planks of the platform adopted were those declaring in favor of state wide prohibition, a workman's compensation act, the adoption of the initiative and referendum and recall, and the commission form of government for cities.

The republican state convention met at Ogden on the 26th of September. Joseph Howell, of Logan, was again nominated for representative in Congress and D. N. Straup, of Salt Lake City, for justice of the Supreme Court. Resolutions were adopted reaffirming the national platform of 1908, approving the administration of President Taft, declaring in favor of a local option law instead of state wide prohibition, and demanding the admission of Arizona and New Mexico into the Union as states.

Two other tickets were placed in the field. The American party nominated Allen T. Sanford for representative in Congress and John A. Street for justice of the Supreme Court, at a convention held in the Colonial Theater at Salt Lake City on September 24th, and the socialists nominated James A. Smith for representative in Congress and Emil S. Lund for justice of the Supreme Court.

This was a republican year in Utah. For representative in Congress Howell received 50,604 votes; Erickson, 32,730; Sanford, 14,042; Smith, 4,857. Straup was elected justice of the Supreme Court, receiving 50,635 votes, to 32,610 for Richards, 13,753 for Street, and 4,889 for Lund.

NINTH LEGISLATURE

On Monday, January 9, 1911, the ninth session of the State Legislature was convened in Salt Lake City. Henry Gardner was again elected president of the Senate and E. W. Robinson was for a second time chosen speaker of the House. Governor Spry's message was delivered to a joint session of the two Houses on Tuesday. He called attention to the fact that United States Senator George Sutherland's term would expire on March 4, 1911, and that the duty devolved upon this Legislature to elect his successor; recommended the enactment of a local option law; urged the creation of a public service commission; and reported a balance of $1,025.60 left out of the $27,000 appropriated for the Utah exhibits at the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition of 1909.

On the subject of the National Guard he said: "The act of Congress, commonly known as the 'Dick Bill,' virtually controls the organization, equipment and discipline of the National Guard. In order that the states may draw their pro rata of the funds appropriated by Congress for the maintenance of the National Guard, the provisions of this act must be followed. Under this bill each state is required to maintain, properly armed, equipped and disciplined, a force-of 100 men for each senator and representative in Congress."

At the time this message was delivered, Utah had two senators and one representative, which the governor pointed out required a force of 300 men, and in the event the census of 1910 gave the state two representatives, the number would be thereby increased to 400 men.

The governor also submitted to the Legislature for ratification or rejection the amendment to the Federal Constitution known as Article XVI, which provides that "The Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes on incomes, from whatever source derived, without apportionment among the several states, and without regard to any census or enumeration."

Utah was one of the six states that failed to ratify this amendment, which was declared in force on February 25, 1913, the other five states being Connecticut, Florida, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island and Virginia.

A workshop for the adult blind of the state was established in the rear of the Lion House in November, 1909, pursuant to an act of

the preceding session of the Legislature. The shop was equipped with machinery and tools for making brushes, caning chairs, etc., and the governor, in his message of 1911, recommended that, if the shop was to be made a permanent institution, it be made an adjunct of the State School for the Deaf, Dumb and Blind.

The subject of taxation occupied a considerable portion of the message, especially the necessity for the adjustment of railroad assessments. Regarding this phase of the subject, the governor showed that in Boxelder County, where there were no valuable terminal privileges and no double tracks, the railroad property was assessed at $8,515,318, while in Weber County it was only $4,394,950, and in Salt Lake County it was $8,097,675, and recommended legislation that would secure more equitable assessments.

LAWS ENACTED

One of the most important laws enacted by the ninth Legislature was that providing for the appointment by the governor of a board of commissioners on revenue and taxation, whose duties as defined by the act were to be as follows: 1. To make a careful and complete examination and investigation of the system of revenue and taxation in force in the state. 2. To make a compilation of all laws bearing upon the subject of taxation in force in Utah. 3. To consider carefully and thoroughly the taxation and revenue laws of the different states of the Union and avail themselves of all information afforded by the reports of tax commissions of other states, etc. 4. To embody the results of their investigation in a report to the tenth session of the Utah Legislature, and * * * "As a part of their report said commission shall prepare a bill covering the whole subject of revenue and taxation, which said bill shall be in complete form for introduction in the tenth Legislature."

In his biennial report for the period ending on November 30, 1910, the secretary of state recommended a number of changes in the banking laws. On March 9, 1911, Governor Spry approved an act (of forty-five sections) embodying all the secretary's suggestions and making the secretary of state ex-officio bank commissioner.

An appropriation of $40,000 was made for the purpose of constructing an electric plant in Logan Canyon, near the City of Logan, to furnish electric light and power to the Agricultural College, the Experiment Station, the State Industrial School, the School for the

Deaf, Dumb and Blind and the State Penitentiary, the board of trustees of the Agricultural College to prepare plans and award the contracts for the installation of said plant.

The state board of land commissioners was authorized and directed to bore artesian wells on state or private lands—not more than two wells in any one county—for irrigation purposes in districts where the land was adapted to dry farming. If such wells were bored on private land the owner was required to give the state a clear title to at least one acre, upon which the board could install the necessary well and pumping machinery, where such machinery might be required. The board was also empowered to lease said wells to the responsible bidder who would enter into an agreement to furnish water at the lowest price during a period of five years.

A state capitol building, as provided for by the Legislature of 1909, was further advanced by an appropriation of $750,000 and a bond issue of $1,000,000. The history of the capitol building is given in another chapter.

A child labor law was passed at this session. It provided that no boy or girl under the age of fourteen years should be employed in any establishment where white lead, explosives, or other poisonous or dangerous materials were used; that no boy under fourteen or girl under sixteen years of age should be required to work more than fifty-four hours in any one week; that no girls or women should be employed in any place where intoxicating liquors are sold; and that no boy under twelve or girl under sixteen should sell newspapers in cities of the first or second class, except under certain restrictions.

The sum of $10,000, "or so much thereof as may be necessary," was appropriated for the purpose of a silver service for the Battleship Utah, then under construction by the United States, the money not to become available until the governor gave the state auditor written instructions to that effect.

A number of acts amending certain sections of the Compiled Laws of 1907 and the session laws of 1909 were passed; a state board of architecture to examine and license architects in the state was created; a relief fund for firemen was established and provisions made for paying indemnities to disabled firemen; cities of the first class were authorized to acquire and maintain public parks, the mayor to appoint park commissioners to manage and control all public grounds; and other acts regulated the sale of intoxicating liquors and narcotic drugs.

The governor, president of the Senate and speaker of the House of Representatives were created a special commisison, to act in conjunction with a similar commission from the State of Colorado, "to investigate the feasibility of the proposed Denver & Salt Lake Railroad and Main Range Tunnel, and to report its findings to the tenth Legislature." An appropriation of $1,000 was made to defray the expenses of the special commission.

POLITICAL CAMPAIGN OF 1912

The year 1912 was a "Presidential Year" and a complete state ticket was to be elected in Utah. For the first time in the history of the state, Utah was entitled to two representatives in Congress, and consequently to eight delegates in the national party conventions. The democrats opened the campaign by holding a state convention at the Salt Lake Theater, Salt Lake City, on May 14, 1912, for the purpose of choosing delegates to the national convention. C. C. Richards, of Ogden, was made chairman of the convention and Heber C. Jex, of Utah County, was chosen secretary.

Instead of selecting eight delegates and eight alternates, according to the time-honored custom, sixteen delegates were elected, each one being entitled to half a vote in the convention. The delegates were: John S. Bransford, C. P. Overfield, C. C. Neslen, John Dern and Samuel Russell, of Salt Lake County; J. D. Call, of Boxelder; Joseph E. Cardon, of Cache; John R. Barnes, of Davis; George C. Whitmore, of Juab; H. L. Nielson, of Sanpete; John McAndrew, of Uinta; Thomas N. Taylor and William M. Roylance, of Utah; E. M. Brown, of Washington, and A. L. Brewer, of Weber.

Resolutions were adopted criticizing Taft's administration; declaring in favor of a revision of the tariff downward and a graduated income tax; urging Congress to submit to the legislatures of the several states a constitutional amendment providing for the election of United States senators by popular vote; and pledging the party to the enactment of an employers' liability law that would secure adequate protection to injured workmen.

The republican state convention, for the selection of delegates to the national convention, met at Provo on May 15, 1912. Carl A. Badger, of Salt Lake City, was made chairman and H. L. Cummings, also of Salt Lake City, was chosen secretary. Eight delegates were then elected, viz.: Reed Smoot, George Sutherland, Joseph Howell, William Spry, C. E. Loose, Jacob Johnson, C. R. Hollingsworth

and J. M. Peterson. The eight alternates were: Lorenzo N. Stohl, of Boxelder County; B. R. McDonald, of Carbon; John Walsh, of Davis; Robert Welsh, of Morgan; Thomas O'Donnell, of Uinta; William D. Sutton, of Wasatch; John DeGray Dixon, of Utah; and William Glassman, of Weber.

A platform was adopted affirming allegiance to the republican party; declaring in favor of a term of six years for the President of the United States and rendering him ineligible for a second term; indorsing the action of Utah's senators and representatives in Congress; approving the administration of Governor Spry; deploring the Titanic disaster and asking Congress to enact such laws as would safeguard travel on the high seas; and favoring a tariff policy that would protect home industries.

THE NATIONAL CONVENTIONS

The first national convention in 1912 was held by the socialist party at Indianapolis, Ind., May 12th. Morris Hillquitt, of New York, presided, and James M. Reilly, of Illinois, was chosen secretary. Eugene V. Debs, of Indiana, who had been the party's candidate for President in 1900, 1904 and 1908, was again nominated, and Emil Seidel, the socialist mayor of Milwaukee, Wis., was nominated for Vice President.

On June 18, 1912, the republican national convention assembled in Chicago. The leading candidates for the Presidency were William H. Taft, then President and a candidate for a second term, and former President Theodore Roosevelt. The latter's supporters charged the Taft managers with using unfair methods to obtain delegates in a number of the states, and 344 of the Roosevelt delegates refused to participate in the work of the convention. The Utah delegates were instructed to support Mr. Taft and voted for him on the only ballot taken, when he received 540 votes to 107 for Roosevelt, with sixty scattering and twenty-seven delegates either absent or not voting. Mr. Taft was therefore nominated by the narrow margin of two votes. Vice President Sherman was also renominated, but his death occurred on October 30, 1912, only six days before the election, and the national committee filled the vacancy on the ticket by the selection of Nicholas M. Butler, of New York.

On June 25, 1912, the democratic national convention met in Baltimore, Md., and continued to hold daily sessions (except Sunday) until the 2d of July. Woodrow Wilson, of New Jersey,

and Champ Clark, of Missouri, were the most prominent candidates for the Presidency, the former receiving the nomination on the forty-sixth ballot. Thomas R. Marshall, of Indiana, was nominated for Vice President.

The ill feeling engendered by the action of the republican national convention resulted in the formation of the "progressive party." In Utah the progressives held a convention at Provo on July 27, 1912, at which resolutions were adopted expressing regret at being forced to leave the republican party and declaring in favor of a new party which would "nominate candidates for every office from governor to constable." The following delegates to a national progressive convention to be held in Chicago on August 5, 1912, were chosen: James H. Mays, Wesley K. Walton, S. B. Tuttle, Glen R. Bothwell, Mrs. Charles J. Adams, N. A. Robertson, Freeman Morningstar and one to be chosen later. Similar conventions were held in nearly all the states and delegates to the national convention were selected. At the national convention Theodore Roosevelt, of New York, was named for President, and Hiram Johnson, of California, for Vice President.

THE STATE TICKETS

Five parties were represented either by complete or partial tickets in the State of Utah, viz.: The democratic, republican, progressive, socialist and social labor. In the nomination of candidates for the state offices the democrats led off by holding a state convention in Salt Lake City on August 29, 1912. Jesse Knight, O. W. Powers, T. H. Fitzgerald and John Andrus were nominated for presidential electors; Tillman D. Johnson and Mathonihah Thomas, for representatives in Congress; John F. Tolton, for governor; Charles England, for secretary of state; John S. Blain, for state auditor; John F. Mendenhall, for state treasurer; Joseph W. Stringfellow, for attorney-general; A. C. Nelson, for superintendent of public instruction; Le Grand Young, for justice of the Supreme Court.

The platform adopted criticized the administration of President Taft; deplored official corruption in high places; denounced the Utah republican machine for its "unholy alliance with the saloon element"; and declared in favor of a non-partisan judiciary, good roads, a public utilities commission, a minimum wage law and a corrupt practices act to secure fair and honest elections.

On September 5, 1912, the republican state convention met in

the Salt Lake Theater, Salt Lake City. Mrs. Margaret Z. Witcher, J. N. Davis, Ephraim Homer and E. D. Woolley were nominated for presidential electors; Joseph Howell and Jacob Johnson, for representatives in Congress; William Spry, for governor; David Mattson, for secretary of state; Lincoln G. Kelly, for state auditor; Jesse B. Jewkes, for state treasurer; A. R. Barnes, for attorney-general; A. C. Nelson (also nominated by the democrats), for superintendent of public instruction; Joseph E. Frick, for justice of the Supreme Court.

A short platform was adopted, the principal planks of which were those indorsing President Taft's administration and the administration of Governor Spry; favoring the ratification of the amendment to the Federal Constitution providing for the election of United States senators by popular vote; and urging the enactment of a new tax law for the State of Utah.

The progressive state convention was held in Ogden on September 13, 1912. Mr. Roosevelt, who was passing through the city, made a short speech from the rear platform of the train, which aroused the enthusiasm of the delegates. Mrs. Myra M. DeWolfe, Mrs. Mary G. Coulter, Hugo Deprezin and G. J. Carpenter were nominated for presidential electors; Stephen H. Love and Lewis Larson, for representatives in Congress; Nephi L. Morris, for governor; Frank J. Hendershot, Jr., for secretary of state; Walter Adams, for state auditor; O. W. Adams, for state treasurer; George N. Lawrence, for attorney-general; Ogden Hiles, for justice of the Supreme Court. No nomination was made for superintendent of public instruction.

The candidates of the socialist party were as follows: W. E. Warner, J. E. Gease, A. L. Mitchell and George Husher, presidential electors; William M. Knerr and Murray E. King, representatives in Congress; Homer P. Burt, governor; H. A. Saunders, secretary of state; J. H. Lovhaug, state auditor; H. Cannegeiter, state treasurer; W. F. Ramsey, superintendent of public instruction. No nominations were made for attorney-general and justice of the Supreme Court.

Arthur E. Reimer, of Massachusetts, and August Gilhaus, of New York, were the candidates of the social labor party for President and Vice President. In Utah the party nominated James D. Erskine, Roy D. Southwick, Marie S. Petersen and J. E. Guernsey for presidential electors; E. A. Battell, for governor; Kate S. Hil-

liard, for secretary of state; and Elias Anderson for representative in Congress. No other nominations were made.

The election occurred on November 5, 1912, and the republicans carried the state, the vote for presidential electors being as follows: Republican, 42,013; democratic, 36,579; progressive, 24,171; socialist, 8,999; social labor, 510. Governor Spry was re-elected, receiving 42,552 votes to 36,076 for Tolton; 23,590, for Morris; 8,797, for Burt; and 479 for Battell.

CHAPTER VIII

SPRY'S SECOND TERM—1913-1917

SPRY'S SECOND INAUGURATION—TENTH LEGISLATURE—THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE—CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS CREATED—IMPORTANT ACTS PASSED—HATCHTOWN DAM DISASTER—ELECTION OF 1914—ELEVENTH LEGISLATURE—SPRY ON STATE FINANCES—LAND FUNDS AND INCOMES—LAWS ENACTED—INDUSTRIAL EXPOSITIONS—POLITICAL CAMPAIGN OF 1916—NATIONAL CONVENTIONS—STATE CONVENTIONS—THE ELECTION.

Governor Spry was inaugurated for his second term on Monday, January 6, 1913, in accordance with the provisions of Section 1, Article VII, of the state constitution, and the 13th of the same month marked the opening of the

TENTH LEGISLATURE

In the organization of the Senate Henry Gardner, of Spanish Fork, was for a third time elected president, and William J. Seely, of Castle Dale, was chosen speaker of the House. A large part of the governor's message was devoted to the work of the commission on revenue and taxation authorized by the preceding Legislature. Under the provisions of the act of 1911, Governor Spry appointed as the members of this commission Harden Bennion, F. W. Kirkham and C. S. Patterson, who presented an exhaustive report on the subject of revenue and taxation at the opening of the tenth Legislature. Among other things, the commissioners said:

"The radical changes which we expected to recommend, and without which we believe no perfect system of taxation can exist, were made impossible because of the restrictions of our constitution. The amendments submitted to the people for ratification at the last general election would have permitted a long step forward in scien-

tific revenue legislation. That such amendments were not adopted we believe was due to insufficient information as to the purpose and effect of the amendments not only on the part of the people themselves, but also on the part of many of those who assumed to lead them and advise them how to vote. Leaders who strained every nerve to defeat these amendments at the late election are now demanding of this commission, and of the Legislature of whom this report is made, bills providing for a more equitable distribution of the taxes derived from public service corporations, or for exemptions from taxation of the property of the poor man's home or household furniture, not realizing perhaps that under our present constitution such legislation is impossible."

Commenting upon this portion of the report in his message the governor spoke more plainly regarding the defeat of the constitutional amendments. Said he: "Through a campaign of perversion, misrepresentation and self interest on the part of certain individuals and corporate interests, who saw in the adoption of the amendments a certainty that they would be brought to bear an equal burden of the taxation of the state, the proposals were lost."

Notwithstanding the handicap caused by the defeat of the constitutional amendments, the Legislature enacted a number of important additions to the revenue laws of the state, having for their object a more equitable assessment of property and distribution of the burdens of taxation.

Regarding the appropriation of $10,000 made by the ninth Legislature for the purchase of a silver service for the Battleship Utah, Governor Spry reported that he had appointed a committee to select a design and make the presentation. This committee decided to give the school children of the state an opportunity to contribute to the silver service fund, each one so contributing to receive an engraved certificate. Thirty thousand school children gave $2,227.42 and the service was presented to the officers of the vessel on November 6, 1911.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS

Section 1, Article IX, of the state constitution provides that "One representative in the Congress of the United States shall be elected from the state at large on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November, A. D. 1895, and thereafter at such times and places

and in such manner as may be prescribed by law. When a new apportionment shall be made by Congress, the Legislature shall divide the state into Congressional districts accordingly."

The United States census of 1910 showed the population of Utah to be 373,351, which entitled the state to two representatives in Congress. The Congressional apportionment was not made, however, until after the adjournment of the Legislature in 1911 and in 1912 the two Congressmen were elected from the state at large. On March 19, 1913, Governor Spry approved an act dividing the state into two Congressional districts, to wit:

First District—The counties of Beaver, Boxelder, Cache, Carbon, Emery, Garfield, Grand, Iron, Juab, Kane, Millard, Morgan, Piute, Rich, San Juan, Sanpete, Sevier, Summit, Uinta, Wasatch, Washington, Wayne and Weber.

Second District—The counties of Davis, Salt Lake, Tooele and Utah.

If the reader will take the trouble to trace the boundaries of these districts upon a map of the state, he will notice that the second district is bounded on three sides by the first, and may wonder why such a division was made. The law requires the Congressional districts to be as nearly equal in population as possible, and the act of 1913 divided the state so that the first district contained 183,090 of the inhabitants and the second district, 190,261. The act also provided that the representative from each of the districts should be elected at the general election in 1914.

IMPORTANT ACTS PASSED

The banking law passed by the Legislature of 1911 made the secretary of state ex-officio bank commissioner. In his report for 1911-12, Charles S. Tingey, secretary of state, said: "Neither the examiner nor the secretary of state, who is ex-officio bank commissioner, has the time to give special attention to weak and unsound banks under the present law. I therefore recommend that our banking law be amended so as to create a banking department or bureau, providing for appointment by the governor of a commissioner of banking and one or more examiners."

Mr. Tingey's suggestion was favorably received by the Legislature, which created a state banking department, the chief officer of which was the bank commissioner, to be appointed by the governor and receive a salary of $2,500 per annum. The act also provided

that all banks organized under the state laws (except savings banks) should be examined twice a year, and savings banks at least once. Fees for examination were fixed, varying from $20, where the assets of the bank were $100,000 or less, to $200, where the assets amounted to $25,000,000 or more. The new banking department went into operation on May 14, 1913, with C. A. Glazier as bank commissioner.

A state board of sheep commissioners was created, to be composed of three persons appointed by the governor, no two of whom should reside in the same county. Each commissioner was to receive a salary of $500 a year and actual traveling expenses, and the board was required to open and maintain a permanent office at the capital in charge of a secretary, whose salary should not exceed $1,000 per year. The act made it the duties of the commissioners to establish quarantines against diseased herds of sheep, to destroy infected animals where necessary, and to co-operate with the Federal inspectors of the bureau of animal industry. Persons importing sheep from other states and territories into Utah were required to notify the board, in order that the animals might be inspected before being placed upon the grazing lands of the state.

The branch of the State Normal School at Cedar City, Iron County, was made a branch of the State Agricultural College, funds were provided for its support and an appropriation of $8,250 was made for needed improvements at the institution.

By another act of this session, all hotels more than two stories in height were required to have fire escapes. Every proprietor or manager of a hotel in the state was required to have an "inspection certificate" showing that the hotel under his management complied with all the conditions fixed by law regarding ventilation, sanitation, etc. Inspections were to be made under the direction of the state food and dairy commissioner and fees for such inspection ranged from two dollars for hotels of twenty rooms or less to fifteen dollars for those having one hundred or more rooms.

Other acts prohibited fraudulent or misleading advertising regarding fire or bankrupt sales, exhibits or amusements; provided for the parole of prisoners by the board of pardons, which was given power to make rules and regulations concerning such paroles; fixed a minimum wage for women; appropriated $150,000 to enlarge the capitol grounds; and amended the fish and game laws.

HATCHTOWN DAM DISASTER

In February, 1900, the Upper Sevier Reservoir, Irrigation and Fish Stock Company began the construction of a dam across the Sevier River about one and a fourth miles below Hatch, Garfield County, and some fifteen miles above the City of Panguitch. The history of this dam is one of "hard luck" from the beginning. A flood in May, 1900, wrecked the dam before it was completed and the company abandoned the project.

On May 2, 1906, the state board of land commissioners took an option upon the dam site for the state and directed the state engineer to make surveys and determine whether the site was suitable for a storage reservoir. After these surveys had been completed the engineering firm of Jenson & McLaughlin submitted plans and specifications for an earthen dam sixty feet high and twenty feet wide at the top, with a stone masonry shaft through the body of the dam to contain the mechanism for controlling the flow of the water. The dam was completed on November 30, 1908, and three days later the gates were closed and the storage of water was commenced. The cost of the project up to that time was $84,382.78. In his biennial report for 1909-10 the state engineer says:

"At the beginning of the irrigation season of 1910 there was stored in the reservoir very nearly its full capacity of water. Under the pressure thus produced, a slight seepage of water occurred at the east end of the dam. This seepage saturated the material at the lower toe of the dam, causing some sloughing at that place. A heavy bank of rock was piled against the slope of the dam along the line where the sloughing occurred while the water was still at its maximum height in the reservoir and the sloughing tendency entirely checked. Thereafter the dam stood the test of its first season of service in an entirely satisfactory manner."

During the years 1911, 1912 and 1913 the seepage was noticed, but it was not regarded as serious and no precautions were taken to prevent it or to strengthen the dam. The season of 1914 opened as usual and all went well until the 25th of May. In the forenoon of that date the watchman, A. W. Huntington, went over the dam and noticed nothing out of the ordinary. What happened that afternoon and evening is thus told by Mr. Huntington:

"About two o'clock p. m. a Mr. Clark, who had been staying with me, attempted to cross the dam when he discovered a stream of muddy

water about the size of a stovepipe coming out through the downstream face of the dam along the east side of the culvert at the bottom of the side wall. This stream held steady for about two hours and then started to increase. The ground above it began to cave, first in small slabs, then large, until the opening was about thirty feet wide and to within sixty feet of the water line on the farther side of the dam, when the dam gave way and a wall of water fifty-two feet in height rushed through the opening. This occurred at 8 o'clock p. m. and at 11 o'clock the reservoir was practically empty, three-fourths of the volume having gone out in the first hour.

"During the period from the discovery of the leak to the failure of the dam, I, with some of the men of Hatch, tried to discover where the water was entering the dam, and to stop the water with manure, straw, etc., which we had hauled, but we were unable to determine where the water entered the dam."

The flood completely wrecked the diversion dam of the state canal near Panguitch and a new canal, extending up the river for over half a mile, was opened on June 15, 1914. During the next two years surveys and field investigations for the purpose of determining the best place for rebuilding the dam were made under the direction of the state engineer. Three sites were examined—the old Hatchtown reservoir site, the Showalter and Black Canyon reservoir sites—but up to June 1, 1919, the dam had not been rebuilt.

ELECTION OF 1914

On May 31, 1913, the amendment to the United States Constitution providing for the election of senators by the people, instead of by the state legislatures, went into effect. Consequently, for the first time in the history of the state, the Utah political parties nominated candidates for United States senator in 1914. Besides a United States senator, a representative in Congress from each of the two districts, a justice of the Supreme Court and a superintendent of public instruction were to be elected this year. The election of the last named official was due to a vacancy caused by the death of A. C. Nelson.

Three tickets were placed in the field. The republicans nominated Reed Smoot for United States senator; Joseph Howell, for representative in Congress from the first district; E. O. Leatherwood, from the second district; W. M. McCarty, for justice of the Supreme Court; A. C. Matheson, for superintendent of public instruction.

The democrats and progressives formed a coalition and nominated the following ticket: James H. Moyle, for United States senator; Lewis Larson, for representative in Congress from the first district; James H. Mays, from the second district; F. B. Stephens, for justice of the Supreme Court; E. G. Gowans, for superintendent of public instruction.

J. F. Parsons was nominated by the socialists for United States senator; Benjamin Janson and A. H. Kempton, for representatives in Congress from the first and second districts, respectively; Frank B. Scott, for justice of the Supreme Court; Olivia McHugh, for superintendent of public instruction.

The election was held on Tuesday, November 3, 1914, and resulted in the choice of a mixed ticket, the republicans electing the United States senator, the representative in Congress from the first district and the justice of the Supreme Court, while the democrats and progressives elected the representative in Congress from the second district and the superintendent of public instruction. For United States senator, Smoot received 56,281 votes; Moyle, 53,129; Parsons, 5,248. Howell's plurality in the first Congressional district was 3,041; Mays carried the second district by a plurality of 158; McCarty's plurality for justice of the Supreme Court was 2,369; and Gowans was elected superintendent of public instruction by a plurality of 3,068.

ELEVENTH LEGISLATURE

The eleventh biennial session of the State Legislature was convened in Salt Lake City on Tuesday, January 11, 1915, and continued in session for the full term of sixty days allowed by the constitution. W. Mont Ferry, of Salt Lake County, was elected president of the Senate and L. R. Anderson, of Sanpete County, was chosen speaker of the House. In his message Governor Spry presented some interesting figures pertaining to the financial conditions and interests of the state.

"Utah," said he, "embraces an area of 85,000 square miles. While the state and its subdivisions must govern and police this vast area, 22.8 per cent only of our lands are now vested in private and corporate ownership and subject to taxation. * * * Since statehood there has been absolutely no pretense that property of any class has been assessed at its true value and session by session, in order to meet the growing expense, the legislators have extended the limit of levies

for various purposes, with the result that a general movement for strict compliance with the law requiring cash value assessments would place the taxpayer at the mercy of the various levying authorities with maximum levies far in excess of what they should be under such method of assessment."

As an illustration of this condition he mentioned the fact that the state board of equalization reduced the state levy one-half mill for the biennial period of 1913-14, and local authorities took advantage of the situation to advance the tax rate, so that the taxpayers received no benefit from the reduction. The total assessed valuation of property in 1914 was $221,720,400, which was far below the actual value, but the governor suggested that the state board of equalization should not be criticized for failure to establish cash value assessments until local authorities were curtailed in the matter of maximum levies.

He gave the bonded debt of the state as being $2,410,000, upon which the annual interest was $93,400, with a redemption fund of $370,000 on hand, which reduced the indebtedness to $2,040,000. The various land grant funds and incomes he reported as follows:

	Fund	Income
Agricultural College	$ 193,451.87	$10,251.25
Deaf and Dumb Asylum	128,359.12	7,000.00
Insane Asylum	130,459.47	7,600.00
Institute for Blind	101,699.41	5,116.30
Miners' Hospital	130,380.48	5,150.00
Normal School	113,553.91	6,000.00
Reform School	131,451.81	6,590.00
Reservoir	196,278.07	9,621.20
University	305,220.81	15,211.40
School of Mines	122,746.78	6,100.00
Total	$1,553,601.73	$78,640.15

These figures do not include the land grant for the support of the public schools. Had the school lands been included in the governor's statement, the total investments would have aggregated nearly four millions of dollars and the total income about two hundred thousand dollars.

LAWS ENACTED

One of the most important laws passed by the eleventh Legislature was that authorizing a commission "to make an inquiry, examination and investigation into the subject of a direct compensation law, or a law affecting the liability of employers to employes for industrial accidents." The act provided that the commission should consist of one state senator, one representative, two employers, two representatives of labor and an attorney, to be appointed by the governor and to serve without compensation except expenses, for which the sum of $500 was appropriated. The commissioners of immigration, labor and statistics were directed to co-operate with the commission, which was required to submit a full report to the members and members-elect of the twelfth Legislature at least sixty days before the opening of that session, the recommendations of the commission to be presented in the form of a bill for introduction at the legislative session of 1917.

An "Irrigation and Water Rights Commission" was created, to consist of the state engineer, attorney-general, the president of the Agricultural College and two citizens appointed by the governor, to investigate conditions in the state and report to the next session of the Legislature.

Other acts of the session authorized the governor to appoint a commission of seven citizens to select a site upon the capitol grounds for a monument to the Mormon battalion and appropriated $1,000 to secure a design for said monument; appropriated $35,000 additional for a display of Utah's products at the San Francisco and San Diego industrial expositions in 1915; $20,000 for furnishing the new capitol building; $12,000 for the benefit of the Orphan's Home and Day Nursery at Salt Lake City, and $4,000 for the Salt Lake Free Kindergarten and Neighborhood House Association. The governor was also authorized to appoint three citizens, to serve without compensation except expenses, to investigate and report upon the necessity of the state making some provision for the care of the mentally deficient or feeble minded persons living within the state.

On February 10, 1915, the senate joint resolution was adopted recommending an adjournment to the new capitol building and the remainder of the session was held in the new structure. Just before the close of the session another joint resolution of the Senate was

adopted directing the capitol commission to have an oil portrait of the members of the commission painted, the expenses to be defrayed by the commission and the painting to be the property of the state. The painting, showing the commissioners in a group, was completed in due time and was hung in the board room adjoining the secretary of state's office.

INDUSTRIAL EXPOSITIONS

During the summer and fall of 1915 two great industrial expositions were held on the Pacific Coast, viz.: The Panama-Pacific Exposition at San Francisco, and the Panama-California Exposition at San Diego. On March 25, 1913, Governor Spry approved an act of the Legislature creating the "Utah Expositions Commission," to consist of the governor as an ex-officio member and eight citizens to be appointed by him. The act also appropriated $50,000 to defray the expenses of the state's exhibits and provided that all exhibits and other property in the hands of the commission should be returned to the State of Utah at the close of the expositions.

Immediately after approving the act, Governor Spry appointed Glen Miller, G. B. Pfoutz, D. S. Spencer, George Austin, L. A. Merrill and John Q. Critchlow, of Salt Lake; H. M. Rowe, of Ogden; and J. Will Knight, of Provo, as the members of the commission. Glen Miller was chosen treasurer and A. G. McKenzie, of Salt Lake City, was elected secretary. L. A. Merrill died on June 15, 1915, and as a mark of respect the vacancy was not filled by the appointment of a successor.

In his message to the Legislature of 1915, Governor Spry announced that a site for a state building had been selected on the exposition grounds at San Francisco, but up to that time no selection of a site had been made at San Diego. By the act of February 25, 1915, an additional sum of $35,000 was appropriated, "to be expended by the Utah Expositions Commission under the provisions of Chapter 104, Laws of Utah, 1913." A site was then selected at San Diego and Cannon & Fetzer, architects of Salt Lake City, were employed to design the state buildings at both the expositions.

J. Edward Taylor was engaged as director of the horticultural exhibit; F. W. Reynolds, as director of the educational exhibit; John T. Caine, as director of the live stock exhibit, and an exhibit of the state's mineral resources was also made. The state received twenty-eight awards, some of them grand prizes. At the close of the exposi-

tion at San Francisco the Utah Building there was sold for $200, but the one at San Diego, with the exhibits it contained, was turned over to a committee of citzens and was kept open until late in the year 1916.

The commission reported the total receipts as being $108,628.35, and the total disbursements as $101,549.86, leaving a balance of $7,078.49 to be returned to the state. At San Francisco the register in the Utah Building showed at the close of the exposition 34,323 signatures, and the one at San Diego, 42,715, making a total of 77,038 persons who visited the two, and it is possible that some of the visitors failed to register.

POLITICAL CAMPAIGN OF 1916

The year 1916 was a "Presidential year" and the first state conventions were held for the purpose of selecting delegates to the national conventions. On April 5, 1916, "the first gun of the campaign" was fired by the democrats, who held a state convention in Salt Lake City. C. L. Olson, of Salt Lake City, was chosen to preside, and W. M. Johnson, of Ogden, was elected secretary. Following the precedent established in 1912, sixteen delegates were chosen, each one to have half a vote in the national convention. Eight of these were "delegates-at-large" and four were selected from each of the Congressional districts. The delegates-at-large were: Mrs. H. J. Hayward, Mrs. Brigham T. Pyper and Samuel A. King, of Salt Lake City; J. Will Knight, of Provo; Stephen Hailstone, of Cache County; J. R. Barnes, of Davis; S. S. Smith, of Weber; James W. Clyde, of Wasatch.

The first district selected W. L. Eddy, of Boxelder County; Valentine Gideon, of Weber; W. W. Kirihan, of Sanpete; and H. G. Hayball, of Cache. Those chosen from the second district were: I. H. Masters, of Utah County; Daniel B. Shields, A. J. Weber and James H. Wolfe, of Salt Lake County.

A brief platform was adopted, the principal features of which were resolutions favoring the conservation of natural resources and asking Congress to assist the state in the construction of reservoirs; urging the creation of a non-partisan tariff commission; pledging the party to enact a "state-wide" prohibition law; and approving President Wilson's policy in "maintaining peace and the dignity and honor of the nation without bringing us into war with foreign powers."

On May 1, 1916, a republican state convention met at Provo and W. N. Williams, of Salt Lake City, was made permanent chairman. Gov. William Spry, United States senators Reed Smoot and George Sutherland, and A. R. Heywood, of Ogden, were elected delegates-at-large to the national convention; Congressman Joseph Howell and W. D. Candland, of Sanpete County, delegates from the first Congressional district; Fred W. Price and H. S. Joseph, both of Salt Lake City, delegates from the second district.

The resolutions approved Governor Spry's administration; declared in favor of national woman suffrage; denounced President Wilson's Mexican policy, and expressed resentment at his "unprecedented and unwarranted interference in purely state matters."

NATIONAL CONVENTIONS

The republican and progressive national conventions met in Chicago on June 9, 1916. A short time before these conventions assembled the Utah progressives selected W. D. Livingston, S. H. Love, John A. Hendrickson and Mrs. L. M. Crawford as delegates-at-large; F. J. Hendershot and Lewis Larson, delegates from the first congressional district; Mrs. Alice Paddison and Brigham Clegg, delegates from the second district.

A "harmony committee," composed of delegates from each of the conventions, was appointed in the hope that it could formulate some policy by which the two parties could unite in the nomination of candidates. The progressives insisted upon the nomination of Theodore Roosevelt for President, and after several meetings of the conference committee the attempt to "get together" was abandoned. On the 10th the republican convention nominated Charles E. Hughes, of New York, for President on the third ballot, and Charles W. Fairbanks, of Indiana, was nominated for Vice President. The progressives then nominated Theodore Roosevelt, of New York, for President, and John M. Parker, of Louisiana for Vice President. Mr. Roosevelt declined to accept the nomination and the progressive national committee indorsed the candidacy of Hughes and Fairbanks, though many members of the party refused to support the republican ticket.

The democratic national convention met in St. Louis on June 14, 1916. On the 15th, President Woodrow Wilson and Vice President Thomas R. Marshall were both renominated by acclamation.

Three other parties were represented in the national campaign

in Utah, viz.: The socialists, the prohibitionists and the social labor party. The socialist candidates for President and Vice President were Allan J. Benson, of New York, and George R. Kirkpatrick, of New Jersey. J. Frank Hanly, of Indiana, and Ira Landrith, of Massachusetts, were nominated by the prohibitionists for President and Vice President, respectively. The social labor candidates were Arthur E. Reimer, of Massachusetts, for President, and Caleb Harrison, of Illinois, for Vice President.

STATE CONVENTIONS

The first state convention for the nomination of candidates for presidential electors and state officers, was held by the republicans at Ogden on August 8, 1916, with F. W. Fishburn, of Brigham City, as permanent chairman. David Jensen, Thomas Smart, Orange Seely, Sr., and Asa R. Hawley were nominated for presidential electors; George Sutherland, for United States senator; Nephi L. Morris, for governor; Lincoln G. Kelly, for secretary of state; Joseph Jensen, for state auditor; D. H. Madsen, for state treasurer; Harold P. Fabian, for attorney-general; E. G. Gowans, for superintendent of public instruction; D. N. Straup, for justice of the Supreme Court.

In the resolutions adopted Governor Spry's administration was approved; the course of the Utah senators and representative in Congress was indorsed; state-wide prohibition was favored; the party pledged to the enactment of a workmen's compensation law and the creation of a public utilities commission, and President Wilson was denounced for trying to abridge the rights of settlers on the former Uinta Indian reservation to the use of water, etc.

The democratic state convention met at Ogden on August 18, 1916, and was organized by the election of D. O. Larson, of Sanpete County, as chairman and Arthur B. Parsons, of Salt Lake, as secretary. As in 1912, the progressives united with the democrats in the formation of a ticket. The progressive presidential electors—Mrs. P. J. Donahoe, Mrs. L. M. Crawford, F. E. Morgan and A. G. Anderson—and the candidate for justice of the Supreme Court—Allen T. Sanford—were withdrawn and the following ticket was nominated:

Robert N. Baskin, Jesse Knight, Anthon Anderson and John Seaman, presidential electors; William H. King, United States senator; Simon Bamberger, governor; Harden Bennion, secretary of state; Joseph Ririe, state auditor; Daniel O. Larson, state treasurer; Daniel

B. Shields, attorney-general; E. G. Gowans, superintendent of public instruction (also nominated by the republicans); Elmer E. Corfman, justice of the Supreme Court.

A long platform was adopted, the principal planks of which were those indorsing President Wilson's administration for the enactment of the Federal Reserve banking law and for keeping the United States out of the world war; favoring a liberal irrigation policy; and pledging the party to enact a law for state-wide prohibition in Utah.

The socialists nominated Charles E. Robinson, Morton Alexander, Albert V. Wallis and Francis J. Mallet for presidential electors; Christian Poulson, for United States senator; F. M. McHugh, for governor; George Huscher, for secretary of state; Evans G. Locke, for state auditor; William F. Bulkley, for state treasurer; Lawrence McGivern, for attorney-general; Olivia McHugh, for superintendent of public instruction. No nomination was made for justice of the Supreme Court.

The only nominations made by the prohibitionists and social labor party were for presidential electors. The former nominated Rachel E. Waite, Louis H. Page and James H. Worrall, leaving one place vacant; and the latter nominated Eugene A. Battell, Howard Hall, James P. Erskine and Theodore Peterson.

In the first congressional district the republicans nominated Timothy C. Hoyt for representative; the democrats and progressives nominated Milton H. Welling; and the socialists nominated Daniel Konald. The candidates for representative in the second district were: Charles R. Mabey, republican; James H. Mays, democrat and progressive; and Murray E. King, socialist.

THE ELECTION

The election was held on Tuesday, November 7, 1916, and the entire fusion ticket was elected. The vote on presidential electors was as follows: Democratic and progressive, 85,135; republican, 54,137; socialist, 4,460; prohibitionist, 149; social labor, 144. For United States senator, King received 81,057 votes; Sutherland, 56,862; Poulson, 4,497. Bamberger's plurality was 18,980. The democrats also elected a majority of the members in each house of the Legislature.

CHAPTER IX

BAMBERGER'S ADMINISTRATION

SKETCH OF GOVERNOR BAMBERGER—TWELFTH LEGISLATURE—GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE—THE SESSION LAWS—ELECTION OF 1918—THIRTEENTH LEGISLATURE—MESSAGE OF 1919—LAWS ENACTED—ARBOR DAY—GOVERNOR'S PROCLAMATION—CHANGE IN OFFICE—THE UTA-CARBON.

Simon Bamberger, fourth governor of the State of Utah, was born at Darmstadt, Germany, February 27, 1847. At the age of fourteen years he came to the United States, and in 1869 he became a resident of Utah. He assisted in developing the coal mining interests of Utah and in course of time was made president of the Bamberger Coal Company. His business interests were not confined to mining operations, however, as he has held the positions of director of the Salt Lake Valley Loan and Trust Company and director and treasurer of the Bamberger Electric Railway. In 1898 Mr. Bamberger was elected a member of the board of education of Salt Lake City and continued in that body for five years. He was elected state senator on the democratic ticket in 1902 and served for four years. During that time he increased his acquaintance over the state and became recognized as one of the leaders of the democratic party. In 1916 he was nominated and elected governor for a term of four years.

Governor Bamberger is prominent in the fraternal and club life of Utah's capital city. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, the Elks, the B'nai B'rith, the Alta, Bonneville, Commercial and Rotary clubs of Salt Lake City, and the Rocky Mountain Club of New York.

TWELFTH LEGISLATURE

The twelfth biennial Legislature convened in the new capitol building at Salt Lake City on Tuesday, January 9, 1917. James W.

Funk was elected president of the Senate, and John F. Tolton was chosen speaker of the House. Immediately after the two branches of the Legislature were organized, they met in joint session to receive the governor's message, as required by section 5, article VII, of the state constitution.

"Our platform pledges," said the governor, "are covenants with the people. What we have promised we will do to the best of our ability. But it does not follow because a sweeping change has been made in the political complexion of the Legislature, that radical legislation is expected except in those specified innovations promised to and ordered by the people. Certainly nothing in the way of freak legislation is justified by the platform upon which we were elected. We represent a careful, painstaking and conservative constituency. Our measures should be few, carefully considered, and constructed to stand any test the future may place upon them."

Among the platform pledges made by the democratic party in the campaign of 1916 was one declaring in favor of a public utilities commission. In referring to this subject the governor said:

"Utah is one of two states—the other one being Delaware—having little or no provision for the regulation of public service corporations. * * * The members of this assembly are pledged to create a public utilities commission, which shall be charged with the duty of establishing and maintaining the mutual confidence and friendly relations of the public and the public service corporations."

He called attention to the fact that the various state departments and institutions would come to the Legislature asking appropriations aggregating more than one million dollars, and cautioned the members to keep the appropriations within the estimated revenue for the biennial period. "While the people of Utah are prosperous and contented," said he, "the finances of the state government are far from satisfactory. You, ladies and gentlemen of this Legislature, are confronted with the difficult problem of providing revenue, not only to meet the current expenses and growing needs of the state government for the next biennium, but also sufficient to meet a deficit of nearly half a million dollars which comes as a legacy from the preceding administrations."

The governor recommended a budget system of making appropriations and an act of that kind was passed during the session. He also recommended that provisions be made for a non-partisan judiciary; a state department of agriculture; a clear and concise law

relating to water rights in irrigated districts; a new compilation of the state laws; one board of control to have charge of the penitentiary, the mental hospital, the school for the deaf, dumb and blind, the industrial school, the state capitol and the finances of the University of Utah and the Agricultural College, instead of the then existing system of having a board of trustees for each institution.

On the subject of prohibition he reminded the members of the Legislature that practically every one of them was pledged to the enactment of a law prohibiting the manufacture, sale or other disposition of intoxicating liquors, and announced his willingness to approve an act of that character.

THE SESSION LAWS

On February 8, 1917, Governor Bamberger approved an act entitled "An Act to define, prohibit and regulate the sale, manufacture, use, advertising of, possession of, or traffic in intoxicating liquor, malt or brewed drinks; providing for its enforcement, and providing penalties and remedies for its violation," etc. This law, stringent in its provisions, was the "state-wide and bone-dry" prohibition bill to the enactment of which both the republican and democratic parties pledged themselves in their 1916 platforms. The law went into effect on August 1, 1917.

Two days later (February 10, 1917), the governor approved an act authorizing him to appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, two qualified practicing attorneys of the state to compile and annotate the laws of Utah, each commissioner to receive $200 per month, not to extend beyond January 1, 1918. An appropriation of $8,000 was made to pay for the printing and binding of a stipulated number of copies, the contract for the work to be let by the state board of examiners. Governor Bamberger appointed Allen T. Sanford and Richard B. Thurman to make the compilation and on January 1, 1918, these commissioners made their final report. The result of their labors was then published under the title of the "Compiled Laws of Utah, 1917."

By the act of March 8, 1917, two additional justices of the Supreme Court were provided for, making the court to consist of five justices instead of three. The act also fixed the term of the Supreme Court justices at ten years, one to be elected every two years, and any three justices might constitute a quorum for hearing and determining causes. The governor was authorized to appoint two

justices to serve until the general election of 1918, when one should be elected for eight and the other for ten years. Governor Bamberger appointed S. R. Thurman and Valentine Gideon as the two extra justices.

Bonds to the amount of $2,000,000 were authorized for the construction of state highways, the proceeds to be expended under the direction of a state road commission composed of the governor, secretary of state, state engineer, attorney-general and state auditor.

The offices of state mine inspector and commissioner of immigration, labor and statistics, as well as the board of labor conciliation and arbitration, were abolished and the duties formerly performed by these officials were transferred to an industrial commission consisting of three members to be appointed by the governor within thirty days after the taking effect of the act.

As the new capitol building was almost completed, the act creating the capitol commission was repealed, the state board of examiners being given authority to complete the structure, pay outstanding claims and assume all the powers formerly exercised by the commission.

A state crop pest commission was created, to consist of five members appointed by the governor. The act provided that an inspector of the commission should visit each county in the state and instruct the county inspectors with regard to the inspection of nursery stock, prohibiting the sale of infected fruit, etc., establishing quarantines against any district infected by crop pests and other provisions of the law.

The act relating to the use of voting machines was repealed and a corrupt practices act was passed. It defined and limited the campaign and election expenses of candidates and political committees, and provided penalties for illegal practices in making nominations and in general elections. Concerning this law the secretary of state said in his report for 1916-18: "I am convinced it is a good law, and that as we become familiar with its provisions it will seem less exacting and annoying. However, its requirements in the matter of filing statements by candidates, committees, etc., are quite impossible of fulfillment in some respects, and in my opinion, should be carefully scrutinized to the end that the inconsistencies may be removed by appropriate amendment."

Other acts of the session provided for the initiative and referendum; regulated the importation, sale and use of certain narcotic

drugs; declared labor unions lawful organizations and regulated the granting of injunctions; created a fund known as the "Indian war veterans' pension fund" and appropriated $25,000 for the state board of examiners to disburse in pensions; a long act relating to irrigation districts and water rights; and to prevent unfair discrimination in the sale of certain specified food products.

Among the appropriations made by this Legislature were: $4,000 for archaeological explorations to be made under the directions of the board of regents of the University of Utah; $16,000 for an addition to the mining and metallurgy building at the University of Utah; $100,000 for a monument to the Mormon battalion, to be erected upon the capitol grounds; $4,000 for the Salt Lake Free Kindergarten and Neighborhood House; $2,000 to the Florence Crittenden Home, incorporated for the purpose of aiding homeless and destitute women; $2,000 to the Martha Society, to found and maintain homes for destitute children; $2,000 for the Children's Aid Society; and $15,000 for the state geologist, an office created at this session, the incumbent to be appointed by the governor and to receive a salary of nor more than $5,000 per annum.

This Legislature also passed an act creating a public utilities commission, to have control of all matters pertaining to the regulation of and fixing the rates of common carriers, gas, telephone, electric light and water companies, and appropriating $50,000 for the use of the commission; and a long act of 104 sections known as the Workmen's Compensation Act, which provided indemnities in case of injury, etc.

ELECTION OF 1918

Under the new law of 1917, three justices of the Supreme Court were to be elected at the general election in 1918—one for six years, one for eight years and one for ten years. Three parties nominated candidates for justice of the Supreme Court and for representative in Congress in each of the two districts.

The democrats nominated Samuel R. Thurman for the ten-year term; Valentine Gideon, for the eight-year term; Albert J. Weber, for the six-year term; Milton H. Welling, for representative in Congress from the first district; James H. Mays, from the second district.

J. W. Cherry, A. E. Bowen and J. E. Frick were nominated by the republicans for the ten, eight and six-year terms, respectively;

William H. Wattis, for representative in Congress from the first district; William Spry, former governor of Utah, for representative in Congress from the second district.

The socialists nominated J. F. Parsons for justice of the Supreme Court for the full term of ten years, but made no nominations for the six-year and eight-year terms. Daniel N. Keef was the socialist candidate for representative in Congress from the first district, and A. H. Kempton, from the second district.

At the election, which was held on November 5, 1918, the three democratic candidates for justice were elected. Thurman's plurality was 10,087; Gideon's, 9,591; Weber's, 8,441. Parsons, the socialist candidate, received 1,128 votes. For representative in Congress in the first district, Welling received 25,327 votes; Wattis, 20,478; Keef, 348. In the second district, Mays received 23,930 votes; Spry, 16,134; Kempton, 719.

Three constitutional amendments submitted to the people at this election were adopted by substantial majorities. The vote on the first, relating to the prohibition and regulation of the sale, or traffic in intoxicating liquors, was ratified by a vote of 42,691 to 15,780; the second, relating to uniform taxes and exemptions, by a vote of 38,669 to 13,880; and the third, relating to the taxation of mines and mining property, by a vote of 35,337 to 21,436.

THIRTEENTH LEGISLATURE

On January 13, 1919, the thirteenth regular session of the State Legislature convened in the new capitol building at Salt Lake City. James W. Funk, of Cache County, who served as president of the Senate in the twelfth Legislature, was again elected to that office, and Charles C. Richards, of Salt Lake City, was chosen speaker of the House. As soon as the two houses were organized they met in joint session to hear the message of Governor Bamberger.

"It would be superfluous," said the governor, "for me to discuss at length the abnormal conditions under which we have labored in the most critical period of the world's history. With pride of an unusual degree I report to you that the people of our state heard and responded to every call of the nation in such a manner as to place the name of Utah in the front rank of every movement involving the highest ideals of humanity. With her sister states, Utah has been privileged to do her part in suppressing a tyranny which threatened the world and in extending liberty and justice—I might say the

spirit of Americanism—to the oppressed peoples of the earth. In humility we give expression to our thankfulness that a victorious peace is assured to the cause of freedom and humanity."

Much of the governor's message was devoted to the financial condition and affairs of the state. Among other statements relating to this subject, he said: "When this administration assumed control of the state government two years ago it inherited a deficit of some $400,000 floating indebtedness. The state's finances were subjected to a further strain by obligations necessarily incurred in the prosecution of war activities. The report of the state's fiscal condition prepared by the state auditor indicates that by the beginning of the new budget year, April 1, 1919, we will have cleared up not only this old deficit, but will have liquidated practically all the temporary indebtedness incident to wartime activities, besides redeeming the state bond issue of 1898 in the sum of $150,000. * * * At the close of the fiscal year, November 30, 1918, there was on hand in the state treasury to the credit of the general fund $362,209.41. The balance due from 1918 school taxes was $750,000, and from the occupation tax, $375,000. The estimated receipts from fees to state officers, inheritance taxes, etc., to March 31, 1919, is $190,000, making a total of $1,677,209.41, which, with the $350,000 to be returned to the general fund from unused appropriations, gives the state a total credit of $2,027,209.41."

Commenting upon the conditions following the war, the governor said: "With the return of peace it is natural to expect industrial development of an unusual character and volume. This state is rich in natural resources, so vast that all the work done toward development to this time represents little more than a surface scratch. It is proper and highly desirable that we encourage further development by every possible means, but we also should afford protection to our people by eliminating enterprises of a questionable character. To this end I would suggest the enactment of a measure to prohibit promotions which are no more than stock-selling schemes. Such legislation should be sufficiently broad to afford ample protection to settlers who may be attracted to the state. In the enactment of such a law the provisions should be selected with extreme care in order that legitimate development may not be hampered.

"While homes and employment are by far the most important items to our returning soldiers, I believe you will agree with me that they are entitled to special consideration of an honorary character.

Because of the widely scattered service in which they have been engaged and the straggling manner of their return, it has been practically impossible for us to extend to them the welcome they richly deserve. As a means to this end I would advocate a general peace celebration and reunion of our soldiers, which would include all men identified with any branch of military or naval service during the world conflict, to be held at Salt Lake some time during the coming summer. I am of the opinion that it would be proper for the Legislature to include in its appropriations an amount sufficient to meet the expenses of such a celebration. But the effort to honor our soldiers and sailors should not cease with a celebration. Since my tour of the Middle West nearly a year ago in the interest of the Third Liberty Loan I have had in mind suggesting to you the erection of a memorial hall in which to preserve to posterity the individual records of those of our state who have borne arms in defense of the commonwealth or nation, or principles for which they stand, and other data and mementoes of historical character. It occurs to me that the proper place for such a structure might be the campus of our state university, where its patriotic influence should be highly beneficial in molding the characters of our young men and women. Inasmuch as the Mormon Battalion would be fully represented in the memorial hall I believe it would be proper to repeal the law enacted by the twelfth Legislature providing for the erection of the Mormon Battalion monument."

The governor recommended the ratification of the prohibition amendment to the Federal Constitution; a "diploma of suitable design" or other memento to be given to each Utah soldier in the world war; an act providing for a non-partisan judiciary; an asylum or school for the feeble minded of the state; a liberal road-building program, and a revision of the tax laws on "some satisfactory basis of valuation."

LAWS ENACTED

Much of the legislation enacted by this session was of an amendatory nature. Among the laws amended were the banking laws, the inheritance tax law, the workmen's compensation law, the laws relating to marriage licenses, to libraries and gymnasiums, to provide a disbursing officer for the Utah National Guard, governing the classification and annual license fees for motor vehicles, relating to the powers and duties of city commissions, regulating the sale of cold storage goods, the manner of examining insurance companies, regu-

lating railroad freight rates on coal, regarding the control and sale of state lands, and the laws relating to taxation and the state board of equalization. The Compiled Laws of 1917 were "approved, legalized and adopted," after which the Legislature proceeded to amend over one hundred and sixty sections of the new code.

Several acts related to the soldiers who took part in the world war. The most important of these was the act authorizing the state board of loan commissioners "to provide for and negotiate, as needed for the purpose of this act provided, a loan for the state in the sum of $1,000,000 by issuing negotiable coupon bonds of the state therefor under rules and regulations not in conflict herewith to be prescribed by said board," etc.

Section 6 of the act provided that: "The bonds issued under the provisions of this act shall not be taxed for any purpose within this state and the proceeds of the sale thereof shall be covered into the state treasury, and the same shall be appropriated and used exclusively for the purposes authorized in the Utah Soldier Settlement Act, and said treasurer shall pay out said moneys, so received, in the manner required by law, upon the order of the soldier settlement board, subject to the approval of the state board of examiners."

The Soldier Settlement Act referred to in the above section, also passed at this session, provided "for the co-operation between the State of Utah and the United States in the reclamation of state lands, public lands of the United States and lands acquired under this act, and the settlement of soldiers, sailors, marines and other citizens of the United States thereon; making an appropriation therefor; creating a soldier settlement board and defining its powers and duties."

The primary object of the act was to provide employment and rural homes for soldiers, sailors, marines and others who have served in the armed forces of the United States in the European war, or other wars of the United States. The sum of $1,000,000 was appropriated to carry out the provisions of the act and led to the bond issue above mentioned. The governor was authorized to appoint a board of three members to administer the act and "to perform such acts and make such rules and regulations as it may deem necessary to carry this act into full force and effect." Through the passage of this act the State of Utah provided substantial assistance for those who gave up peaceful occupations to take up arms in answer to the country's call.

Another act authorized the governor to appoint a committee of nine resident citizens of the state, to serve without compensation, "to

consider and recommend the form or design of a suitable memorial to commemorate Utah soldiers, sailors and marines, in the world war, Indian war, Civil war, Spanish-American war, and all others who have borne arms in defense of the common welfare of our nation, and to consider and recommend a suitable site for the location of such memorial." An appropriation of $5,000 was made for the use of the committee.

In another act the sum of $15,000 was appropriated for the purpose of defraying the expenses of service certificates and a state celebration, as recommended by Governor Bamberger in his message. The governor was authorized by the act to adopt a design and have the certificates prepared, one of which was to be presented to each person entitled thereto, or, in case of his death, to his nearest relative. The act, however, failed to receive a vote of two-thirds of the members of the House of Representatives, though it was approved by the governor on March 20, 1919.

City commissioners, city councils, town boards and county commissioners were authorized by an act of this session to appropriate money for the purpose of erecting or contributing to the erection of a memorial commemorating the achievements of soldiers, sailors or marines of the state, provided such memorial shall be located in the county or municipality making such appropriation, and the city, town or county authorities were given power to issue bonds and devote the proceeds to the erection of said memorial.

The act of February 5, 1909 (Section 2896 of the Compiled Laws of Utah), relating to legal holidays, was amended by the addition of October 12th (Columbus Day) to the list of legal holidays in the state, making eleven legal holidays in each year, exclusive of Sundays and special holidays set apart by proclamation of the President of the United States or the Governor of Utah.

An act of the thirteenth Legislature defined criminal syndicalism and sabotage, making it unlawful to teach or suggest the destruction of property by open speech, distribution of pamphlets, handbills, etc., and providing penalties for violation thereof by a fine of not less than $200 or more than $1,000, or imprisonment in the state penitentiary for a term of not less than one year or more than five years, or by both such fine and imprisonment in the discretion of the court.

The question of irrigation and water rights came before this session and resulted in the passage of a long act of eighty sections defining general provisions concerning water and water rights, and

another act of sixty-seven sections providing for the organization and government of irrigation districts, as well as for the acquisition or construction of works for the irrigation, drainage and local improvement of lands embraced within such districts.

In response to the governor's recommendation regarding "stock-selling schemes" the Legislature passed a "Blue Sky Law" to prevent fraud in the sale or disposition of stocks, bonds and other securities in the State of Utah. A state securities commission, composed of the secretary of state, bank commissioner and attorney-general, the secretary to be state commissioner of securities. Every investment company desirous of transacting business in the state was required to register with the securities commission a statement under oath giving all necessary details concerning the character of securities to be offered for sale, and obtain a license to do business in the state before offering any securities for sale.

Other acts of this session provided for pay days for employes at least twice in each month; authorizing county commissioners to levy taxes for the establishment of county libraries; regulating the sale of agricultural seeds and the manufacture and sale of commercial feeding stuffs; appropriating $75,000 for the payment of the loan made by the Utah Council of Defense; appropriating $20,000 for the payment of pensions to Indian war veterans, and a resolution ratifying the amendment to the Federal Constitution prohibiting the manufacture, sale or transportation of intoxicating liquors was adopted and approved by the governor on January 18, 1919.

ARBOR DAY

On April 10, 1919, Governor Bamberger issued his proclamation calling upon the people of the state to observe Arbor Day, April 15th, which is a legal holiday in Utah. In the course of his proclamation he said:

"Following closely upon the Civil war, and possibly actuated by it, the observance of a special day each spring for the planting of trees was inaugurated. * * * This year we may give to that day a meaning more profound, a purpose more exalted, yet also an association more personal. Another and greater war has come to its inevitable conclusion. The cause of righteousness, of liberty, of all that Americans hold dear has prevailed. We shall seek many ways to perpetuate the memory of those who made the supreme sacrifice. The memorials will take many forms. Some names will be perpetuated

by costly monuments and inscribed on enduring tablets. Great works that serve the needs of peace doubtless also will be dedicated to them. But along with such memorials, we are given the opportunity simply and spontaneously to pay our tribute. We can perpetuate their names in familiar places. Our waysides, our yards and our pleasure places may be adorned fittingly with young trees, each named for a fallen soldier."

CHANGE IN OFFICE

Near the close of the legislative session in 1919, Dr. E. G. Gowans, superintendent of public instruction, gave notice that he intended to resign because the salary was insufficient. The Legislature increased the salary from $2,000 to $4,000 per year, but under the constitution no officer can have his salary increased or decreased during the term for which he was elected. Soon after the adjournment of the Legislature, Doctor Gowans wrote to Governor Bamberger tendering his resignation, to take effect on July 1, 1919.

The governor accepted the resignation and on June 21, 1919, appointed George N. Child, assistant superintendent of the Salt Lake City public schools, to fill out the unexpired term of Doctor Gowans. Mr. Child assumed the duties of the office on the 1st of July.

THE UTACARBON

In the Fourth Liberty Loan, states which promptly subscribed or oversubscribed their quota were given the privilege of naming one of the ships built by the United States. Utah won the distinction largely through the oversubscription of Carbon County and the word "Utacarbon" was coined as the name for the ship. About the middle of July, 1919, word was received at Salt Lake City that the vessel would be ready for launching at the yards of the Bethlehem Steel Company, Alameda, Calif., on the last day of that month.

On July 16, 1919, Governor Bamberger, Carl R. Marcusen, chairman of the Carbon County loan committee, and a number of prominent citizens who had been identified with the Fourth Liberty Loan, met in the office of the governor to make the preliminary arrangements for a trip to California to be present at the launching. After the meeting in the governor's office another session was held at the Commercial Club, at which it was decided to present the vessel with a silver service bearing the inscription: "As Utah served in the world's war so may this serve the Utacarbon."

Two special cars left Salt Lake City on July 28th, bearing Governor Bamberger, Heber J. Grant, who had served as state chairman of the Fourth Liberty Loan, L. H. Farnsworth, chairman of the State Council of Defense, Carl R. Marcusen, of Carbon County, Miss Margaret Horsley, chairman of the Carbon County women's Liberty Loan committee, who had been chosen to christen the ship by breaking upon its prow a bottle of water from the Colton Springs in Carbon County, and a number of prominent citizens.

Gov. William D. Stephens, of California, set aside July 31st as "Utah Day" and Joseph E. Caine, Willard Ellis and Russell Lowery, former residents of Salt Lake City, but then in California, made all the arrangements at that end of the line for the reception of the Utah party. The mayors of San Francisco, Oakland, Alameda and Berkeley accepted invitations to be present, both at the christening of the ship and the luncheon which preceded it at the Hotel Oakland. The following description of the launching is taken from news despatches of July 31, 1919:

"California joined hands with Utah today in launching the Utacarbon, a 10,000-ton steel tanker, Liberty Loan honor ship at the Bethlehem shipbuilding plant. The 450-foot craft towering above the ways which girdled it, slipped gracefully into the Oakland estuary this afternoon amid the waving of banners and the accompanying strains of the 'Star Spangled Banner,' played by the shipbuilders band. A mighty cheer drowned the music as the huge steel hulk gracefully settled in the water. It was one of the most auspicious launchings ever made in the West. Two governors were present, Gov. Simon Bamberger of Utah, the honored state, and Gov. William D. Stephens.

"The launching of the Utacarbon was 'wet and dry.' Just as the ship started to glide Miss Margaret Horsley, sponsor, flung against its prow a bottle of red, white and blue beribboned vintage of California grapes, and Governor Bamberger smashed a sparkling bottle of chemically pure Carbon County water. In his speech which followed, Governor Bamberger said:

"We are proud to be able to accept this honor, proud that we are part of this country, proud of the fact that we have the protection of the greatest country in the world. We are particularly proud because this ship we are launching today was made possible through Carbon County, composed mainly of working people who jumped at the

opportunity to show their loyalty. Utah is loyal to the greatest degree."

Short speeches were made by Governor Stephens, A. J. Fry of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, Heber J. Grant, Carl R. Marcusen, Mayor Davie, of Oakland, Mayor Frank Otis, of Alameda, A. W. Horsley and others. The governor and his party returned to Salt Lake City, knowing that wherever the Utacarbon goes bearing the American flag will be heralded Utah's response to the nation's appeal for help in time of dire need.

CHAPTER X

PENAL AND CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS

DUTY OF THE STATE—EARLY CONDITIONS IN UTAH—THE PENITENTIARY—CONVICT LABOR—ROAD BUILDING—GRATUITIES—INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL—MENTAL HOSPITAL—SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF AND BLIND—APPROPRIATIONS FOR EACH INSTITUTION—CONSTITUTIONAL PROVISIONS—FEEBLE MINDED—MISCELLANEOUS CHARITIES.

One of the early duties devolving upon the people who form a new state is to provide suitable prisons for the confinement and reformation of those who may be found guilty of serious offenses against the laws and asylums for the unfortunate, who, through no fault or misconduct of their own, are unable to support and care for themselves, such as the blind, deaf and dumb, insane, etc.

The first white settlers of Utah were bent upon reclaiming a desert and building homes. Among people with such an object in view the criminal element is "conspicuous by its absence," hence the pioneers had no demand for a prison of any kind for years after the first settlements were founded. The physical strength and powers of endurance of these pioneers were fully demonstrated by the long, toilsome journey across the plains and through the mountain canyons, showing that there was none who needed an asylum or an almshouse to provide for his wants. Consequently, the charitable institution, like the prison, was slow in making its appearance.

THE PENITENTIARY

The act of Congress, approved by President Millard Fillmore on September 9, 1850, providing for the organization of Utah Ter-

ritory, also carried an appropriation for the erection of public buildings, including a territorial prison, or penitentiary. A site southeast of Salt Lake City was selected, but the prison was not ready for the reception of convicts for several years after the territory was organized. The prison grounds are now bounded on the north by Twelfth South Street, extending south to Parkway Avenue; and covering almost the entire space between Thirteenth and Seventeenth East streets, containing 184 acres.

Section 12 of the Enabling Act, authorizing the people of Utah to form a constitution and state government, approved by President Grover Cleveland on July 16, 1894, contained the provision that "The United States penitentiary near Salt Lake City and all lands and appurtenances connected therewith and set apart and reserved therefor are hereby granted to the State of Utah."

Up to that time the Federal Government had expended upon the penitentiary $300,000. The cell-house then contained 240 cells, with accommodations for 500 prisoners, though there were then only 189 convicts within its walls. The prison buildings were surrounded by a stone wall nineteen feet in height and seventy-eight acres of the prison lands were under cultivation. Such was the general condition of the institution at the time of Utah's admission into the Union.

In his message to the first State Legislature, in January, 1896, Gov. Heber M. Wells reported that the cost of operating the penitentiary during the year 1895 was $40,189, which had been borne by the United States. He thought this amount was too great and recommended an appropriation of $30,000 for its maintenance for the ensuing year. This sum was appropriated by the Legislature and at the close of the year there was a balance on hand of $2,650, showing that the cost of maintenance during the first year of statehood was $12,839 less than that during the last year of Federal control. And this saving had been effected without depriving the inmates of the prison of any of the comforts to which they had formerly been accustomed.

Governor Wells' message of January 12, 1897, to the second session of the State Legislature recommended an appropriation of $57,575, of which $30,000 should be used for maintenance and the remainder of the appropriation applied to making needed improvements and providing a better water supply. Thus at the very beginning of Utah's statehood was adopted the policy of improving and maintaining at a high standard of efficiency the institutions inherited

from the territorial regime—a policy that has been followed by succeeding legislatures.

CONVICT LABOR

A few years ago it was a common thing for labor and political conventions in some of the states to adopt resolutions declaring in favor of a policy which would prevent the product of prison shops from coming into competition with the products of so called "free labor." The contract system of employing the convicts in the Utah penitentiary—that is hiring them out to contractors at a low rate of wages—is not employed. The Legislature of 1911 passed an act authorizing the employment of convicts upon the public highways of the state. Since that act went into effect several miles of roads have been constructed by convicts in Carbon, Grand, Tooele, Utah and Washington counties. Two permanent road camps have been established—one in Carbon and one in Grand County—and the work of road building is still going on. Concerning this work, Warden George A. Storrs said in the spring of 1919: "For those places the men are carefully picked and the policy of the pardon board has been to show as much liberality as possible to those who make good as 'honor prisoners'; hence the success with which the practice has so far met. As might be expected, there have been a few escapes, but on the other hand the figures showing what percentage of them make good, not only in the camps, but also after their release, speak loudly in favor of the reforms that have been put in force."

A peculiar reason for attempts to escape from the road camps, or at least one of them, is shown in the following rather humorous despatch to one of the Salt Lake City newspapers under date of July 6, 1919: "Too many rattlesnakes is given as the reason why so many convicts break for liberty from the convict camps in Grand County, the reptiles being in such numbers as to terrify the men. Three convicts from the road camp between Thompson and Moab have taken French leave within the past two weeks and nothing has been heard from them, say penitentiary officials."

With the entrance of the United States into the world war in April, 1917, came a demand for conservation and greater production of foodstuffs. In response to this demand, the penitentiary authorities decided to utilize the labor of the convicts in the cultivation of a larger portion of the prison lands. Up to that time only about seventy acres had been cultivated, and this had been done in a desul-

tory sort of manner. The irrigating canals and ditches were out of repair, the young orchard had been neglected, and much of the farm was overrun by weeds. The convicts were placed at work on the irrigation system, the orchard was cleaned up and improved, about twenty additional acres were irrigated and from land that had previously been lying idle 182 bushels of wheat were harvested. The year 1918 saw still further progress in this direction.

In addition to this the inmates of the prison erected a building containing a swimming pool 34 by 45 feet, with shower paths in connection. The swimming pool has become universally popular with the convicts and they have been encouraged by the management to use it intelligently as a means of preserving cleanliness and improving their general health and comfort. The prisoners also did practically all the work on an addition to the administration building to provide a place for the meetings of the board of pardons. Formerly these meetings were held in the warden's office, but the increase in the membership of the board made more room necessary. A garage of brick, concrete and wood construction has also been erected by the convicts since the spring of 1917; the old hog house has been torn down and the lumber used in the construction of portable shelters of approved design for the hogs; new coal sheds have been built, and most of the old buildings have been repaired and repainted by the prisoners.

GRATUITIES

By the act of March 11, 1886, it was provided that each convict sentenced by the territorial courts, under the territorial statutes, to the penitentiary should receive from a fund provided for the purpose, the sum of $15 at the time of his discharge from the prison. This system has been continued, the amount of the gratuity varying from time to time, the theory being that it gives the discharged convict more self respect to have a little money in his pocket than to make his exit from prison walls "dead broke."

Where a convict has a family dependent upon him for support he is employed in some line of work that is really useful to society at large, and from a fund set apart for the aid of such families, his dependents receive not to exceed $1 per day, sometimes more than the prisoner contributed to the support of his family while at liberty. In this way extreme suffering of innocent persons is often averted

and the attitude of the state in thus caring for wives and children frequently has a reformatory influence upon the prisoner.

APPROPRIATIONS

In the general appropriation bill passed by the Legislature of 1919, the following provisions were made for the state prison:

General maintenance	$150,000
Gratuities to discharged convicts	5,000
Improvements and repairs	1,000
Prison road camps	40,000
New boilers	6,000
Fire insurance	500
	$202,500

Special appropriation acts were also passed during the session giving the prison management $24,142.26 to cover deficits and $11,500 for repairs and gratuities to prisoners, making a total of $238,142.26 to make good the deficits and provide for general maintenance for two years.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL

Time was when the foremost idea in prison management was the "punishment" of the offender. Little heed was paid to the different degrees of law violations and first offenders were confined in the same prison, often in the same cell, with habitual criminals. Such associations frequently served as a "school of crime" and the youth convicted of some slight infraction of the law emerged from prison with a more thorough knowledge of criminal practices and the notion that "the world owed him a living" and that it was his duty to prey upon society.

Then came the idea of "reforming" the criminal and students of sociology and criminology began to advocate the theory that young persons, especially minors, should be sent to an institution where they could be taught the duties of citizenship, as well as some useful occupation, and where they would not come into association with and under the influence of persons of confirmed criminal character. This idea resulted in the establishment of reform schools.

The Utah Reform School was established by an act of the Territorial Legislature of 1888, which appointed a commission to select

a site for the institution "at some suitable point in Weber County." The same Legislature authorized an issue of bonds to the amount of $150,000 for the establishment of the school "and for other purposes." On August 17, 1888, the commissioners appointed to decide upon the location of the school reported that the Ogden Driving Park Association had offered to donate a portion of its grounds and that the offer had been accepted. From the proceeds of the sale of bonds, funds were provided for the erection of buildings and the school opened on the last day of October, 1889.

From that time until the admission of Utah into the Union the history of the school was uneventful. In his message to the first State Legislature, in January, 1896, Governor Wells recommended the purchase of the Military Academy Building north of Ogden, which he had ascertained could be bought on reasonable terms, for the Reform School and then taking the buildings of the Reform School for the State School for the Deaf and Blind. The Legislature authorized this change and also the change of the name of the institution from the Reform School to the State Industrial School. The Military Academy was purchased for $11,000 and the school opened in its new quarters on October 31, 1898.

While this change was under way, the second session of the State Legislature met in January, 1897, and appropriated $3,500 to provide a cottage for girls, the act directing that the sexes should be kept entirely separate. In his message to the third Legislature in 1899, Governor Wells announced that the cottage had not yet been built, the trustees deciding that an additional ten acres of land should be purchased as a site for the girls' cottage, in order to fully carry out the provisions of the act requiring the complete separation of the sexes. Concerning the school and its management, Governor Wells said:

"The Industrial School, or Reform School, as it was formerly called, has always been an expensive affair, based upon actual reformations accomplished and the number of inmates cared for. If one were to sit down and figure the cost of caring for the present inmates (twenty-four boys and one girl) upon the basis of appropriations asked for the next two years, he would say it represented a cost of over eight hundred per annum for each child. If each of these was certain of reformation, the taxpayer might be satisfied even with the large expense per capita, but the results are and have ever been far from satisfactory. In these remarks no criticism is made of the present management. I have recently paid the institution a visit

and am satisfied that the trustees are energetic, progressive, conscientious and solicitous for the reformation of the children."

As a means of improving the school, the governor recommended the establishment of a manual training department. Under the old name the school acquired the reputation of being a penal rather than an educational institution, and the governor's opinion was that the introduction of manual training would get farther away from the old reputation and give the school more of the educational and less of the penal aspect. Time has proved the correctness of this theory. Courses in manual training and domestic science are now among the leading features of the institution. The boys are taught to repair shoes and harness, the carpenter shop and the machine and automobile repair shop are busy places, a printing department has been added, where some of the reports of state departments have been printed, and a magazine is published by the students. The school management goes on the theory that "The devil finds some mischief still for idle hands to do," and the inmates are kept at work in congenial occupations, giving them no time to entertain criminal thoughts. A statement of the superintendent, E. S. Hinckley, in March, 1918, shows the kind of boys and girls committed to the school. He says:

"At this date we have the largest enrollment in the history of the State Industrial School. The home conditions from which these children come may be rather clearly understood from the tabulated list following: Of the 130 boys enrolled, 62 per cent of them come from broken homes, classified as follows: 24 per cent parents divorced, 21 per cent families deserted by fathers, 4 per cent families deserted by mothers, 18 per cent fathers dead, 14 per cent mothers dead. All except 5 per cent of the divorces above mentioned are apparently due to desertions. The record also shows that 33 per cent of the fathers have been more or less addicted to the use of alcoholic liquors, and that 55 per cent of the desertions were due to alcohol.

"Present enrollment of girls is 38. Fifty-nine per cent of them come from broken homes, distributed as follows: Fathers dead, 19 per cent; mothers dead, 19 per cent; deserted by fathers, 16 per cent; deserted by mothers, 5 per cent; divorced, 19 per cent. The number of divorces are all accounted for in the 21 per cent of desertion. Twenty-one per cent of the fathers drink, 5 per cent of the mothers drink.

"Of the 38 per cent of boys' homes and 41 per cent of girls'

homes not included in the above lists many are unsatisfactory. The majority of them bears the strong stamp of inefficiency. Ignorance, poverty and wretchedness are the masters of their destiny. Lack of ideals and courage to break the bonds of serfdom keep too many in abject slavery to superstition, ignorance and crime."

To such children as those enumerated by Mr. Hinckley the industrial school opens the door of hope. It is conducted along lines that are helpful to the children by placing them in a better environment that that of a "broken home." The inmates are not regarded as criminals, but as children who need more light and better training. The school, therefore, is not a place of punishment. "It aims to be a home where misguided and unfortunate children may find an opportunity and help to forget the past, improve the present and hopefully and cheerfully face the future."

APPROPRIATIONS

According to the report of the commissioner of immigration, labor and statistics for 1915, the property of the industrial school, including lands, buildings and equipment, was then $273,800. Since that time additional land has been purchased and new buildings added, increasing the value to over three hundred thousand dollars. The state has been liberal in the support of the institution, the Legislature of 1919 making the following appropriations for the biennial period ending on March 31, 1921, to which should be added a special appropriation of $36,000 to cover a deficit incurred during the preceding biennial period.

General maintenance	$100,000
Instruction (all lines)	30,000
Equipment, improvements, etc.	17,500
Land purchase	13,200
Parole agents	6,500
Superintendent's cottage	3,500
Disciplinary cottage	5,000
Machine and automobile shop	1,000
New uniforms	2,000
Carpenter and manual training shop	1,500
Shoe and harness repair department	500
Library	750
Total	$181,450



STATE MENTAL HOSPITAL, PROVO

MENTAL HOSPITAL

On February 20, 1880, Gov. George B. Emery approved an act of the Territorial Legislature providing for the establishment of an insane asylum, the site to be selected by a board of directors named in the act, to wit: William R. Smith, of Davis County; Robert T. Burton and John R. Winder, of Salt Lake County; James Dunn and Warren R. Dusenberry, of Utah County; and William W. Burton, of Weber County. Three of these directors were to serve for two years and three for four years, and the governor of the territory was to be an ex-officio member of the board.

Under the provisions of the act, the board was to decide upon a site, which they might acquire either by donation or purchase, and adopt plans for a building that would accommodate 250 patients. No appropriation was made by this session of the Legislature further than to provide that the members of the board should receive $4 per day for attending meetings and for time actually employed. The board was also empowered to elect a medical superintendent to take charge of the institution.

Provo was selected as the place at which the asylum should be located, plans for a building were adopted, and the Legislature of 1882 made provisions for erecting the building, which was officially designated as the "Territorial Insane Asylum." After Utah was admitted into the Union the name was changed by an act of the Legislature to that of "State Mental Hospital." The institution was opened for the reception of patients on July 20, 1885. At first the law provided that the expense of keeping indigent patients in the asylum should be borne by the counties from which they were committed, but the Legislature of 1884 amended this law so that half of the expense should be borne by the Territory of Utah.

The Legislature of 1890 authorized a bond issue of $300,000 for the purpose of completing the State University buildings already commenced, the Agricultural College at Logan, the Reform School at Ogden, the Deaf Mute Institute, the buildings of the Deseret Agricultural and Manufacturing Society at Salt Lake City, and the Insane Asylum at Provo. Just what proportion of the proceeds arising from the sale of these bonds was applied to the insane asylum cannot be ascertained, but it is known that the water supply system was completed in 1891 and it was probably paid for out of this appropriation.

Up to the time Utah was admitted into the Union in 1896, the sum of $408,074 had been expended on the insane asylum and the institution was then caring for 217 patients. In his message to the second State Legislature, Governor Wells recommended an appropriation of $92,368 for the support of the asylum during the years 1897 and 1898. With the growth in population the number of persons requiring treatment in the mental hospital correspondingly increased, until in 1918 the number of patients was nearly six hundred. Since the admission of the state several new buildings have been erected on the hospital grounds, an electric lighting system has been installed, better equipment provided in practically every department, and the value of the property in 1918 was estimated in round numbers at $1,000,000. The institution is conducted along the most approved lines and will compare favorably with similar asylums in the older states.

APPROPRIATIONS

The expense incident to the maintenance of an institution to care for those mentally unable to care for themselves is considerable, but the people of Utah have never shirked their responsibilities in this respect, as may be seen by the appropriations made by the Legislature of 1919 for the benefit of the mental hospital, to-wit:

General maintenance	$285,000
Repairs and renewals	20,000
Deficit	20,000
Farm machinery, etc	1,500
Furniture and furnishings	5,000
Engineering department	2,250
Hydrotherapy, baths, etc	2,500
Library and amusements	500
Laundry equipment	950
Insurance on buildings and contents	3,000
Total	$340,700

SCHOOL FOR DEAF AND BLIND

The first movement toward establishing a school or institution for the care and education of the deaf and dumb in Utah was made by

the Legislature of 1884, which passed an act providing for the school for deaf mutes, to be located at Salt Lake City. Four years passed without anything being done to give the institution a tangible existence, and on March 8, 1888, Gov. Caleb W. West approved an act directing the chancellor and board of regents of the University of Deseret (now University of Utah) to open and maintain, in connection with and as a branch of the university, a school to be known as the "Institute for Deaf Mutes."

An appropriation of $20,000 was made to enable the board of regents to erect a suitable building on the campus of the university, and another appropriation of $5,000 provided for the support of the school during the next two years. The school was opened in 1889 and remained a part of the university until Utah was admitted into the Union. The first State Legislature, upon the recommendation of Gov. Heber M. Wells, passed an act providing for the removal of the school for deaf mutes to the old site of the Reform School (now the State Industrial School) at Ogden and reorganizing it as an independent institution.

This act also added the education of the blind to the functions of the school and the institution was given the official designation of the "State School for the Deaf and the Blind." The removal was made during the summer following the passage of the act and the school opened in its new home in September, 1896.

The Legislature of 1909 made provisions for the establishment of a workshop in Salt Lake City for the adult blind of the state. The shop was opened in November, 1909, in a building in the rear of the Lion House on South Temple Street. It was equipped with the necessary machinery for the manufacture of brooms and brushes, tools for caning chairs, etc. In his message to the Legislature of 1911, Governor Spry recommended that the shop, if it was to be made a permanent institution, should be consolidated with the school at Ogden. It was accordingly made an adjunct of the school.

From the time the school was established to 1915 the total enrollment of deaf and dumb pupils was 387, of whom 49 had graduated in the grammar school course, and the total enrollment in the school for the blind from 1896 to 1915 was eighty-five. Of these pupils six completed the high school course, eighteen had finished the eighth grade, and one had graduated from the University of Utah. These figures give some idea of the work that is being accomplished by the school. Eight of the deaf mutes entered the National College for the

Deaf at Washington, D. C., and several attended other academies and universities.

APPROPRIATIONS

For the maintenance of the State School for the Deaf and the Blind during the biennial period ending on March 31, 1921, and for certain improvements and appurtenances, the Legislature of 1919 made the following appropriations:

General maintenance	$120,000
Improvements and renewals	10,000
Live stock and implements	2,000
Insurance	1,400
Traveling teacher for adult blind	500
Library for the deaf	500
Library for the blind	500
Total	$134,900

CONSTITIONAL PROVISIONS

Article XIX of the Constitution as framed by the convention and ratified by the people of Utah in 1895, relating to public buildings and state institutions, reads as follows:

"Section 1. All institutions and other property of the territory upon the adoption of this constitution shall become the institutions and property of the State of Utah.

"Section 2. Reformatory and penal institutions, and those for the benefit of the insane, blind, deaf and dumb, and such other institutions as the public good may require, shall be established and supported by the state in such manner and under such boards of control as may be prescribed by law.

"Section 3. The public institutions of the state are hereby permanently located at the places hereinafter named, each to have the lands specifically granted to it by the United States in the act of Congress approved July 16, 1894, to be disposed of and used in such manner as the Legislature may provide: First, The seat of government and the state fair, at Salt Lake City, and the state prison in the County of Salt Lake. Second, The institutions for the deaf and dumb and the blind and the state reform school, at Ogden City, in the County of Weber.

Third, The state insane asylum, at Provo City, in the County of Utah."

FEEBLE MINDED

Under the constitutional provisions above quoted, none of the penal or charitable institutions in existence at the time Utah was admitted into the Union can be removed without a constitutional amendment, though new institutions can be created and located at such points as the Legislature may direct. An institution in prospect is a home for the feeble minded.

The Legislature of 1915 provided for a commission to investigate the problem of caring for the feeble minded. The commission made a report to the Legislature of 1917, showing that a survey had been made of a portion of the state, the surveyed portion containing an estimated population of 160,000, in which 1,355 mentally defective persons had been found. Using the same ratio for the unsurveyed portion of the state, the commission estimated the number of feeble minded persons in Utah at over three thousand.

The Legislature of 1917 failed to take any action looking toward the establishment of such an institution and the superintendent of public instruction, referring to the survey and report of the commission, says in his report for the biennial period ending on June 30, 1918: "As a menace to social welfare the presence of the feeble minded in Utah is more serious than that of the insane, yet we are adequately providing for the care of the latter. The very violence of the insane constitutes a safeguard against them—their type of danger to society is perfectly obvious. In the case of the feeble minded, the menace to social welfare is far more subtle. These unfortunates are capable of rapid procreation, in fact they increase twice as rapidly as the normal minded population. * * * When we know positively that two-thirds of all feeble minded persons in the state are the children of feeble minded parents or grandparents, or both, and when we know that these incompetents are increasing twice as rapidly as our normal minded population, the argument for segregation and custodial care is absolutely irresistible. To let the thing go on without segregation means to saddle a constantly increasing burden upon our children, and to provide such care would in just one generation cut off two-thirds of our problem."

Thus the leaven is working. Many states have already established

homes for these unfortunates, and it is only a question of time until Utah will establish such an institution.

MISCELLANEOUS CHARITIES

In addition to the above mentioned institutions, maintained exclusively by the state, there are a number of societies and charitable concerns, most of them located in Salt Lake City, that receive state aid. Appropriations made by the Legislature of 1919 for the benefit of these charities were as follows: Orphans' Home and Day Nursery, $15,000; Martha Society, $4,000; Free Kindergarten and Neighborhood House, $6,000; Florence Crittenden Home, $3,000; Children's Aid Society, $3,000; Utah Humane Society, $1,000, making a total of $32,000 given by the state for the work of these organizations.

CHAPTER XI

STATE CAPITOL BUILDING

FIRST MOVE FOR A CAPITOL—DONATION OF THE SITE—GOVERNOR CUTLER'S MESSAGE OF 1907—SELECTING PLANS—SELECTING MATERIALS—AWARDING CONTRACTS—MORE GROUND NEEDED—MONOLITHIC COLUMNS—LAYING THE CORNER STONE—THE BALANCE SHEET—RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS—FORMAL OPENING AND RECEPTION.

The first movement for a capitol building in Utah was made about eight years before the state was admitted into the Union. On February 28, 1888, Heber J. Grant proposed that the City of Salt Lake donate to the Territory of Utah twenty acres of ground on Arsenal Hill, to be used as a site for a capitol whenever the territory determined to build. His proposal was favorably considered by the city authorities and on March 1, 1888, the city council, by resolution, tendered to the Territory of Utah a tract containing 19.46 acres, situated north of the intersection of State and Second North streets. On the 5th of the same month the gift was accepted by the Territorial Legislature then in session, and Arsenal Hill became known as "Capitol Hill."

In addition to the above mentioned tract, the City of Salt Lake afterward conveyed to the Territory of Utah, for reservoir purposes, an undivided one-half interest in five acres of land (more or less), situated on the northwest corner of Fourth North Street and East Capitol Avenue, and three lots on the southeast corner of State and Second North streets.

Soon after the donation of the first tract, in March, 1888, a commission was appointed to supervise the erection of a building, and E. E. Myers, an architect of Detroit, Mich., was engaged to make plans for a capitol, the cost of which should not exceed $3,000,000. Subsequently the cost estimate was reduced to $1,000,000 and the

plans were altered to conform to the lower estimate. In 1894 the House of Representatives in the Territorial Legislature passed a bill authorizing a bond issue of $120,000 to begin the work, but it was defeated in the council. Before the next Territorial Legislature was convened Congress passed an Enabling Act (Approved July 16, 1894), authorizing the people of Utah to form a constitution and state government preparatory to admission into the Union, and for the time being the subject of a capitol building became one of secondary importance.

For more than a decade after Utah was admitted to statehood, the question of a capitol building was not agitated. In his message to the seventh Legislature (1907) Governor Cutler urged that at least the preliminary steps be taken to erect a suitable building for the transaction of the state's business, but the Legislature failed to act upon the governor's recommendation.

CAPITOL COMMISSION

Soon after the eighth Legislature (1909) had begun its regular session Governor Spry sent in a special message on the subject of a state capitol, which resulted in the passage of "An act creating a state board to be known as the 'Capitol Commission;' fixing the manner of appointment and the compensation of the members thereof; prescribing their powers and duties, and authorizing the erection of a state capitol."

Three other acts relating to a state capitol were passed during that session. The first authorized and directed the state board of loan commissioners to refund the outstanding bonds of the Territory of Utah, of the issue of 1892, at the maturity thereof, by issuing in lieu thereof negotiable coupon bonds and directing that all moneys held in the redemption fund for the redemption of said bond issue maturing in 1912 be converted into the state treasury and devoted exclusively to the erection of a state capitol. The second required a special election to be held on the first Monday in June, 1909, to determine the question of whether or not a one mill tax should be levied upon all the taxable property of the state, said tax to continue for fifteen years, for the purpose of raising funds with which to build and furnish a state capitol building upon the grounds owned by the state at Salt Lake City. The third act authorized the state board of loan commissioners to negotiate a loan of $200,000 and issue bonds therefor, the proceeds to be used in the erection of the capitol building.



THE STATE CAPITOL, SALT LAKE CITY

The special election was held on June 7, 1909, and the proposed tax levy was defeated. This had the effect of suspending further operations until the legislative session of 1911, when a bill was passed authorizing the state board of loan commissioners to provide for and negotiate a loan of $1,000,000 and to issue therefor bonds bearing interest at a rate not to exceed 4 per cent per annum, the proceeds to be used in defraying the cost of the proposed capitol. The bonds were to be issued in four series, to run for periods not exceeding twenty, thirty, forty and fifty years, respectively. In addition to this bond issue, an appropriation of $750,000 (the Harriman inheritance tax) was made from the general fund, thus providing sufficient funds to start the work.

On May 13, 1911, Governor Spry appointed John Dern and John Henry Smith, of Salt Lake City, C. E. Loose, of Provo, and M. S. Browning, of Ogden, as the four members of the commission to serve with Governor William Spry, Secretary of State C. S. Tingey and Attorney-General A. R. Barnes, who were designated as members by the act creating the commission. On the 17th of the same month the commission organized by electing Governor Spry president; C. S. Tingey, vice president; and John K. Hardy, acting secretary. Mr. Smith died on October 12, 1911, and the vacancy on the commission was filled by the appointment of Anthon H. Lund. On January 6, 1913, C. S. Tingey ceased to be a member of the commission by reason of the expiration of his term of office as secretary of state, and he was succeeded by the new secretary of state, David Mattson. Mr. Tingey was then appointed secretary of the commission.

SELECTING PLANS

At a meeting of the commission on August 30, 1911, a program of competition among architects for the submission of designs was formulated. All Utah architects and architectural firms, who filed their applications to participate in the competition with the secretary by September 10, 1911, were to be entitled to submit designs. Participation, in so far as non-resident competitors were concerned, was limited to the following, who had requested that they be permitted to submit plans: Cass Gilbert, George B. Post & Sons and F. M. Andrews & Company, of New York; G. Henri Desmond, of Boston; Henry J. Schlacks, of Chicago; W. E. Burnett, of Denver; and J. E. Tourtelotte & Company, of Boise, Idaho.

The program set forth the character of drawings to be submitted,

the space required for each of the state offices and departments, that the building must be of fireproof construction, and that the successful competitor would receive as compensation 5 per cent of the cost of the building, exclusive of furnishings, all designs to be delivered to the secretary of the commission by December 1, 1911.

Although twenty-one architects and architectural firms qualified for the competition, only ten placed their drawings in the secretary's hands within the prescribed time. They were: Richard K. A. Kletting, Young & Sons, Headlund & Price, Frank W. Moore, Cannon & Fetzer and Ramm Hansen, Watkins, Birch, Kent, Eldredge & Cheesbro, and Ware & Treganza, Pope & Burton, all of Salt Lake City; F. M. Andrews & Company, of New York; G. Henri Desmond, of Boston, and J. E. Tourtelotte & Company, of Boise, Idaho. On January 8, 1912, the commissioners began the examination of drawings and during the next two months frequent meetings of the board were held, at which the several architects were given opportunity to explain their plans and present their claims. On March 13, 1912, the examination was completed and a ballot was taken, resulting in the selection of the plans submitted by Richard K. A. Kletting, of Salt Lake City. It was then ordered that $5,000 be paid to the other nine architects who submitted designs, in sums ranging from $250 to $750.

SELECTING MATERIALS

In order that the contractors might bid intelligently, it was necessary that the materials to be used in the construction of the building be determined by the commission in advance and definitely specified by the architect when it came to making the working plans. There was a general desire that Utah materials be used as far as practicable, and the commissioners spent considerable time in 1911, in connection with expert judges of stone, in making personal inspection of a number of granite and marble quarries in the state. Among the quarries thus visited were the granite workings in Little Cottonwood Canyon, the quarries of the Birdseye Marble Company near Thistle, Utah County, the sandstone deposits in Emigration Canyon, the quarries of the Utah Marble and Construction Company near Newhouse, Beaver County, and the onyx or travertine deposits in the vicinity of Low Pass, Tooele County. Samples of stone from all these places were examined and tested by experts and it was finally decided to use the Little Cottonwood Canyon granite for the exterior. After

considering various kinds of decorative stone for the interior, Sanpete oölite was selected for the ground floor, Georgia marble for the remainder of the building, except the Senate chamber, house of representatives, main vestibule, reception room and Supreme Court room, which were to be finished in the Utah onyx or travertine.

AWARDING CONTRACTS

Mr. Kletting finished his working drawings and specifications on August 15, 1912, and the commission advertised for bids for the erection of the building. Nine proposals were submitted and were opened on December 3, 1912. The figures for the building complete, according to the architect's plans and specifications, exclusive of the excavating and grading, varied from $1,453,430 to $1,106,000, the latter being the bid of James Stewart & Company, which was accepted and the contract was formally executed on February 18, 1913.

In the meantime the contract for excavating for the foundation, filling and grading the site, had been awarded on December 19, 1912, to P. J. Moran. At one o'clock P. M. on December 26, 1912, the members of the commission, Samuel C. Park, then mayor of Salt Lake City, the state officials, architect Kletting and a large number of citizens assembled on the capitol grounds to participate in the ceremony of "breaking ground" for the new structure. Acting Secretary Hardy stated the purpose of the gathering and introduced Governor Spry and Mayor Park, both of whom made a few appropriate remarks, after which Mr. Moran's steam shovel scooped up the first shovelful of earth. Work upon the Utah state capitol had actually commenced.

MORE GROUND NEEDED

One of the first things done by the commission after it was organized was to have a topographical map of the capital site made, preparatory to procuring plans. Upon the completion of the topographical survey and the location of the building had been determined, with State Street as its north and south axis, it became apparent that additional ground on both the east and the west of the original donation would be necessary to provide more symmetrical grounds.

This led to three other sites being offered to the state. One was a twenty-acre plat of ground bounded by Ninth and Tenth South

and Thirteenth and Fifteenth East streets; the second was a plat of fifteen acres (or twenty acres if the commission so desired) situated immediately south of Ninth Street and lying on both sides of Main Street; the third was an offer made by Samuel Newhouse of twenty acres in any part of the addition known as "Newhouse Park" in the northeast part of the city, the consideration in each case to be one dollar.

After considering these offers, the commission decided that the commanding position of "Capitol Hill" presented the most desirable location for the building. Negotiations were therefore opened with the City of Salt Lake for the vacating of East Capitol Avenue, and with the owners of the property abutting on that avenue between Second and Fourth North streets. These negotiations resulted in the vacation of the avenue and the purchase of blocks No. 1 and No. 4 in Plat J, Salt Lake City Survey, for $127,567.10. The city also vacated Apricot Avenue from East Capitol Avenue to Canyon Boulevard.

MONOLITHIC COLUMNS

In the original plans and specifications, provision was made for fifty-two columns, each thirty-two feet in height and three and one-half feet in diameter, to be placed along the South front and East and West ends of the building (see illustration). These columns were to be made of Utah granite, in sections or drums, with tooled surface, to correspond to the general exterior. After the contract was let and the work of the building was well advanced, it was suggested that polished monolithic columns of Vermont granite be substituted for the sectional columns of native stone.

As this suggestion gained publicity, the commission received numerous petitions from commercial clubs and other civic associations urging that the polished monoliths be adopted. On March 19, 1914, a meeting attended by about one thousand people was held at the Hotel Utah in Salt Lake City. James H. Moyle acted as chairman and short speeches were made by Heber J. Grant, Brigham H. Roberts, Rev. Elmer I. Goshen and others, all favoring the change. A committee on resolutions, consisting of C. C. Goodwin, L. R. Martineau, Charles Read, Junius F. Wells, A. N. McKay, Andrew Jensen, E. H. Anderson and C. W. Whitley, presented a resolution declaring that the change would cost less than $100,000 and that

it was the desire of many citizens to have the polished columns. The meeting also adopted another resolution pledging those present to give the capitol commission loyal support in finding ways and means to make the change, and that the commission be so advised.

On the same day the Civic Art Commission indorsed the use of monolithic columns of Utah granite, and the Utah Consolidated Stone Company offered to furnish such columns on board the cars at Salt Lake City for an additional sum of $151,400. The commission estimated that it would cost from thirty to fifty thousand dollars more to transport the heavy monoliths from the railroad to the capitol grounds and erect them in their places. In their report in November, 1914, the capitol commissioners say:

"Pending the discussion regarding the use of monolithic columns, a letter was received by the commission from the Utah Association of Architects and also a letter from the Utah State Board of Architecture. In these letters the commission was advised that the use of polished columns would detract from, rather than add to, the architectural beauty of the capitol, and that the columns, whether monolithic or sectional, should be of the same material and be finished in the same manner as the surface of the exterior walls of the building.

"It appeared to the commission that there could be no argument for such a vast expenditure as would be necessitated in the substitution of monolithic columns, unless the columns were to be polished. It further appeared to the commission that the polished surface was not desirable, and that it would detract from rather add to the beauty of the building. The columns are now in place, and we believe that their appearance is full justification for the action of the commission in refusing to substitute monolithic columns. We are satisfied that when the building is completed the judgment of the public will sustain the commission in this conclusion."

LAYING THE CORNER-STONE

Following the custom that has prevailed in civilized countries for centuries of depositing relics and records in the walls of public buildings, the capitol commission on March 6, 1914, fixed the date of laying the corner-stone on Saturday, April 4, 1914. On that date a number of invited guests, the members of the commission, the National Guard of Utah and a large concourse of citizens as-

sembled to witness or take part in the ceremonies of the occasion. After music by the State Industrial School Band, Rev. Elmer I. Goshen offered an invocation and then followed four addresses, viz: "The State," by Governor Spry; "The Pioneers," by President Joseph F. Smith; "The Capital City," by Mayor Samuel C. Park; "Our Industries," by John Dern. The corner-stone was then placed in position by Governor Spry and the benediction was pronounced by Father Ryan.

In the cavity in the stone was placed a metal box containing a typewritten copy of the act authorizing the building of the capitol; copies of the leading Utah newspapers; a photograph of the members of the capitol commission; a copy of "Church Chronology, 1899;" a copy of "Latter-day Saints Biographical Encyclopedia, Volume 1, 1901," and a number of coins of recent date.

THE BALANCE SHEET

The act authorizing the erection of the state capitol building fixed the maximum cost of the structure at $2,500,000. In the following tables of receipts and expenditures the commissioners present in their final report the cost of everything that went into the structure and its appurtenances, showing that the principal object of the commission was to obtain the best possible building within the limitation fixed by the Legislature of 1909, which authorized the appointment of the capitol commission.

TOTAL RECEIPTS

Bonds authorized in 1909	$ 200,000.00
From public buildings land grant fund	123,230.86
Bonds authorized in 1911	1,000,000.00
Appropriation of 1911	750,000.00
Bonds authorized in 1915	665,600.00
From sale of old buildings	266.00
From sale of old material	172.00
Rental from old buildings	130.25
Refund of fire insurance premium	52.15
Refund, Utah Construction Company	62.07
Contribution for trees on grounds	8.00
Total	$2,739,521.33

DISBURSEMENTS

In their report of the expenditures the capitol commissioners gave a long itemized statement, covering about sixty pages, which it is deemed unncessary to reproduce here. The cost of the building proper is shown in the table below, in which the first item includes the Stewart contract, the Moran contract for excavating, all changes and alterations, the heating plant, plumbing, electric work, etc.:

General building account	$2,099,654.05
Painting	16,280.66
Decorations	36,000.00
Electric clock system	1,170.06
Vacuum cleaner	2,447.00
Window screens	653.00
Competition for designs	5,177.77
Salaries	17,121.00
Office expenses	1,204.69
Examination of quarries	188.75
Traveling expenses	2,603.85
Rental of offices	1,660.00
Cement lions (at entrance)	800.00
Mural paintings	10,000.00
Architect's commissions	114,274.73
Cost of building	$2,309,235.56

In addition to the above disbursements, the commission expended $429,803.25 in the purchase of additional land, furniture and equipment, grading the grounds, installing a water system, extending sewers, etc., and reported a balance of $482.52 on hand on December 31, 1916.

FORMAL OPENING

The capitol building was formally opened on the afternoon of October 9, 1916, by a musical program and an address by Governor Spry, the exercises beginning at 2 o'clock. In the evening a general public reception was held, the visitors being received in the state reception room by the governor and members of the capitol commission. The building at that time was not completed, though most

of the state offices were ready for occupancy and since that date the business of the state has been transacted in Utah's own building.

Several of the forty-eight states in the Union possess capitol buildings that cost more money than that of Utah, but very few states can boast of a structure erected and equipped in all essential details within the limits of the original appropriation. It is a source of more pride to the people of Utah that their capitol was built without a whisper of scandal or charges of wanton extravagances, than would be a building costing a much larger sum accompanied by charges of "graft" or corruption in its construction.

In picturesqueness of location, no state is more fortunate than Utah. From the front steps of the capitol is obtained a magnificent view of the Great Salt Lake Valley, from the Wasatch Mountains on the East to the Oquirrh Range on the West, with the city in the immediate foreground. Passing inside, through the onyx finished vestibule, to the main corridor and standing under the great dome, the visitor cannot fail to be impressed by the massive yet symmetrical surroundings. At either end of this main corridor are handsome marble stairways and in the lunettes above them are two mural paintings, executed by Girard Hale, of Salt Lake City, and Gilbert White, of New York City, representing two important epochs in Utah's history. The painting in the East lunette portrays the "Arrival of the Pioneers in 1847," and the one in the West "Reclaiming the Desert by Irrigation."

PART III

INDUSTRIAL

CHAPTER XII

AGRICULTURAL INTERESTS

GOODYEAR'S "TRUCK PATCH"—PIONEERS OF 1847—SEASON OF 1848—NECESSARY FACTORS FOR SUCCESSFUL FARMING—TYPES OF FARMING—IRRIGATION—EARLY LAWS RELATING TO IRRIGATION—THE CAREY ACT—RECLAMATION SERVICE—IRRIGATING BY WELLS—DRY FARMING — EXPERIMENT STATIONS — FARM PRODUCTS — LIVE STOCK INTERESTS—NATIONAL FORESTS—THEIR INFLUENCE ON AGRICULTURE—HORTICULTURE—DAIRYING—BEES AND HONEY—POULTRY.

When Miles M. Goodyear settled, in 1841, on his Spanish grant of land where the City of Ogden now stands, he planted a "truck patch" to supply his household with vegetables, later enlarging his fields and adding live stock to his equipment. But it was not until after the arrival of the pioneer Latter-day Saints in 1847 that a systematic development of Utah's agricultural resources was commenced. On Friday, July 23, 1847, Orson Pratt, as the leader of the first company of pioneers to enter the Salt Lake Valley, "called the camp together, dedicated the land to the Lord, invoked His blessings on the seeds about to be planted and on the labors of the Saints in the valley."

On the 24th a few potatoes and a little early corn—that is corn which would mature in a short season—were planted. The work continued during the next month and late in August Wilford Woodruff wrote in his diary: "We have accomplished more this year than can be found on record concerning an equal number of men in the same time since the days of Adam. We have traveled with heavily laden wagons more than a thousand miles, over rough roads, mountains and canyons, searching out a land, a resting place for the Saints. We have laid out a city two miles square and built a fort of hewn

timber drawn seven miles from the mountains, and of sun-dried bricks or adobes, surrounding ten acres of ground, forty rods of which were covered with block-houses, besides planting about ten acres of corn and vegetables."

Although the season was well advanced and only a limited acreage was planted, good crops were harvested. Conditions in Salt Lake City during the winter of 1847-48 are thus described by Bancroft in his "History of Utah:" "At the opening of January, 1848, the Saints were housed, clad and fed in moderate comfort, and general content prevailed. The season was exceptionally mild; there were occasional light falls of snow, but not enough to interfere with ploughing and sowing, and a large tract of land was partially enclosed and planted with wheat and vegetables. So many people were now in the valley that notwithstanding the abundant crops, food at length became scarce. Families weighed out their flour and allowed themselves so much a day. The beef was very poor, as most of the cattle had been worked hard while driven to the valley and after their arrival, while those turned out to range did not fatten quickly.

"Butter and tallow were needed. One wild steer, well fattened, was brought in from Goodyear's ranch. A herd of deer crossing from one range of mountains to another was startled by the unexpected obstruction of the fort, and one sprang into the inclosure and was killed. Wild sago and parsnip roots constituted the vegetable food of the settlers. * * * In the spring thistle tops were eaten and became an important article of diet."

SEASON OF 1848

Early in March, 1848, plowing was commenced and in a short time there were many flourishing gardens. The weather was mild, the rainfall sufficient, and everybody looked forward to a bountiful harvest. But about the first of June, when the fields were wearing their greatest appearance of prosperity, great swarms of big, black crickets came down from the mountains into the valley and began a work of devastation. Where they passed through the fields not a green leaf or blade was left, the country in their wake having the appearance of a land scorched by fire. Just when it looked as though everything would be destroyed, relief came from an unexpected quarter. Great flocks of sea gulls swooped down upon the fields and devoured the crickets. Day by day the birds returned until the scourge was passed and the crops were saved. An early session of

the Utah Legislature passed an act making it unlawful to kill or injure a sea gull, and on October 1, 1913, a beautiful monument commemorating the destruction of the crickets by the gulls was unveiled on the Temple Block in Salt Lake City.

Such were some of the difficulties encountered by the founders of Salt Lake City and the early Utah agriculturists. Men of weaker mold might have abandoned the undertaking, but the pioneers struggled on, founded new settlements and increased the area of cultivated land until success crowned their efforts. According to the United States census of 1850, the population of Utah was 11,380, with 16,333 acres under cultivation, mostly in Salt Lake Valley, and the quantity of grain raised that year was 128,711 bushels. The estimated value of the live stock in the territory was $546,698, and of farming implements, $84,288; certainly not a bad showing for a settlement three years oid, in a region where Jim Bridger offered $1,000 for the first bushel of grain produced.

NECESSARY FACTORS

For the successful prosecution of agriculture three things are essential, viz.: A fertile soil, a sufficient quantity of moisture, and a market for the products of the farm. In the first respect, a considerable portion of Utah's soil consists of volcanic ash, disintegrated rock or glacial drift, containing potash, phosphorus and other elements necessary to plant life and growth, and is sufficiently fertile to produce good crops without the application of artificial fertilizers. Where there is a deficiency of nitrogen, the intelligent farmer has learned to overcome this condition by plowing under a crop of clover, alfalfa, or some similar crop every few years and letting the decomposing vegetable material supply the much needed nitrogen.

With regard to the second factor Utah is less fortunate, the annual rainfall varying from about six inches in the driest portions to twenty inches or more in the districts of greatest precipitation. On the High Plateau, embracing the southern part of Uinta County, nearly all of Emery and Grand counties, the County of Wayne and the eastern parts of Garfield and Kane, the rainfall is usually less than ten inches annually. The same is true of part of the Great Basin, including the western parts of Boxelder, Tooele, Millard and Beaver counties. In all other sections of the state the precipitation ranges from ten to twenty inches or more, and in many places farming can be successfully carried on without irrigation.

For a quarter of a century after Salt Lake City was settled, the farmers were dependent upon the local markets. Stage companies and freighters purchased large quantities of grain, hay and vegetables, which constituted the principal crops. After the completion of the Pacific Railroad, Utah came in touch with outside markets, thus introducing the third essential factor for building up an agricultural commonwealth. With the building of railroads, larger tracts of land were brought under cultivation, a greater diversity of crops was introduced and more attention was given to live stock.

TYPES OF FARMING

In most of the western states there are three distinct types of farming—humid, irrigation and dry. The first method is employed in those districts where the rainfall is sufficient to produce crops, and where the farmer has to make no special effort to conserve the natural moisture. Humid farming can be carried on successfully in most sections where the average annual precipitation is eighteen inches or more. In Utah the humid farming area is somewhat limited in extent, being confined to a few of the valleys in Davis, Morgan, Salt Lake and Weber counties, and the Virgin Valley in the western part of Kane and the eastern part of Washington counties.

IRRIGATION

Farming is carried on by irrigation where the precipitation is not sufficient to furnish the required moisture for the successful growing of crops and natural supply of moisture is supplemented by diverting the water from creeks and rivers to make up the deficiency. While the first plowmen were at work in what is now the business district of Salt Lake City in July, 1847, a company of the pioneers were employed in turning the waters of City Creek upon the soil of the little field. So far as can be learned, this was the first attempt to farm by irrigation in what is now the State of Utah.

On January 17, 1862, Acting Governor Frank Fuller approved an act of the Territorial Legislature incorporating the "Jordan Irrigation Company." The incorporators named in the act were: Brigham Young, Daniel H. Wells, George A. Smith, Alonzo H. Raleigh, Thomas Box, George B. Wallace, Enoch Reese, Jesse W. Fox, Wilford Woodruff, and "their associates and successors." The act gave the company the "right and privilege to erect and construct a dam or dams across the Jordan River and take out the waters on

both sides thereof at a point about half a mile above the bridge across said river on North Temple Street, in Great Salt Lake City," etc.

By the act of January 7, 1865, the privilege of the company to use the waters of the Jordan River was extended to a point twelve miles above the North Temple Street bridge, the said company assuming all liabilities for damages done to property by the construction of its dams, or other irrigation works.

On January 20, 1865, Governor Doty approved an act of the Territorial Legislature providing for the incorporation of irrigation companies, to be managed by a board of not less than three nor more than twelve trustees, with power to "locate proposed dams, canals or ditches, and determine the area of land to be benefitted thereby, estimate the coast of all dams, locks, flumes, canals, etc., and the amount of tax per acre necessary to construct the same, and report to the county court. Upon receiving a report from a regularly incorporated irrigation company, through its trustees, the county court was directed to order an election to decide whether a tax should be levied for the construction of the proposed works. If a two-thirds majority of the taxpayers living within the district to be irrigated voted in favor thereof, the tax was to be levied and paid to the county treasurer the same as other taxes.

Under this general law a number of irrigation companies were incorporated, most of them for the purpose of irrigating a restricted area which could be irrigated at moderate cost. Several larger projects were defeated because they failed to receive the necessary two-thirds vote. This system, while it proved of benefit to limited districts, created conditions that afterward stood in the way of larger irrigation schemes. These conditions were first noted by the United States Geological Survey.

In the summer of 1889 the United States Geological Survey made examinations and recommended thirteen reservoir sites in Utah, to wit: 1. Near the head of Bear Lake, in Rich County; 2. At Silver Lake, near the head of Big Cottonwood Creek; 3. Twin Lakes, in the same locality; 4. Mary's Lake, also near the head of Big Cottonwood Creek; 5. On the Sevier River near the Town of Oasis, in Millard County; 6. On the San Pitch River near Gunnison, Sanpete County; 7. On the Sevier River below Marysvale, in Piute County; 8. On the east fork of the Sevier River, in Piute County; 9. At the mouth of Otter Creek, in Piute County; 10. On the east fork of the Sevier River, in Garfield County; 11. On the east fork of the Sevier

River, at Flake Meadow, Garfield County; 12. At Panguitch Lake, near the line between Garfield and Iron counties; 13. At Blue Spring, two miles west of Panguitch Lake.

These sites were all recommended for segregation in a letter to the secretary of the interior dated August 26, 1889, and it was in connection with this recommendation that Maj. J. W. Powell, of the Survey, pointed out that, "The tendency is first to utilize small streams on the lands that should be reserved for the large streams. Then, when the large stream is to be used, it cannot be, because of vested rights. They are adjusting these maters by church authority in Utah, but we cannot elsewhere manage it in that way."

THE CAREY ACT

To remedy these conditions and overcome the inadequacies of the state laws relating to irrigation, Congress passed the "Carey Arid Land Law," commonly called the "Carey Act," because it was introduced by Joseph M. Carey; United States senator from Wyoming. This act, which was approved by President Cleveland on August 18, 1894, gave to each state in the arid regions of the West one million acres of land, on condition that the state would construct the necessary reservoirs, etc., for irrigating the land. Utah accepted the conditions of the act and by appropriate legislation made provisions for the irrigation of arid lands in various sections of the state. Under the Carey Act and the state laws connected therewith, several thousand acres have been irrigated and brought under cultivation.

RECLAMATION SERVICE

After the Carey Act had been in operation for a few years, it was discovered that large tracts of arid lands in some sections of the West required the outlay of larger sums of money for their irrigation than could be raised under that act. In 1902 Congress passed the law known as the Reclamation Act, which provided that the United States would advance the money for the construction of the large dams, canals and other appurtenances necessary for the irrigation of these lands, the money so advanced to bear no interest, but to be repaid in annual installments extending over a specified number of years. This provision was amended by the act of August 13, 1914, to wit:

"Section 2. Any person whose lands hereafter become subject to

the terms and conditions of the act approved June 17, 1902, entitled, 'An act appropriating the receipts from the sale and disposal of public lands in certain states and territories to the construction of irrigation works for the reclamation of arid lands,' and acts amendatory thereof or supplementary thereto, hereafter to be referred to as the reclamation law, and any person who hereafter makes entry thereunder shall at the time of making the water right application or entry, as the case may be, pay into the reclamation fund 5 per centum of the construction charge fixed for his land as an initial installment, and shall pay the balance of said charge in fifteen annual installments, the first five of which shall each be 5 per centum of the construction charge, and the remainder shall each be 7 per centum until the whole amount shall have been paid. The first of the annual installments shall become due and payable on December 1st of the fifth calender year after the initial installment: Provided, That any water right applicant or entryman may, if he so elects, pay the whole or any part of the construction charges owing by him within any shorter period: Provided further, That entry may be made whenever water is available, as announced by the secretary of the interior, and the initial payment be made when the charge per acre is established."

The only irrigation project in Utah built by the United States Reclamation Service is known as the "Strawberry Valley Project," and is intended for the irrigation of some sixty thousand acres of land in the vicinities of Mapleton, Payson, Salem, Spanish Fork and Springville, in Utah County. The water for this project is taken from the Strawberry and Spanish Fork rivers. The storage works of the project consist of several important structures, such as the Strawberry Impounding Dam and the Strawberry Tunnel. The impounding dam is 490 feet long, 72 feet high, and forms a reservoir, which, when filled to its capacity, covers an area of 8,200 acres. This reservoir is situated at an elevation of 7,500 feet and its contents are brought to the lands to be irrigated through the Strawberry Tunnel, which is four miles in length, lined with concrete and empties into Diamond Fork, whence the water is delivered to the lands on both sides of the Spanish Fork River.

In 1911 a power plant was erected for the purpose of supplying power for the construction of the tunnel, etc. Since the completion of the project, this plant has been used to supply light and power to several small towns and for other purposes.

IRRIGATING BY WELLS

The report of the Utah Conservation Commission for 1913 says: "Since the river waters, if fully conserved, will suffice to irrigate at most only a fifth of the lands of the state, it naturally follows that the question of securing more water for irrigation purposes is a vital one among the people of Utah. Recent investigation has indicated that the great valleys of the state are underlaid by water. The Federal Government has made some study of this question and has succeeded in locating large bodies of underground water. The state administration, likewise, has spent time, money and effort upon this subject. To the joy of the people, the state has already succeeded in reaching subterranean water that may be used for culinary and irrigation purposes in some of the most desert places of the state. The probabilities are that in the very near future artesian wells and the pumping of water from deep wells will be important factors in the reclamation of Utah. Just what proportion of the lands of the state will be irrigated in this manner is difficult to foretell, but certainly it will be many hundreds of thousands of acres."

The same report gives a list of 1,165 wells in all parts of the state, all flowing wells except twenty-seven, and the number of acres irrigated by these wells was 4,400, an average of about four acres per well. This may seem to be a small area in return for the expense of sinking a well, but when it is remembered that the flow from an artesian well, like that of Tennyson's brook, "goes on forever," and that crops may be raised year after year upon the four acres, it will be seen that such wells are a good investment.

In the spring of 1919 a party composed of Dr. E. G. Peterson, president of the Utah Agricultural College; C. G. Haskell, Federal irrigation engineer, and several members of the Agricultural College, made a trip through several of the counties of Western Utah to locate suitable areas for experimentation in obtaining water from wells for irrigation. The investigations were carried on chiefly in Beaver, Boxelder, Juab, Millard, Sanpete, Tooele and Utah counties and several sites selected for the installation of pumping plants, where flowing wells might be difficult to obtain, and the probabilities are that in the years to come many farmers will have their own irrigation plants in the form of wells, thus avoiding disputes over water rights, etc.

DRY FARMING

Strictly speaking, there is no such thing as "Dry Farming," that term having been adopted merely as a matter of convenience, and means farming on slight rainfall. Hieroglyphic inscriptions recently discovered show that this method of tilling the soil was known to the ancient Egyptians long before the beginning of the Christian Era. So called "dry farming" was practiced in Syria in remote ages, and it has also been employed in India and China for centuries. Its discovery in the United States is therefore not a new thing, though in this country it has for the first time been scientifically studied and practically demonstrated, and the fact that this method can be applied to some four hundred million acres of land in the semi-arid regions of the United States makes it a factor of tremendous influence in the agricultural development of the intermountain country and certain sections of the Pacific slope.

By the most approved dry farming methods, the farmer plows his ground in the late summer or early fall and allows the rough surface to remain until the following spring, when it is worked over with the harrow and the surface thoroughly cultivated. This causes a sort of crust to form on the top of the ground, which prevents any rapid evaporation of moisture during the summer, and the next year a good crop can be raised. Byron Hunter, connected with the United States department of agriculture, says in one of his recent reports: "Considerable wheat is now being produced on each side of the Columbia River with as little rainfall as eight or nine inches. Under such dry conditions the land is summer fallowed every other year in order to conserve the rainfall for the use of the growing crop the next season."

The following extract from an address delivered by John W. Springer, of Colorado, at the National Dry Farming Congress held in Denver in 1907, illustrates what this system is doing for the farmers on the arid lands of the Western States, where the annual rainfall is from ten to fifteen inches:

"Ten years ago I came to Colorado. I went out here fifteen miles from Denver and began to buy land, and those old fellows who had lived there for twenty-five years or so got together in a place down there and said: 'There is some darn fool here buying land; let us appoint a committee to give him the whole country.' They gave me a good end of it and I have got it yet, and now they all want it back,

but they can't have it. 'Why,' they said, 'that blamed Springer is from Illinois and while he isn't looking let's put ten thousand acres in his pocket so that he will have enough of a good thing.'

"There had never been a man able to make a living out there. They didn't have a fence that would turn a coyote or anything else. They didn't have a well. They didn't have any trees, they didn't have any houses. Well, what in ten short years? Houses, stables, orchards are to be seen on every hand. Why, go up and down those canyons and you will find wild cherries and plums. I sent to Kansas and told them to send me the best young cherry trees they had and now I cannot gather my cherry crop, and haven't for three years, there are so many of them. They have grown and they never had a drop of irrigation. This good school up here at Fort Collins that is doing such wonderful work sent me a sack of broome grass seed, and I have a broome grass meadow out there that never was irrigated a drop, and that is as good as any in Illinois on land worth $200 an acre today."

Utah has millions of acres adapted to dry farming. Practically the entire state except the mountain ranges, the lands already irrigated and a few desert districts may be included in the dry farm area. At the present time dry farming is practiced to some extent in every county. Says the Utah Conservation Commission:

"It has been found that crops grown on dry farms are much more nutritious than are those grown in humid climates. The nutritive value of wheat, for instance, is from one-tenth to one-fourth higher when grown on dry farms, so that one bushel of wheat represents a larger amount of feeding material. Potatoes and other crops, likewise, are improved as they are grown with a minimum of water. This fact should not be overlooked by the irrigation farmer who also desires to produce the highest quality of crops. In fact, the dry farmers of the West have it in their power to compete most successfully with the great wheat growing districts because of the superior quality of the grain grown under arid climates. Fruit may be grown in small quantities on dry farms. It is somewhat smaller than that produced on the irrigated farms, but it is of very much finer flavor and quality."

EXPERIMENT STATIONS

The old-fashioned farmer, who relied more on his muscle and powers of physical endurance than on his brain, has practically dis-

appeared. Agricultural colleges, farmers' institutes, breeders' associations, etc., have revolutionized agricultural methods within the last few years. The states of the arid regions have generally adopted the most approved methods of scientific farming and consequently have achieved the best results. While Utah was the pioneer dry farming state, many of the first attempts to raise crops without irrigation failed because proper methods had not yet been developed.

In 1903 the Utah Legislature passed an act and made the necessary appropriations for the establishment of six experimental farms in different dry farming sections of the state, at different altitudes and upon soils of different texture and character, for the purpose of demonstrating by actual experimentation the best methods of handling the soil and what crops are best adapted to dry farming. These farms are located in the counties of Iron, Juab, San Juan, Sevier, Tooele and Washington. The experiments at these farms have been made under the direction of the Utah Agricultural College and in 1915 Dr. Frank G. Harris, of that institution, said:

"The establishment of a number of dry farm experiment stations in the state did much to place dry farming on a more scientific basis, and to assist in discovering proper tillage methods, as well as introducing and developing crops better suited to arid climates than those previously grown. During the first years of these stations their energies were devoted largely to making practical demonstrations of what could be done in various parts of the state, but now that the areas of successful dry farming are more definitely outlined, experiments of a more fundamental character can be undertaken.

"Probably the greatest cause of failure in dry farming is the lack of care in tilling the land. Farmers practice short-cut methods, thinking that greater care is not necessary, and as a result they fail completely. It is rare that the farmer who practices approved methods carefully year after year has a failure. The man who expects a full crop when he does only half the proper amount of work is the one who is disappointed. * * * On the irrigated farm fair crops may often be raised even where slovenly methods are practiced, but on the dry farm the greatest attention must be given to every detail, or failure is sure to result. Persons who are unfamiliar with the agriculture of arid regions should take the trouble to inform themselves thoroughly on the subject before making heavy investments in dry farming property. Special methods are necessary to cope with drouth, and a knowledge of these methods must be obtained before

success can be expected. The most careful study should be made of the precipitation records of an area before attempting to dry farm on it.

FARM PRODUCTS

Practically every crop grown in the United States in the same latitude can be raised in Utah. The principal crops are alfalfa, wheat, oats, potatoes and sugar beets. Until within recent years spring wheat predominated, but in 1918 half the acreage was sown to winter wheat. In the state of Utah there are ten or twelve million acres of land, undeveloped, upon which the soil and natural conditions are favorable to the production of wheat. A few years ago the Utah Conservation Commission discovered that:

"We have in the past grown too many varieties of wheat, practically all of them the soft white varieties characterized by a low gluten content. Our commonest wheat, Gold Coin, is actually at the bottom of the list. Both factors have given a low value to the wheat of the intermountain West, as flour for breadmaking purposes must be of a uniform grade and of high gluten content. There has been too strong a tendency among us in the past to bring to the market grain that we can only describe as 'just wheat.' Consequently, Utah flour is discriminated against by bakers, not only abroad but at home, except in those cases where it is known to be milled from our best grade of hard wheat.

"It is a demonstrated fact that with care in seed selection and the elimination of all but one variety, namely, the Turkey Red winter wheat, the superiority of which has been proven by exhaustive milling and laboratory tests conducted by the Utah Experiment Station, Utah can become one of the finest wheat growing countries in the world, as well as one of the most prolific, far surpassing the Pacific Coast in the quality of its products, and at least equalling the Dakotas and Kansas.

"One of the greatest needs of the wheat industry is to bring the farmers of the state to a realization of the fact that they must abandon the growing of wheat on irrigated lands. Such grain contains too little protein and too much moisture and cannot compete with that grown under dry farm conditions. We should remember that irrigation is a specialized kind of farming, suitable for the growing of such crops as fruits and the small vegetables, and that irrigation

water is too valuable to waste in the cultivation of cereals, even if the irrigationists were able to produce grains of as fine a quality."

Since that report was issued in 1913 the experiment stations have continued their tests, with the result that the acreage devoted to wheat culture on the dry farms has been increased from year to year and the quality of Utah wheat greatly improved.

Alfalfa was introduced into Utah at an early date. About 1850 gold seekers who went to California by the way of Cape Horn found alfalfa growing in the Spanish settlements of Chile. They carried the seed to California, and from that state it was brought by immigrants into Utah, where it soon became a favorite forage crop. There are several reasons for its popularity. In all new settlements forage is necessary to feed the horses or oxen used in plowing the new lands, grain usually being scarce for the first few years, or until a considerable area has been brought under cultivation. Alfalfa, being the first forage crop introduced, thus gained the advantage of an early start. It was found to be adapted to the arid regions (having come from an arid climate), and therefore found in the Utah valleys a congenial home. Its roots sink deeply into the earth, giving it long life, where more shallow rooted crops might have failed. And, being rich in protein, it furnished all the essential qualities for building up muscle and strength, supplying animals with sufficient energy for their daily work without the consumption of grain. Horses, cattle, sheep, hogs and even poultry find in alfalfa a wholesome, nutritious food.

Although primarily a plant adapted to arid conditions, alfalfa responds readily to irrigation and it is grown extensively on the irrigated lands, where from three to five crops are harvested every season. Says George Stewart, of the Utah Agricultural College: "While progress under irrigation has been rapid and normal, on the dry farm the industry has spread by leaps and bounds, especially since it has proved profitable in nearly any Utah district that produces dry land wheat. * * * As a by-product of alfalfa growing the enrichment of the land is not to be forgotten. In systems of rotation that include grain, sugar beets, potatoes, fruits, truck crops, corn or grass, singly or in combination, alfalfa forms a soil in Utah, as it should do everywhere that the crop does well. Habit has become a safeguard in this respect, even where conscious application of scientific information is not made."

In the earlier years of oats culture in Utah the average yield was rarely over thirty-five bushels to the acre. The farmers regarded oats as a crop to be irrigated, and as a rule the irrigated lands were too valuable for the production of cereals of this class. Within recent years, however, the experiment stations have found varieties of oats adapted to dry farming methods and both the acreage and average yield per acre have been increased. In 1910 the number of acres sown to oats was 58,000, the average yield per acre being about forty bushels; in 1918 there were 98,000 acres and the yield was a little over forty-five bushels per acre. These figures show the advance made in eight years, much of which is due to the information disseminated among farmers by the experiment stations.

As barley required less moisture than either wheat or oats it has found favor in Utah, both as food for domestic animals and for malting purposes. In 1910 there were 13,000 acres of barley raised in the state, the crop aggregating 468,000 bushels. At the time spring varieties were grown exclusively, but since then the "Utah Winter Barley" has been developed, which has proved to be a more certain and prolific crop than any of the spring varieties. In 1918 the acreage had increased to 32,000 and the total product for that year was 1,120,000 bushels.

Utah has both the soil and climate favorable for the production of potatoes, which is one of the important crops of the state. The principal potato growing counties are Boxelder, Cache, Davis Emery, Morgan, Salt Lake, Sanpete, Sevier, Utah, Wasatch and Weber, though some potatoes are grown in almost every county for home use. In 1910 the state had 16,000 acres planted to potatoes, upon which were produced 2,432,000 bushels, an average of 152 bushels per acre. The Utah Conservation Commission, in its report in 1913, advised the farmers that the soil and climate conditions "all favor not only a large yield per acre, but also, if correct methods are followed, good quality as well. It is not enough that a large number of bushels of potatoes be grown per acre, but it is equally as important, if not more so, that the quality be of the best. * * * This commission believes that the potato is destined to become one of the leading crops and should receive more attention from the irrigation farmers of Utah than is at present given to it."

This advice seems to have been followed by some of the farmers of the state, as in 1918 there were 20,000 acres planted to potatoes,

with a yield of 3,600,000 bushels, or an average of 180 bushels to the acre, and the quality was also improved by the introduction of new varieties and better methods of cultivation.

The sugar beet was first cultivated in Utah about 1890 and has now become one of the leading products of the farm. In no other line of the agricultural industry is the farmer brought in such close relationship with this market. Sugar factories have been established in several of the Utah towns and from these the farmer receives expert advice on all the problems that come up in beet culture. This advice is always cheerfully given, because the sugar factory and refinery are dependent upon the regular production of beets and the co-operation between the farmer and the factory is therefore for their mutual interests—the farmer being assured of a profitable market for his product, and the manufacturer assured of an abundant supply of raw material.

As a result of the world war, the sugar industry in the United States was placed upon a more stable basis than ever before. When the people of this country were restricted to an allowance of sugar, they learned that the nation must never again have to depend upon outside sources for its sugar supply. Consequently, the beet field and the sugar factory have come to stay.

Corn is grown in several localities on the irrigated lands, and some rye is also raised in places, but neither rye nor corn can be considered as a leading grain crop. Peas, string beans, tomatoes, pumpkins and other vegetables suitable for canning are raised in such places as are convenient to the canning factories, and the area of such crops is annually increasing.

The following table, compiled from the report of the Utah Industrial Commission for 1918, shows the number of acres, the total product and value of each of the leading Utah field crops for that year:

LIVE STOCK

Crop	Acreage	Bushels	Value
Wheat	320,000,	6,464,000	$12,152,000
Oats	98,000	4,400,000	4,752,000
Barley	32,000	1,120,000	1,534,000
Rye	16,000	160,000	248,000
Corn	24,000	638,000	1,084,000
Potatoes	20,000	3,600,000	3,780,000

Crop	Acreage	Tons	Value
Alfalfa	320,000	944,000	
Timothy	35,000	81,000	20,128,000
Other tame hay	54,000	104,000	
Wild hay	96,000	105,000	
Sugar beets	83,000	1,012,000	10,120,000

During the period of immigration to the Great West over the Oregon and California trails, it frequently happened that oxen grew footsore or otherwise unfit for service and were turned out on the plains to shift for themselves, perhaps to die of starvation or become the prey of wild beasts. The tameness of these oxen and their natural instincts kept them from straying far away from the trails and watering places, and months afterward they would be found in better condition than when they were abandoned by their owners. This naturally attracted the attention of stock men to the nutritious properties of the native grasses and the value of the western country for grazing purposes.

The beginning of the cattle business in the intermountain country dates from about the close of the Civil war in 1865. During that war and the years immediately preceding it, large herds of cattle accumulated in Western and Southwestern Texas and forage there grew scarce. At the close of the war thousands of these cattle were driven over the "Texas Trail" to Kansas, Western Nebraska, Colorado, Montana and Wyoming, and eventually into Utah and Idaho. There were then no farms or fences to interfere with the open range and, except small settlements here and there, none to object except the Indians, with whom friendly arrangements could be made without heavy expenses to the cattleman. The cowboy, mounted on his broncho or cayuse pony, wearing the picturesque broad-brimmed hat and "chaps," with a red bandana handkerchief around his neck and his faithful "six-gun" on his hip, was a familiar figure in all the western towns.

Frequently a number of cattlemen would allow their herds to graze together and spring and fall roundups were held for the purpose of "keeping track" of the ownership of the animals. At the spring roundup calves were branded to correspond with the brands worn by their mothers, and at the fall roundup the cattle were sepa-



REG. RAMBOUILLET RAM, J. H. S. No. 7800, REG. No. 101921

Bred by John H. Seely, Mount Pleasant. Sold at Salt Lake ram sale, August, 1918, for $6,200. Highest priced Rambouillet ram on record.

rated, each man taking his own, preparatory to winter feeding. Occasionally a calf would escape the brand at the time of the round-up and would grow up as a "maverick," a name given to unbranded cattle. When the ownership of these mavericks could not be determined they were often sold at auction and the proceeds divided among the owners of the different herds.

While these herds of cattle, frequently numbering into the thousands, trailed over the "free ranges" of the Great West no thought was given to the preservation of the natural pastures. The object seemed to be to pasture as many animals as possible in a single season and let future seasons look out for themselves. Moreover, in trailing a herd from one feeding ground to another, as much forage was often trampled underfoot and destroyed as was eaten by the cattle.

Then the sheep industry was introducd, which interfered with the freedom of range. The sheep herder was generally accompanied by dogs of the Scotch collie type, trained to assist in the management of the flock. As the snow melted from the mountain ranges in the spring, the sheep would graze up the slopes, reaching sometimes an altitude of 8,000 feet by June. Then the descent would begin and by October they would be back on the lower grazing lands to remain through the winter. It was here that serious disputes between cattlemen and sheepmen occurred. The cowboys and sheep herders frequently fought for possession of the best pastures and water holes, and being far out on the frontier, where the law could not interfere, might became right. In these conflicts the cattlemen claimed that they "got there first," and that the sheepmen were the trespassers. More than one cowboy or sheep herder lost his life during this period while defending the interests of his employer.

Next came the small farmers and homesteaders, who fenced the lands, and in time broke up the free range system of grazing. These "nesters," as they were called by both the cattlemen and sheepmen, were cordially hated by both, but they held their titles from the United States Government and could not be molested. This condition applies with greater force to the other western states than it does to Utah. for the reason that the Latter-day Saints had established settlements in various sections of the state before the grazing industry had reached its greatest proportions, and in Utah it was the homesteader who "got there first."

NATIONAL FORESTS

Immediately following the Civil war came a few years of prosperity, during which lumber was in great demand for many purposes and thoughtful persons saw that the forests of the country were rapidly being depleted. They therefore began to advocate the inauguration of some policy which would preserve a portion of the valuable timber for the use of future generations. What that policy was to be was not very well defined, but in 1871 a bill relative to the preservation of the forests on the public domain was introduced in Congress. This was the first move toward the conservation of the natural resources of the nation. Although it failed to become a law, the conservationists continued their agitation and in 1876 Congress appropriated the sum of $2,000 "to employ a competent man to investigate timber conditions in the United States and report."

There the subject was allowed to rest for more than a decade. If the expert employed under the act of 1876 ever made a report, Congress failed to take action thereon. Soon after the creation of the department of agriculture, under President Cleveland's first administration, a division of forestry was added to the department. Norman J. Colman, of Missouri, was then secretary of agriculture and did not seem to be particularly interested in the subject of forestry, so the "division of forestry," while it sounded well, accomplished nothing.

President Benjamin Harrison was inaugurated on March 4, 1889, and appointed Jeremiah M. Rusk, of Wisconsin, to succeed Mr. Colman. Mr. Rusk came from a state having large timber resources and lumbering interests and was well acquainted, by actual contact, with the problems relating to forestry. He pointed out that the forests, unlike many other sources of wealth, could be utilized and at the same time perpetuated; that it was the waste rather than the legitimate manufacture of lumber that was depleting the forests. He also called attention to the fact that, in addition to the rapid exhaustion of the timber resources of the country, the preservation of the forests on the watersheds was necessary in order to protect the water supply upon which depended the reclamation of vast tracts of arid lands all over the West. Largely through his influence, Congress passed an act, which was approved on March 3, 1891, providing: "That the President of the United States may from time to time set apart and reserve, in any state or territory having public lands bear-

ing forests, in any part of the public lands wholly or in part covered with timber or undergrowth, whether of commercial value or not, as public reservations, and the President shall, by public proclamation, declare the establishment of such reservations and the limits thereof."

In that same year President Harrison set apart the "Yellowstone Park Timberland Reserve," which was the first national forest. Others followed and they became generally known as "forests reserves." Government officials soon learned, however, that to proclaim a certain tract of land a reservation and to insure the protection of the forest thereon were two diffierent matters. They also learned that in establishing these reserves, injustice was often done to local interests. Under these conditions the secretary of the interior requested the National Academy of Science to recommend a plan for the preservation of the forests that would protect the timber and at the same time be equitable in its application. The suggestions of the academy were embodied in an act approved by President McKinley on June 4, 1897, which provided:

"That no public forest reservation shall be established except to improve and protect the forest within the reservation, or for the purpose of securing favorable conditions of water flows, and to furnish a continuous supply of timber for the use and necessities of the citizens of the United States; but it is not the purpose or intent of these provisions, or of the act providing for such reservations, to authorize the inclusion therein of lands more valuable for the mineral therein, or for agricultural purposes, than for forest purposes."

The act also provided that the forest reserves should be surveyed, mapped and classified by the United States Geological Survey and be under the control of the general land office. The theory of this law seemed to be that the management of the land was of more importance than the management of the timber and under it the use of the reserves soon brought up a number of complex problems for their solution requiring a scientific knowledge of forestry, for which the law made no provision. To remedy this defect, the act of July 1, 1901, created the Bureau of Forestry, which could offer advice, but was not given power to enforce any recommendations or regulations it might prescribe.

When Theodore Roosevelt succeeded to the Presidency upon the assassination of President McKinley in September, 1901, the valuable timber and grazing lands were being rapidly taken up by

lumber companies and stockmen, which affected in many instances the sources of water supply for purposes of irrigation. On February 1, 1905, President Roosevelt approved an act consolidating the various branches of government forest work and placing the management of the national forests in the hands of the department of agriculture, the reserves to be thereafter known as "national forests," and the division of the department having for its province the enforcement of the law is called the "forest service."

The law of 1905 is based on the theory that when a tree reaches its mature growth it is ready to be manufactured into lumber, and to allow it to remain standing is to invite its decay. If not used at the proper time disintegration begins and a financial loss is consequently incurred. It is therefore the intention of the forest service "to afford the greatest use of timber consistent with the perpetuity of the forests. Reforestration is provided for—that is, new trees are planted to take the places of those removed—but if at any time the service decides that the forest growth is not keeping pace with the timber cut, the output is reduced. On the other hand, if the growth of timber exceeds the amount cut, the annual sales are increased. By this system, except where great destruction of timber occurs through forest fires, the supply of timber is expected to remain practically the same through the years to come. In the disposal of timber, the forest service gives first consideration to local interests and to the people who are building up the country rather than to the large lumber companies, whose interests are purely commercial. Only the "stumpage" is sold, the title to the land remaining in the Government of the United States.

In 1915 there were 160 national forests, with a total of nearly two hundred million acres. Most of these forests are located in the western states and for convenience of administration are divided into six districts, the headquarters of which are at Missoula, Mont.; Ogden, Utah; San Francisco, Calif.; Portland, Ore.; Denver, Colo.; and Albuquerque, N. M. District No. 4, which includes the states of Utah and Nevada, Western Wyoming, Southern Idaho and "the Arizona Strip," has its headquarters at Ogden, and in addition each forest has its supervisor. Twelve of the national forests lie wholly or in part within the State of Utah. The following table gives a list of these forests, with the location of the supervisor's office and the total number of acres in each within the state limits (a portion of the lands in each forest has been "alienated," that is, set apart for

homesteads, etc., and these lands have not been deducted in the table):

Forest Office	Acres
Ashley—Vernal	981,613
Cache—Logan	317,506
Dixie—St. George	458,890
Fillmore—Richfield	779,290
Fishlake—Salina	723,591
La Sal—Moab	563,290
Manti—Ephraim	855,722
Minidoka—Burley, Ida	92,280
Powell—Escalante	704,700
Sevier—Panguitch	802,660
Uinta—Provo	1,043,135
Wasatch—Salt Lake City	656,477
Total	7,979,154

The reader may wonder what these national forests have to do with the agricultural situation in Utah. They have much to do. These forests withdraw from entry larger tracts of land that are not suitable for home land and reserve them for forest propagation and preservation, for the protection of the watersheds to conserve the moisture that plays such an important part in the irrigation of the arid lands, and for grazing purposes. Especially has the national forest policy been of benefit to stockmen. Before the inauguration of that policy overpasturing and reckless destruction of forage threatened the grazing interests to such an extent that it was only a question of time until the size of the flocks and herds would have to be reduced.

When the forest service was fully organized a grazing system was adopted that provides for the preservation of the ranges. This system which limits the number of animals to be grazed, opened ranges that were previously inaccessible by the construction of roads, and where the forage was about exhausted the ranges were temporarily withdrawn from use, giving the grass an opportunity to regain something of its former vigor. The Federal policy with regard to grazing rights has been liberal, and in the few instances where the regulations required a reduction in the number of animals the decrease has gen-

erally been brought about so gradually that no serious hardship has been imposed upon the owner of the herds.

Under the enforcement of the national forest rules the ranges are no longer overfed; the strong can no longer overpower the weak; the water supply is steadily increasing as the ranges are being restored to their original conditions of tree and forest growth; trailing from one feeding ground to another has been reduced to a minimum; many miles of fences have been built, which greatly prevents loss of stock through straying; herdsmen and forest rangers work together for the destruction of predatory animals that in former years was such a menace to stock raising; each kind of stock is placed on the range best adapted to its needs; worthless weeds and plants are being eradicated, and the pasturing of stock in the forests has a tendency to lessen the danger of destructive forest fires.

According to the report of L. F. Kneipp, district supervisor, for the fiscal year ending on June 30, 1919, there were eighty people permanently employed by the forest service in Utah. During that year 182,051 cattle, 923,827 sheep, 10,681 horses, 316 hogs and 115 goats found pasturage upon the ranges in the national forests of the state.

HORTICULTURE

Among the pioneers of 1847 were some who brought with them seeds or young fruit trees with a view to planting orchards in their new home. A few of the old trees planted by these early settlers still remain standing in some sections of the state, but as fruit producers they are worthless. On September 13, 1855, the Utah Horticultural Society was organized in Salt Lake City, with Wilford Woodruff as president, for the purpose of encouraging fruit culture.

In the planting of the early orchards little attention was paid to the selection of the proper varieties of fruit, that is, varieties suited to soil, climate and general surroundings. The motto of these early horticulturalists seemed to be "anything so it is a fruit tree." As most of the fruit raised was consumed at home, the growers were indifferent to its proper grading, but within recent years, since Utah fruit has become an article of commerce, the orchards are conducted on a more scientific basis.

By the act of March 12, 1903, the state was divided into four horticultural districts and the governor was authorized to appoint one member of a State Board of Horticulture from each district.

The districts established by this act were as follows: 1. The counties of Cache, Boxelder, Rich, Morgan, Weber, Davis and Salt Lake. 2. The counties of Juab, Millard, Sanpete, Sevier, Summit, Tooele and Utah. 3. The counties of Carbon, Emery, Grand, San Juan, Uinta and Wasatch. 4. The counties of Garfield, Iron, Kane, Piute, Beaver, Washington and Wayne.

In appointing the members of the board, the governor was required to select men with a practical knowledge of horticulture and the board was to be non-political. Its duties were to guard against insect pests and contagious plant diseases, to cause to be inspected the orchards, etc., of the state and to quarantine against any infected district or the fruit grown therein. Under the operation of this law and supplementary legislation the fruit growing interests of the state have been placed upon a more scientific foundation. The experiment station at Logan has co-operated with the board in the development of the best methods of spraying trees and in teaching these methods to the owners of orchards, with the result that the yield has been greatly increased per tree, and the quality of the fruit materially improved.

It may seem paradoxical to state that, through the influence of the board, the orchard acreage was reduced from 43,660 in 1912 to 30,000 in 1914—a decrease of 13,660 acres in two years—and at the same time announce an improvement in fruit growing conditions. This apparent loss represented the weeding out of old orchards and undesirable varieties of fruit, substituting therefor young and productive orchards. Notwithstanding the decrease in acreage during those two years, the 1914 crop of fruit was the heaviest ever produced in Utah up to that time. The following table shows the number of fruit trees planted in the state in the five years beginning with 1910:

Apples	1,504,705
Peaches	798,050
Cherries	185,808
Pears	82,306
Apricots	54,002
Plums and prunes	50,662
Total	2,675,533

These figures are taken from the report of the State Bureau of Immigration, Labor and Statistics for 1915, and they are the latest official figures available. Tree planting has gone on, however, since 1914, in perhaps as great a ratio, until the orchards of the state have grown both in acreage and quality of trees. Small fruits have not been neglected. Hundreds of crates of currants, gooseberries, raspberries, strawberries, etc., are marketed every year. Much of this fruit is sold through a co-operative organization, insuring proper grading and the best returns to the grower.

DAIRYING

It is only within comparatively recent years that the dairy industry of Utah has assumed commercial proportions. The early settlers kept enough milch cows to furnish milk and butter for the family and in some cases a few pounds of butter would be sold. Occasionally a cheese was made. With the progress of settlement, the founding of new towns, a more intensive system of farming has been introduced, with the result that the milch cow is coming into her own. In 1913 there were 80,000 milch cows kept on the Utah farms and the value of dairy products for that year was $3,300,000. In 1918 the number of milch cows had increased to 96,000 and the value of the product had increased in proportion. In 1915 Benjamin R. Eldredge, of the dairy division of the United States Department of Agriculture, said:

"Utah is an importer of dairy products, both butter and cheese being brought in in considerable quantities. This condition will not continue long and should not exist at all. With the cattle we now have, simply a better method of feeding, taking a little pains to produce a variety of feed, that the cow may have a chance to balance her ration, will alone increase the products of Utah cows to the point where importation will cease. We should be exporters. Our natural conditions, climate, soil, water, feed, all justify the conclusion that Utah should by right be a heavy exporter of dairy products."

BEES AND HONEY

In the broad, irrigated valleys of Utah, with their fields of alfalfa and clover, the orchards, with their prolific bloom in the spring time, the mountain slopes, with their wealth of wild flowers, and the large number of sunshiny days each year, the busy bee finds an ideal place to carry on his labors. The people of Utah have not been slow to



GRAND CHAMPION SHORTHORN FEMALE, MADELINE, No. 667041

Bred and owned by John H. Seely, Mount Pleasant.

perceive these conditions and the result is that in almost every county apiculture forms an important industry.

According to the United States census of 1910 there were then 26,185 stands of bees in Utah. The assessors in 1918 found only about half that number, though the quantity of honey shows no decrease during the period from 1910 to 1918. According to the report of the industrial commission, there were 638,950 pounds of honey produced in Utah in 1917.

POULTRY

In the poultry business, as in the dairy industry Utah is an importer instead of an exporter. This is not due to any natural disadvantages, but rather to a lack of interest on the part of the farmers of the state, who in the past have been concerned with the larger problems of extensive farming. Prof. Byron Alder, of the Utah Agricultural College, in 1915 estimated the value of poultry and eggs imported each year at over one million dollars. Comparing the amount invested in poultry ($327,908), as shown by the census of 1910, with investments in other agricultural lines, he says:

"There is invested in fowls $327,908 and from this investment there is a net return in eggs alone of $1,000,000, or 304 per cent, while in no other case did the returns equal more than 100 per cent, except in the case of swine, which was a little less than 114 per cent."

CHAPTER XIII

UTAH'S MINING INDUSTRY

CHARACTER OF UTAH'S MINERAL WEALTH—SUTTER'S MILL RACE—OPPOSITION OF THE LATTER DAY SAINTS—FIRST PROSPECTING IN UTAH—FIRST ORE SHIPMENTS—NEW MINING DISTRICTS—IN BINGHAM CANYON—THE COPPER MOUNTAIN—UTAH'S METAL PRODUCTION—ASSAY OFFICE—COAL MINING—MINE DISASTERS—IMPROVED CONDITIONS—RARE MINERALS—MISCELLANEOUS FACTS.

Utah's mineral wealth is both varied and abundant, and a good sized volume might be written on the subject of its development. The pioneer Latter-day Saints, who settled the Salt Lake Valley, were more interested in agriculture than in mining, as may be seen by the frequent utterances of the church authorities, and preferred permanent homes to the precarious fortunes of the mining camp.

SUTTER'S MILL RACE

Among those who settled in California prior to the Mexican war was John Sutter, who was born of Swiss parents in Baden, Germany, in 1803. He located in California in July, 1839, and the following year became a Mexican citizen. Alvarado, the revolutionist, was then governor of the province. He took a liking to Mr. Sutter and made him a government official. The same year Mr. Sutter bought out some Russian settlers on the Sacramento and built a small fort. Late in the year 1847 Mr. Sutter employed James W. Marshall to build a sawmill near the fort. As the mill was to be run by water power, it was necessary to excavate a mill race, and it was in this race that gold was discovered. Mr. Marshall, who made the discovery, afterward gave the following account of how it occurred:

"One morning in January (it was the morning of January 24, 1848), as I was taking my usual walk along the race, after shutting

off the water, my eye was caught with the glimpse of something shining in the bottom of the ditch. There was about a foot of water running then. I reached my hand down and picked it up; it made my heart thump, for I was certain that it was gold. The piece was about the size and shape of a pea."

Mr. Marshall showed the nugget to Mr. Sutter and a few others whom he thought he could trust. All kept a sharp lookout for more of the metal, which some took to be iron pyrites, and within a few days about three ounces were collected. When subjected to tests, the metal proved to be gold and they tried to keep the matter a secret, for fear the workmen would abandon their jobs to engage in a search for gold, but news of the discovery leaked out and although there was no transcontinental telegraph at that time, it was not long until it was known in every hamlet of the Union that gold had been discovered on the western coast.

OPPOSITION OF THE CHURCH

Among those engaged in the construction of the mill race were several members of the Mormon battalion, who had been discharged from the military service in July, 1847. They joined the ranks of the gold seekers and collected a supply of nuggets and gold dust, but in March, 1848, shortly after news of the discovery reached Salt Lake City, John Smith, president of the Salt Lake stake, wrote to the battalion members to gather at the Great Salt Lake, "that you may share in the blessings to be conferred on the faithful," and warning them against settling down at ease in California, "with an eye and a half on this world and its goods and half an eye set towards Zion on account of the high mountains and the privations to be endured by the saints."

Most of the men obeyed the injunction and came to Salt Lake City, where naturally they displayed their wealth and a number of the pioneers expressed the desire to start immediately for the new gold fields. On October 1, 1848 (Sunday), in a public address, Brigham Young said: "If we were to go to San Francisco and dig up chunks of gold, or find it in the valley, it would ruin us. I hope the gold mines will be no nearer than eight hundred miles. There is more delusion and the people are more perfectly crazy on this continent than ever before. * * * If you elders of Israel want to go to the gold mines, go and be damned. I advise the corrupt, and all who want, to go to California and not come back, for I will not

fellowship them. Prosperity and riches blunt the feelings of man. If the people were united, I would send men to get gold who would care no more about it than the dust under their feet, and then we would gather millions into the church. * * * Some men don't want to go after gold, but they are the very men to go."

This stern rebuke checked the threatened migration to some extent, though there were a few who could not resist the temptation. On December 7, 1848, Brigham Young wrote in his journal: "Some few have caught the gold fever; I counseled such, and all the saints, to remain in the valleys of the mountains, make improvements, build comfortable houses and raise grain against the days of famine and pestilence with which the earth would be visited."

Bancroft says that about a dozen families left Utah in the spring of 1849, and that in March, 1851, over five hundred saints were gathered at Payson, ready to start for California, but "the majority of the settlers were well content to abide in the valley, building up towns, planting farms and tending stock in their land of promise."

There was another and more material reason for the opposition of the church authorities. Some of the early settlers suspected the presence of gold in the mountains about Salt Lake and expressed a desire to hunt for it. They were admonished by Brigham Young that: "We cannot eat gold and silver, neither do we want to bring into our peaceful settlements a rough, frontier population to vitiate the morals of our youth, overwhelm us by numbers and drive us again from our hard earned homes."

FIRST PROSPECTING

Early in September, 1863, G. B. Ogilvie, a farmer, found ore in Bingham Canyon, about twenty-five miles southwest of Salt Lake City. He took his samples to Camp Douglas and showed them to Gen. P. E. Connor, commandant at the camp. On September 17, 1863, General Connor, Ogilvie, Captain Heitz and twenty-two others located the West Jordan claim, the first mining claim located in Utah, and in December of that year the "West Mountain Mining District" was established. It embraced the Oquirrh Range from Great Salt Lake southward to the end of the range. The east slope to about the site of old Camp Floyd still retains the name.

Later in the year 1863 a party of prospectors found "pay dirt" on the margin of Rush Lake, in Tooele County, and near the present

Town of Mercur. The Rush Valley Mining District was then organized, being segregated from the West Mountain District.

During the year 1864 a number of locations were made in the West Mountain District, notably the Empire, Galena, Julia Dean, Kingston and Silver Hill properties. In this same year the West Jordan Mining Company was organized under the laws of California, and a tunnel was commenced. The lack of railroad facilities, the high price of tools, etc. (powder sold as high as $100 per keg), and the opposition of the church dignitaries caused a suspension of the work, and it was not until after the completion of the Union Pacific Railroad that the real development of the mining industry began.

Meantime the prospectors were not idle. By the close of 1865 about four hundred claims had been taken up in the Rush Valley District. Forty of these claims were located in what was afterward known as the Ophir District, though the mines in this locality were commonly referred to as the "Stockton mines." In 1864 a party of Californians who had been working in the Montana mines returned to Salt Lake City for the winter. They visited Bingham Canyon, where they found free gold and this gave a new impetus to the location of claims in the West Mountain District.

The discovery of silver-bearing rock in the Wasatch Range was made by General Connor in 1867 at the head of Little Cottonwood Canyon. He first discovered galena and later carbonate of lead, both being found in "chimneys," but the mines were not systematically opened until after the completion of the Utah Central Railroad to Salt Lake City in January, 1870.

In the summer of 1869 the Sunbeam mine was located on the western slope of the Oquirrh Range, near its extreme southern end, and a few months later the Tintic District was organized. On the Sunbeam ledge the ores carried from 80 to 100 ounces of silver to the ton, besides gold, copper and lead. The Tintic District was the last mining district to be organized before the work of building railroads into Utah's mining regions was commenced.

FIRST ORE SHIPMENTS

When the Union Pacific Railroad was completed to Uinta, in Weber County, in 1868, Walker Brothers hauled a carload of copper ore from Bingham Canyon to Uinta and shipped it to Baltimore. This was the first carload of ore shipped from Utah. Later in the

season the same firm of Walker Brothers shipped a carload from the mines in Little Cottonwood Canyon.

In the latter part of July, 1869, Woodhull Brothers, owners of the Monitor and Magnet mines in the Little Cottonwood District, shipped ten tons of ore to T. H. Selby, San Francisco, Calif., from these mines, and on the last day of the month shipped the same quantity of copper ore from the Kingston mine in Bingham Canyon. On January 12, 1870, two days after the Utah Central Railroad was opened for traffic, this firm shipped the first carload of ore over the new railroad.

NEW DISTRICTS

During the years 1870-71 a number of mining claims was located south of the Little Cottonwood and these claims were organized into the American Fork District. One of these claims, the Pittsburgh, was sold for $20,000 before it was fully developed, and the Miller mine was sold later for $190,000. Ten years after the first locations were made in this district, the Silver Bell mine was working a strong vein of milling ore at a depth of 300 feet and was considered the best paying mine in the district. Contemporary with the discovery of the Pittsburgh and Miller mines, ore was discovered on Deer Creek, where several promising locations were made. These claims were afterward merged into the American Fork District.

Two new mining districts—the Blue Ledge and the Uinta—were organized in Summit County in 1872.. In the Blue Ledge District, at Park City, the most noted mine was the Ontario. During the ten years following its discovery it was developed to a depth of 800 feet, the ore producing on an average $106 of silver to the ton and the yield being remarkably uniform. Up to August, 1885, the Ontario had produced about twenty million dollars' worth of metal and had disbursed in dividends $6,650,000. The expense of operating this mine was greatly increased by the flow of water, involving the installation of powerful and costly pumping machinery. Notwithstanding this, the Ontario has kept on as a producer and in 1918 paid out $150,000 in dividends.

The Horn silver mine, about fifteen miles west of Milford, Beaver County, was discovered by accident and this discovery led to the founding of the Town of Frisco and the organization of the Frisco District in 1874. The ore in this mine is an argentiferous galena,

the vein being about fifty feet in thickness. Development was slow, owing to a lack of transportation facilities, but after the Utah Southern Railroad was completed to Frisco in the latter part of June, 1880, the output of the mine was greatly increased. In 1881 it produced 1,259,903 ounces of silver and 16,343,995 pounds of lead, valued at $1,807,092. By the close of 1882 it had produced over six million dollars' worth of silver and lead and paid out $1,500,000 in dividends to the stockholders.

The Frisco Mining and Smelting Company, operating in this district, owned the Carbonate mine at Frisco and the Cave, Bigelow and other claims in the Granite Range. This company played a conspicuous part in the development of the district.

In the summer of 1878 the Harrisburg or Silver Reef District, in Washington County, was organized. It derived its name from a silver-bearing sandstone formation resembling a reef. The entire reef is about one hundred miles long and the silver-bearing portion was at least fifteen miles in length, some of the ore yielding $30 or more to the ton. The first locations in this district were made by the Leeds Silver Mining Company, a San Francisco corporation, and within three years ore worth $800,000 was taken from the company's holdings. The Town of Leeds, about twenty miles northeast of St. George, was founded by this company. Silver Reef City was incorporated by the Utah Legislature in 1878 and soon boasted a newspaper called the Silver Reef Miner. The publication of the paper long since ceased and the "city" no longer appears on the maps of Utah.

The Christy Mining and Milling Company owned sixteen locations in the best part of the reef and by the close of 1882 had taken out enough ore to make $1,275,000 worth of bullion. Two New York companies—the Stormont Silver Mining Company and the Barbee and Walker Mill and Mining Company—operated for some time in the Silver Reef District, each producing about one million dollars in bullion, and the Stormont Company paid $145,000 in dividends. The building or railroads into other mining districts placed the Silver Reef at a disadvantage and operations ceased, though there is still much good ore there awaiting transportation facilities.

Among other gold and silver mining districts organized in Utah prior to 1885—some of which are still producers—may be mentioned the Star, a few miles west of Milford; the Rocky and Beaver Lake

districts, north of the Star; the Pine Grove, about forty miles west of Frisco; the Ohio and Mount Baldy, near Marysvale, Piute County; the Nebo or Timmons District, in Juab County; the Lucin, on the boundary line between Utah and Nevada, and the Lincoln, in Beaver County. Bancroft says the first silver mine in Utah, called the Rollins, was discovered in the Lincoln District.

IN BINGHAM CANYON

From the time George B. Ogilvie went to Camp Douglas in 1863 and informed General Connor of his discovery, Bingham Canyon has been one of the most active and prosperous mining fields of the West. It has been stated by some writers that gold was found in the canyon in the late '50s, but if so the discoverer was "able to keep a secret," as it is certain no mining was attempted there until the fall of 1863. At the time of Ogilvie's discovery, lumbering was a much more important industry than mining. It is said that the first sawmill in Utah was set up near the mouth of the canyon and the place continued as a lumber camp for the greater part of the placer mining period, which lasted for about twenty years, during which about one million dollars' worth of dust and nuggets was produced.

Early in the '70s the largest known body of argentiferous lead ore in Utah was discovered in the canyon and heavy shipments were made from half a dozen or more properties. The story of the discovery and development of this ore body has thus been told by one of the active participants:

"In 1869 George H. Bemis, accompanied by his four sons, located in Ogden and opened a furniture store. The following spring Mr. Bemis sent Silas Beebe, an old prospector, to Bingham Canyon to look over the mining situation. Mr. Beebe made a favorable report and the four sons of Mr. Bemis went to the canyon. At that time the camp consisted of a sawmill and a few scattering cabins, the entire population numbering fewer than one hundred people.

"The only production then was from the gold placer mines up and down the canyon and over in Bear Gulch. The best recoveries were in the creek and out on the channel bars. The old style sluice-box was the method employed. A little later the ground sluice was used and a little hydraulic plant proved a success on a little more comprehensive plan. There were no regular mines in the camp in that day, and the only names used were such as the 'Greek' placers. There was a lead prospect afterwards called the old Spanish mine,

the Jordan, Utah and Story prospects. These were all located up the left-hand fork near the present activities in the United States Smelting mine. None was producing or had shipped anything up to that time. The old Winnemucca, Telegraph and others came on successively, all producing lead ore.

"The first operations of the Bemis boys in Bingham were on placers in the main canyon and later on the old Story mine. This was up the left-hand fork and was a lead-silver prospect. Mr. Bemis bought 400 feet—everything went by feet in those days. Later the brothers secured other holdings and at one time they held a portion of what is now the great Utah porphyry copper mountain, giving it up on account of the low values of the ore. Two of the Bemis brothers, A. H. and George L., built in 1874 the first concentrating plant ever erected in Utah for the treatment of sulphide lead ore."

THE COPPER MOUNTAIN

The story of Utah's wonderful copper mine at Bingham begins with the observations made by Enos A. Wall upon the occasion of his visit to the canyon in July, 1887. Mr. Wall noticed a number of prospecting drifts and inclines that had been driven during the early days, and his attention was particularly attracted by the discoloration on the hillside, where the water of a spring had been conducted to a placer mine near the present railway station. The gravel in the gulch was also stained green by the coppery solution. Upon examination, the rock proved to be an outcrop of monzonite impregnated with copper. Making inquiry at the recorder's office, Mr. Wall learned that a large part of the ground adjacent to the outcrop had been abandoned and was subject to relocation. He therefore staked two claims, which he called the "Dick Mackintosh" and "Charles Read," after two of his friends. These two claims gave him an area 600 by 3,000 feet, and later he located another claim, which he named the "Frank Cushing."

Without going into all the details concerning Mr. Wall's early operations, it is sufficient to state that he sold the Brickyard mine at Mercur for $60,000 and the Yampa mine for $150,000 and invested the proceeds in the copper-bearing porphyry at Bingham. Capt. Joseph R. De Lamar, who bought the Brickyard mine from Mr. Wall in 1894, afterward became interested in the development of the copper deposits at Bingham. In December, 1896, the first



THE UTAH COPPER MINE AT BINGHAM

copper sulphide ore was taken from the Highland Boy mine, which proved to be rich in copper and a revival of interest in the porphyry mountain followed. During the next seven years a number of new claims were located, and on June 4, 1903, the Utah Copper Company was incorporated under the laws of Colorado, with a capital stock of $500,000.

Seven per cent bonds to the amount of $750,000 were issued by the company on July 1, 1903, the bonds to run for three years, and with the proceeds the company purchased Mr. Wall's holdings. The Copperton mill at Bingham was completed in April, 1904, and soon afterward the company was reorganized under a charter from the State of New Jersey, with a capital stock of $4,500,000, which was increased to $6,000,000 about a year later. In July, 1906, the Apex Tramway was completed and the Bingham & Garfield Railway, controlled by the Utah Copper Company, was placed in operation in August, 1911. A few months before that (in January, 1910), the capitalization of the company was increased to $25,000,000, and by the close of 1917 it had paid $75,770,882 in dividends, besides accumulating a working capital of over thirty millions of dollars. Some idea of the magnitude of this mining enterprise may be gained from the following statement, taken from the report of the Utah Commissioner of Immigration, Labor and Statistics for 1915:

"The railroad winds for miles down the mountain sides, rounding cliffs, crossing canyons and boring through mountains. The Utah Copper Company's workings encompass the entire mountain, comprising the most wonderful mining operations in the world. Fifty-one locomotives and twenty-two steam shovels are day and night engaged in tearing down this great mountain of ore. This wonderful operation is said to be second in magnitude only to the work performed in the Panama Canal zone. Each day about twenty-four thousand tons of ore are hauled from this mountain to the company's mills situated at Garfield, seventeen miles from the mine. During the year 1913, the company produced 121,779,000 pounds of copper at an average of 8.13 cents per pound. Up to January 1, 1915, the Utah Copper Company's mines had produced a total of 699,740,543 pounds of copper, 2,805,462 ounces of silver and 278,000 ounces of gold, the total value of which, after smelter deductions, was $98,880,000. Under normal conditions, the company employs 2,400 men at the mines, 1,450 at the mills and 350 on the Bingham & Garfield Railroad, making a total of 4,200 men, dis-

bursing for wages, supplies, fuel, smelting charges and freights $1,250,000 monthly. The total area of lode mining claims owned by the company is 736 acres, and development shows that at least 225 acres contain mineralized porphyry of commercial value, of an estimated tonnage of 361,000,000."

UTAH'S METAL PRODUCTION

The production of gold in 1917 (the latest official figures available) was 162,306 ounces, a decrease of 10,632 ounces from the product of the preceding year. Most of the gold came from five counties. Salt Lake County produced about 90 per cent of the whole, Juab, Tooele, Beaver and Boxelder counties following in the order named. No mines in the state, except a few small placers, are operated exclusively for the gold values, the yellow metal coming as a by-product of silver, lead and copper mines, the copper-lead camp at Bingham producing more than two-thirds of the gold of the state.

While gold showed a decrease in quantity, the production of silver increased from 13,253,037 ounces in 1916 to 13,479,133 ounces in 1917. This increase was largely due to the advance in the average price from 65.8 cents an ounce in 1916 to 82.4 cents in 1917, the higher price making it possible to work deposits that in former years had been allowed to lie idle.

Although the value of gold produced in 1917 was $3,355,156 and that of silver $11,106,806, the so called precious metals constitute only a comparatively small part of the state's metal production during the year. Twenty of the twenty-nine counties of the state produced either copper, lead or zinc and a few produced all these metals. The following table shows the production by counties, the quantities of the metals being given in pounds:

County	Copper	Lead	Zinc
Beaver	3,702,085	5,321,400	4,133,464
Boxelder	1,361,341	839,283	609,037
Cache	4,717		
Emery	6,063		
Garfield	2,749		
Grand	14,439		
Iron	78	156,243	
Juab	9,060,565	30,367,586	992,076

County	Copper	Lead	Zinc
Millard	16,267	8,322	
Morgan		75,400	
Piute	18,770	540,476	
Salt Lake	226,774,390	86,863,950	8,863,096
San Juan	14,918		
Sanpete		5,814	
Summit	772,121	25,521,774	1,247,303
Tooele	4,181,231	15,031,521	1,306,974
Uinta	4,098	1,328	
Utah	87,758	5,595,070	216,906
Wasatch	513,187	8,193,791	3,954,453
Washington ...	139,376		
Total	246,674,153	178,521,958	21,286,871

The value of the copper was $67,348,045; of the lead, $15,355,890, and of the zinc, $2,162,258. Add to these values those of the gold and silver ($14,461,962) and the total value of all metals produced in 1917 was $99,328,155, exclusive of the values of a few rare metals not mined in sufficient quantities to become the subject of a statistical report.

ASSAY OFFICE

On May 30, 1908, President Theodore Roosevelt approved an act of Congress authorizing the establishment of an essay office in Salt Lake City for the convenience of the Utah mining interests. Several months were spent in securing suitable quarters, purchasing equipment, etc., and the office was opened for business at No. 52 Postoffice Place on February 1, 1909, with J. U. Eldredge, Jr., in charge. On June 1, 1913, the office was removed to the fourth floor of the Federal Building, and on January 13, 1914, Mr. Eldredge was succeeded by Charles Gammon.

This office has proved to be of great advantage to the mining industry by offering opportunities for gold miners to dispose of their product quickly for cash, and receiving for it the highest prices. Formerly gold produced in the Utah mines had to be shipped to an assay office or mint in another state, entailing a delay in receiving returns and the payment of freight or express charges. The Salt Lake

City office receives gold and silver bullion from most of the mining districts of Utah, from many of the mines in Arizona, Idaho, Nevada, New Mexico and Wyoming, and occasionally small consignments from Montana, Alaska and California.

COAL MINING

Throughout the Wasatch Range of the Rocky Mountain system, from about the forty-first parallel southward, the coal measures form a distinct geological feature. So far, the heaviest deposits have been found in Carbon, Emery, Grand, Sanpete, Summit and Uinta counties, Utah, but less definitely the indications have been traced southward through Arizona and into Mexico.

Coal was discovered in Utah in the spring of 1851. About the first of May an exploring party of the company that settled at Parowan noticed an outcrop of coal on a small stream near Cedar City, Iron County, and gave to the stream the name of Coal Creek. On May 12, 1851, the first job of blacksmithing with Utah coal was done by a man named Bringhurst (Bancroft says the blacksmith's name was Burr Frost), who made enough nails to shoe a horse in his shop at Parowan. Coal has also been discovered in Beaver, Kane, Morgan and Washington counties, but the principal mines are in the counties named in the preceding paragraph. The United States Geological Survey has estimated that the Utah coal fields contain at least two hundred billion tons—enough to supply the civilized countries of the world for a century.

Between the years 1851 and 1870 the settlers in different parts of Utah used coal in small quantities in their homes, but no report of the quantity mined was made until 1870, when for the first time coal became an article of commerce in the state's history. In that year there were mined 5,800 tons, which sold at the mines for $8,816, or a little less than $1.18 per ton. From 1870 to 1886 the coal production steadily increased, 200,000 tons being mined in the latter year. In 1887 the production fell to 180,000 tons, the only instance in the coal mining history of the state showing a decrease. The production for 1917 was 3,433,912 tons, and for the first six months of 1918 it was 2,034,380 tons. During the year 1917 the number of men employed in the mines was 3,649. Of the 1917 product over half was used in the state, 953,025 tons were exported and 876,582 tons were used as fuel by the railroad companies.

MINE DISASTER

On May 1, 1900, an explosion occurred in the Pleasant Valley Coal Company's Mine No. 4, at Scofield, Carbon County, which resulted in the death of 200 men and the serious injury of seven others. Most of the 200 killed were heads of families, which added to the distress. Governor Wells issued an appeal to the people of Utah for assistance and appointed a committee, of which James T. Hammond, secretary of state, was made chairman, to receive and distribute contributions. The other members of the committee were: E. W. Wilson, William F. Colton, Ezra Thompson, A. W. Carlson, Arthur L. Thomas, William Iglehart, Mrs. O. J. Salisbury, Mrs. George M. Downey, Mrs. A. R. Haywood, Lafayette Holbrook, John Jones, O. G. Kimball and T. J. Parmely.

On the 5th the governor appealed to the charitable people of the United States. The total amount of contributions received was $116,289.81, which was distributed to 113 widows, 306 children and 103 others. In addition to this, the Pleasant Valley Coal Company gave $500 to the family of each man killed, the total amounting to $100,000, and the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad Company transported free of charge friends and relatives of the sufferers. The Legislature of 1901 gave a vote of thanks to the relief committee, the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad Company, the Pleasant Valley Coal Company and to those who contributed to the relief fund.

Immediately after the explosion the Carbon County grand jury was called together and spent three days in hearing evidence relating to the disaster, but adjourned without being able to fix the blame or responsiiblity for the accident.

Thirty-four miners were killed and four others injured by an explosion in the Daly-West mine, in Summit County, on July 15, 1902. The state mine inspector went to the scene of the catastrophe and found that the explosion was caused by some four or five tons of powder stored on the "1,200-foot level." He recommended the enactment of a law prohibiting underground magazines, which met with the unqualified indorsement of the press and public of the state, and the Legislature of 1903 passed several laws to safeguard the lives of coal miners.

There have been numerous minor accidents in the state, but the two explosions above mentioned resulted in the greatest loss of life and injury to persons. Since that time most of the coal mining inter-

ests have passed into the hands of two great corporations—the Utah Fuel Company and the United States Fuel Company—though there are some eight or ten other companies operating on a smaller scale. Over half a million tons of Utah coal are manufactured into coke every years, and about twenty thousand dollars are realized from the by-products, tar, ammonia, etc., of the coke ovens.

IMPROVED CONDITIONS

The concentration of the coal mining interests in the hands of corporations, with a large working capital, has led to the introduction of improved mining methods and a general improvement in the environment of the coal miners. C. J. Allen, Federal inspector of mines, made a trip through the coal fields of Utah in April, 1919, and in an interview with one of the Salt Lake City newspapers said:

"More sprinkling is done in the coal mines of Utah in proportion to the number of collieries than in any other state in the Union and no shots are fired in any colliery in the state until every man working therein has been hoisted to the surface, thus insuring double safety, the shots being fired by electricity from the surface. No state in the Union fires so many shots from the outside as does Utah and this is why her collieries are so free from accidents.

"Coal camps now, instead of being insanitary and places where the people are just huddled together, are model villages or towns with all modern conveniences. At Standardville the town is one of the prettiest and this spring the coal company intends to plant trees and shrubs, while the employes of the company will improve the premises about the homes, the latter being modern and having every modern convenience. The buildings would be a credit to any city in the country. There is a complete water system there, as in most of the other towns in the coal regions of the state.

"In one of the towns the coal company has erected an amusement hall for the employes, the building being 40 by 100 feet and this contains billiard tables, bowling alley, library, card rooms, soft drink counter and a recreation room for women. This is the way that Utah collieries are now being run."

RARE MINERALS

Bulletin No. 585 of the United States Geological Survey, compiled by Ralph W. Stone and Samuel Sanford, gives a list of nearly one hundred rare minerals found in Utah. Of the thirty-nine rare

minerals and mineral substances designated by the Government in 1917 as necessary to the prosecution of the war, eighteen were found in Utah and reported to the war board. In the chapters relating to County History, mention of some of these rare mineral deposits are made in connection with the county in which they are found, and in the present chapter a few of the most important will be noticed.

Alunite—Near Marysvale, Piute County, is a large deposit of alunite, which contains 15 per cent metallic aluminum and 10 per cent potassium sulphate. The mines are held and worked by the Aluminum-Potash Company of America. In the treatment of the alunite it is crushed to a size of about one inch and roasted in a rotary kiln, pulverized coal being used as fuel. Then the calcined material is leached with hot water in a closed tank at a temperature equivalent to a steam pressure of sixty pounds, the potassium sulphate going into solution. One of the large fertilizer manufacturers has pronounced the Utah potassium sulphate superior to the imported product. The company completed a new mill in October, 1919, with a daily capacity of 300 tons, the alunite being conveyed from the mines to the mill by aerial railway.

Antimony—This is one of the eighteen minerals designated as necessary for war purposes. It has been found in several places within the state, the most productive deposits being located on Coyote Creek, Garfield County, where it occurs in the form of stibnite (sulphide of antimony). Some ore has been shipped from this field and a railroad will no doubt develop the deposits until they play a prominent part commercially.

Asphalt—In Uinta County asphalt saturated sandstone is exposed in a ridge a few miles southwest of Vernal, where it is mined by the Gilson Asphaltum Company and the American Asphalt Association. Asphalt has also been found in the Rozel Hills, on the northwest shore of the Great Salt Lake. In the form of gilsonite the Uinta County deposits extend eastward into Colorado. Some gilsonite is also found in Wasatch County and an asphaltic limestone in Utah County. As nearly as 1887 gilsonite was shipped from the ridge near Vernal to St. Louis, where it was used in the manufacture of varnish. Kindred substances are nigrite, ozokerite, uintaite and wurtzilite, all found in the Uinta Basin.

Azurite—(Blue carbonate of copper) occurs in Beaver County, the mines of the Tintic District in Juab County, and in the Park

City mines in Summit County. The small quantity marketed has been merely as a by-product.

Bismuth—Small quantities of bismuth have been found at Beaver, in the silver-lead ores of the Tintic District, in the Deep Creek Mountains, at Lucin, Boxelder County, and it has been recovered from smelter bullion at Bingham and other smelting concerns. Bismuth was designated as one of the thirty-nine war minerals.

Chalcopyrite—In the Cactus mine in Beaver County chalcopyrite (copper pyrites) is the principal ore. It is the primary ore mineral of the Tintic District, in the form of gold bearing copper pyrites, and at Bingham it is mined for the copper, gold and silver it contains. Copper glance (chalcocite) and copper silicate (chrysocolla) are also found in the Tintic District and in some of the mines in Bingham Canyon, and copper oxide (cuprite) occurs in Juab County mines.

Cinnabar—In the Mercur District of Tooele County cinnabar occurs in a number of mines and was formerly worked to some extent, but in recent years the deposits have been neglected. Five miles southeast of Marysvale, in Piute County, mercury ores (onofrite and tiemannite) have been mined, yielding fair returns in quicksilver.

Hematite—Immense quantities of hematite (red iron ore) have been found in the Iron Mountain region in Iron and Washington counties, at the head of the Duchesne River and in the Uinta Range. Small quantities have been mined for fluxing purposes. Limonite (brown iron ore) has been found in Iron, Juab, Morgan and Uinta counties and has been used as a flux in lead smelting.

Manganese—This ore is found chiefly in Juab County, in the manganiferous silver ores of the Tintic District and also near Joy, in the Thomas Range, near the southern boundary of the county.

Molybdenite—At several places on the south side of the Little Cottonwood Canyon, in Salt Lake County, and at a few other points in the state molybdenite or molybdenum has been found in limited quanities, but these have never been developed sufficiently to be of commercial value.

Niter—Iron County has several small beds of niter (saltpeter) near Parowan, and other deposits have been noted in the vicinity of Fillmore, Millard County.

Ozokerite—This substance, commonly called mineral wax, occurs at Colton and Soldier Summit, in Utah County, and small quantities have been mined.

Pumice Stone—In 1897 a Chicago company began the development of the pumice stone (volcanic ash) deposits in Millard County. The same year the company also opened the deposits in Western Nebraska, producing the first pumice stone ever mined in the United States. The company's engineer said: "The Utah beds constitute the only known deposit of lump pumice stone in the United States. It is virtually a mountain of 120 acres of lump pumice, entirely free from intruding crystals or other hard substances."

Sulphur—A small hamlet in Beaver County bears the name of Sulphurdale on account of the sulphur beds in the vicinity, from which some sulphur has been taken. Sulphur beds also occur in Emery County along the San Rafael River in the San Rafael Swell and on Cedar Mountain. The first sulphur mined in Utah was taken from the Beaver County beds in 1887 by the Dickert & Myers Sulphur Company (no longer in existence) and amounted to 3,000 tons.

Travertine—Although this substance is included in this list of rare minerals, it is abundant in Utah and is generally referred to as "Utah onyx." Deposits have been found in Boxelder, Millard and Utah counties. The stone takes a high polish and has been used for interior finish in several buildings, among them the Utah state capitol.

Tungsten—For years the greater portion of the world's supply of tungsten—an important element in the production of high grade steel—has come from the Tavoy District in Burmah and from Southern China. The interference with transportation caused by the great world war led to the development of tungsten deposits in the United States. In the form of scheelite it has been found in connection with hubnerite in the mines of the Deep Creek Mountains, where it is associated with copper, gold, silver, lead and bismuth ores. A newspaper item from this district on May 1, 1919, says: "The little mill is still treating the tungsten ore from one of the properties near Gold Hill. It is making a recovery of about 70 per cent of the tungsten acid values. The expectation is to ship a carload of the valuable concentrates in the near future. Then the mill will be moved down to Gold Hill."

Uranium—In Wayne County, near the Village of Fruita, uranium sulphate occurs in a fine-grained sandstone with copper carbonates. It is closely allied to carnotite, which is mined on the east slope of the San Rafael Swell in Emery County, in the upper jurassic sandstone, and at several other places in the state. In Grand County it is

found in the sandstone formation near Richardson, and there are several known deposits of uranium near Monticello, San Juan County.

Vanadium—In the form of calcium vanadate this mineral has been mined in a small way with carnotite in Wild Horse Canyon, in Emery County; eight miles south of Thompsons and near Cisco, in Grand County, and deposits are known to exist in other sections of the state. Vanadium is one of the thirty-nine substances classed as war minerals. Like tungsten, it is an important element in the production of fine steel.

MISCELLANEOUS FACTS

According to the report of the Utah Commissioner of Immigration, Labor and Statistics for 1915, there were then nine producing oil wells in Utah, located in the San Juan field in the county of that name; in the Virgin field, in Washington County; and northwest of Fillmore, in Millard County. Natural gas has been found in the valley of the Jordan River and not far from Salt Lake City.

Gems of different kinds have been found in Utah. In the Topaz Mountain, eight miles west of Joy, Juab County, fine specimens of topaz have been found and cut for jewelry. Opals of fair quality have been obtained near Milford, Beaver County. Agates occur in various localities and obsidian, found in the tertiary volcanic rocks, has been polished in small quantities for ornamental purposes. Platinum occurs sparingly in the black sands at Hite, Garfield County, and also in Salt Lake County.

Statistics show that between the years 1864 and 1915 Utah produced in mineral wealth over seven hundred and fifty million dollars. Notwithstanding the vast amount of coal and ore that have been taken from the Utah mines, the mineral resources of the state have only been touched. New railroads, that are sure to come some day, will open new mining fields and the future will show a larger production of mineral wealth than has the past.

CHAPTER XIV

COMMERCE AND MANUFACTURING

TRADE DISCOURAGED BY CHURCH LEADERS—FIRST MERCHANTS—BARTER AND DUE BILLS—SALE OF GOVERNMENT STORES AT CAMP FLOYD—ZION'S CO-OPERATIVE MERCANTILE INSTITUTION—ADVENT OF THE RAILROAD—MANUFACTURING—FIRST MILLS AND INDUSTRIES—MANUFACTURING PROGRESS—SUGAR—CEMENT AND CLAY PRODUCTS—BRICKMAKING—PACKING HOUSES—FLOUR MILLS—IRON WORKS—SHEET METAL WORKS—CANDY FACTORIES—SALT—KNIT GOODS—MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURES—ELECTRIC POWER.

When the Latter-day Saints first came into the Great Salt Lake Valley in 1847, their leaders discouraged all traffic with the outside world, hoping to build up a community that would be able to produce everything the people needed without being dependent in the least upon the merchants and manufacturers of the East, or of the Pacific slope. Among these pioneers there were but few men who had received a business training, and practically none was experienced in the ways of commerce. The entire cash capital of the first settlers did not exceed $3,000, if indeed it amounted to that sum, and the people were taught that by the opening of a store in their midst all the ready cash of the community would quickly find its way into the coffers of the merchant.

Notwithstanding these teachings and theories, it was not long until "the logic of events" opened avenues for the exchange of commodities with outsiders. About the middle of June, 1849, gold seekers from "The States," enroute to California, reached Salt Lake City. Many of them were sorely in need of provisions, with which the settlers were well supplied. A few of these argonauts had money and all were well provided with tools, wagons, farming utensils, etc.,

which they sold to the inhabitants of the valley, in some instances at less than the original cost, taking in exchange provisions for themselves and forage for their horses and oxen. During the remainder of the summer, and all through the fall, these gold seekers continued to pass through the valley and the traffic went on, though very little actual money was used in these transactions, the resident supplying the travelers with provisions and taking in exchange whatever they had to offer, to the entire satisfaction of both.

It was not the intention of the immigrants to California, when they left their homes in the older sections of the country, to engage in trade with any one along the route, the traffic with the people of the Salt Lake Valley being merely an incident of the journey to the coast. The first outsider to offer goods for sale in Salt Lake City, as a commercial proposition, was Captain Grant, for many years the agent of the Hudson's Bay Company at Fort Hall, in what is now the State of Idaho. Having no competition, he fixed prices to suit himself, selling sugar and coffee at $1.00 a pound, calico at from 50 cents to 75 cents a yard, and other articles in proportion.

Toward the close of the year 1849 the firm of Livingston & Kinkead opened the first regular store in Salt Lake City—also the first in Utah—with a stock of goods invoicing about twenty thousand dollars. They interfered with Captain Grant's monopoly by reducing the price of sugar and coffee to 40 cents a pound, calico to 25 cents a yard, etc. Naturally trade flocked to the new merchants, and a rumor says they sold nearly one-half their stock the first day.

In the spring of 1850 the firm of Holliday & Warner established a branch of their business in Salt Lake City, with William H. Hooper, afterward delegate in Congress from the Territory of Utah, in charge. The following year E. N. Cook and David Smith, who were trailing a large herd of cattle through to Oregon, and also taking with them a stock of goods, stopped for about three weeks in the Great Salt Lake Valley and exchanged a considerable portion of their goods for additional cattle.

John & Enoch Reese and J. M. Horner & Company were the next mercantile firms in Salt Lake City. They were soon followed by Gilbert & Gerrish and William Nixon. The latter had previously been in business in St. Louis and has been called the "father of Utah merchants." Among his proteges were the Walker brothers, who later became the proprietors of one of the leading mercantile concerns of Utah.



AMERICAN CAN COMPANY, OGDEN



MANUFACTURING DISTRICT, OGDEN

BARTER AND DUE BILLS

In a new country, before the natural resources have become recognized as private property, and while the process of development offers employment to all who are able and willing to work, wages are usually higher than they are in older settled communities. It was so in Utah. Unskilled laborers received as high as $2.00 per day, domestic servants from $40 to $60 dollars per month, and mechanics, especially carpenters, bricklayers and others skilled in the building trades, were in demand at much higher rates. Owing to the scarcity of money, the wages of these employes were rarely paid in cash, but in "orders on the store," for which they could obtain such articles as they might need, or exchange for other commodities.

Merchants generally divided their stock into two classes, which they denominated "cash goods" and "shelf goods." In the former were most of the staple commodities, such as coffee, sugar, flour, the standard lines of dry-goods, etc. Only limited quantities of the cash goods could be obtained at a time by a customer, who could increase the quantity only by agreeing to take shelf goods to a definite amount. In this way the dealer managed to get rid of wares which otherwise might remain on his shelves.

For more than a decade after the opening of the first mercantile establishments, internal trade was carried on mainly by this system of barter and the issuance of due bills, which answered the purpose of currency to some extent. Many farmers, while possessing property worth hundreds and even thousands of dollars, were often without a dollar of actual money. If the family required clothing, or some article of furniture was needed, the farmer went to the store, consulted the proprietor and made his wants known. Perhaps the merchant would agree to supply the necessary goods for so many wagon loads of wood. The customer might have no wood to sell and would offer some other product, or he might find some neighbor who had wood and who stood in need of the product he had to offer in exchange, when by a "double-barreled" transaction the family would be supplied.

The merchant might have a team, for which he needed feed, and would purchase so many tons of hay or so many bushels of corn from a farmer, who just at the time might not need anything in the way of goods. In such cases the merchant would issue his due bill for the amount and the farmer could trade this due bill to some one who

needed something the merchant had in stock. In these roundabout ways much of the early commerce of Utah was transacted.

Nearly all the Government troops in Utah were ordered to New Mexico and Arizona in 1860 and a few months later the stores at Camp Floyd, valued at $4,000,000, were ordered to be sold. The stores consisted of clothing, wagons, live stock, provisions and many other articles which the people of Utah could use to advantage. At the sale several of the leading merchants of the territory laid the foundation of their fortunes by purchasing goods from the Government agents far below their original cost or current value. Bancroft says that flour, which had cost the Government $570 per ton, including the freight charges, sold for $11 per ton, and other stores sold in the same proportion, the United States receiving only $100,000 for the entire stock, which had cost $4,000,000.

About the close of the Civil war there were several mercantile houses in Salt Lake City that purchased in New York, St. Louis or Chicago goods to the amount of $250,000 or more each season and had these goods freighted across the plains in wagons. Among these firms were William Jennings, Godbe & Mitchell, Walker Brothers and Kimball & Lawrence. It is said that few merchants in the United States ranked higher in commercial integrity or sustained a better credit than those of Utah.

ZION'S CO-OPERATIVE MERCANTILE INSTITUTION

Finding it impossible to keep commerce out of the territory, the church leaders decided to embark in trade. Accordingly, on October 16, 1868, the Zion's Co-operative Mercantile Institution—usually referred to as the "Z. C. M. I."—was organized, with Brigham Young as president. The principal reason for the establishment of the institution was that it was felt the independent merchants were charging excessively high prices for all lines of imported goods. The theory was that by purchasing in large quantities and selling to customers at barely sufficient advance to keep the concern going, the people would be protected from the high prices of avaricious dealers. This was declared to be the main purpose of the undertaking. The idea was not a new one, and was the same as that which found expression a few years later in the establishment of "Granger Stores" in many cities of the country.

The Zion's Co-operative Mercantile Institution opened for business on March 1, 1869, in the building known at that date as the

"Eagle Emporium." It was incorporated on December 1, 1870, with Brigham Young as president; George A. Smith, William Jennings, George Q. Cannon, William H. Hooper and H. S. Eldredge as the first board of directors. During the first few years of its existence, the institution passed through financial difficulties, but it emerged in good condition and on April 1, 1876, it moved into its new building near the intersection of Main and South Temple streets. When it was fifteen years old it had an authorized capital stock of $1,000,000, divided into shares of $100 each, a reserve fund of $125,000 and an annual trade of $4,000,000.

Branches were opened in Ogden, Logan and some other cities and the quarters of the parent store in Salt Lake City were greatly enlarged. The Zion's Co-operative Mercantile Institution is still one of the leading mercantile houses of Utah and the Intermountain country.

ADVENT OF THE RAILROAD

The active commercial life of Utah dates from the completion of the Union Pacific Railroad in 1869. The long haul by wagon from the Missouri River was abolished and through the advantages resulting from railroad transportation, new lines of goods found their way to the shelves of Utah merchants. As new railroads were constructed and new cities and towns grew up, the commerce was extended into all parts of the territory. Quite a number of the cities located along the railroad lines engaged in the jobbing or wholesale trade for the surrounding country. This trade now runs into millions of dollars annually. Salt Lake City and Ogden are now two of the most important wholesale centers of the intermountain region, while Logan, Provo, Bingham, Park City and a few other Utah cities have a considerable jobbing trade with the merchants within a convenient radius. The retail houses of all the principal cities and towns compare favorably with those in places of similar size in the older states of the Union.

MANUFACTURING

Utah has never achieved prominence as a manufacturing state, when compared with the more densely populated states, where the demand for manufactured products is naturally much heavier than in the sparsely settled regions of the West. Most of the factories of the state were established mainly for the purpose of supplying a local

demand for certain products, or for the reduction of food stuffs to a concentrated form to render them more easily handled for shipment and at the same time reduce transportation charges.

When the pioneers of 1847 crossed the plains and began the settlement of the Great Salt Lake Valley, they left all factories of every kind hundreds of miles behind them. In their new home they were confronted with the necessity of providing for themselves and families food, clothing and shelter—the most primitive wants of the human race. They brought with them a limited stock of provisions and sufficient clothing for their immediate needs, so that the first demand was for lumber for the construction of homes. Under these conditions the first manufacturing concern was a sawmill, machinery for which had been brought along by some of that first company of pioneers.

It is claimed that the first sawmill was set up in Bingham Canyon, which was a lumber camp for several years before it came into prominence as a mining district. In 1848 two sawmills were built on the stream afterward known as "Mill Creek"—one by Archibald and Robert Gardner and the other by John D. Chase. The latter subsequently removed his mill to Sanpete County, where it was burned by Indians on November 6, 1853. Mention of other early sawmills will be found in connection with the towns in which they were located.

The shelter problem having been provided for, attention was turned to the questions of food and clothing. A fairly good crop of grain was raised in 1848, but it had to be ground before it could be used. The first bands of immigrants in 1848 brought with them mill irons, mill stones, etc., and Charles Crismon built a small grist mill on City Creek. A more pretentious mill was soon afterward erected by John Neff. Bancroft says that in the fall of 1851 there were four grist mills and five sawmills in operation in Salt Lake City. Ogden, Centerville, Provo and a few other settlements were at that time provided with both saw and grist mills, mill stones having been cut out of the basalt found in the valley, and in the absence of buhr stones they answered the purpose very well.

Next came the problem of providing materials for clothing. A few sheep were brought into the valley by the pioneers and in 1849 Amasa Russell established a carding machine on Mill Creek, near Gardner's sawmill. The first rolls made by Russell were spun into yarn by the women and woven into cloth on the old hand loom. In March, 1851, the Legislature appropriated $2,000 for the benefit of

the woolen mills, which the next year turned out flannels, linseys, jeans and yarns for knitting. It is said that Russell's mill, the machinery for which was brought to Utah by Brigham Young, was the first woolen mill on the Pacific slope. Another woolen mill was established shortly after Russell's, as the Deseret News of April 19, 1853, says: "Mr. Gaunt has commenced weaving satinets at his factory at Western Jordan, and very soon he will full and finish some cloth."

According to the United States census for 1850, there were then fourteen manufacturing concerns in Utah, with an invested capital of $44,400, employing fifty-one persons and turning out products valued at $291,223. The fourteen establishments reporting included, besides the sawmills, grist and woolen mills above enumerated, the threshing machine and fanning mill of a Mr. Leffingwell, located on City Creek, and a tannery.

Although the correctness of the figures presented by the census of 1850 has been questioned by some writers, they are doubtless somewhere near the truth and represent the progress made during the first three years of Utah's history. Among the pioneers were many mechanics and artisans, who had learned their trades in Europe, workers in wood, iron, textile fabrics, leather, etc., hence the colonies were not without the necessary skill and talent to produce practically everything needed by the inhabitants. During the years immediately following the census of 1850, as population increased and the demand for manufactured goods became greater, the number of sawmills, flour mills, tanneries, etc., were correspondingly increased and new lines of manufacture were introduced.

Early in August, 1851, the first kiln of earthenware was "fired" at the Deseret Pottery, located near the head of Third South Street, Salt Lake City. While the product turned out might suffer in comparison with Dresden or Haviland china, it served to supply the people with many needed articles for household use. About the same time a small factory for making cutlery was established in Salt Lake City.

On January 5, 1852, Gov. Brigham Young, in a message to the Legislature, said: "Produce what you consume; draw from the native elements the necessaries of life; permit no vitiated taste to lead you into the indulgence of expensive luxuries which can only be obtained by involving yourselves in debt; let home industry produce every article of home consumption."

This seems to have been the policy of the leaders of the Latter-

day Saints, as similar advice was given to the people on November 6, 1852, in an address by Governor Young. "Buy no article from the stores," said he, "that you can possibly do without. Stretch our means, skill and wisdom to the utmost to manufacture what we need, beginning with a shoestring, if we cannot begin higher."

There is no question that this policy had much to do with building up the manufacturing industries of Utah. On November 11, 1852, Franklin D. Richards and Erastus Snow left Salt Lake City for the purpose of surveying and setting apart a tract of land in Iron County as a site for an iron works. They returned on the 12th of December, reported what they had done, and on January 17, 1853, the Deseret Iron Company was incorporated by an act of the Legislature.

MANUFACTURING PROGRESS

In the evolution of Utah's manufacturing interests there has been no forced development, no founding of manufacturing enterprises on insecure foundations. Rarely has a factory been established until there was a demand for its products, and rarely has one failed after it was started, except in a few instances due to bad management. Step by step the factories of the state have grown and multiplied until the latest reports of the Utah Industrial Commission show that Utah now manufactures a multiplicity of articles, including automobile bodies and tops, awnings and tents, baskets, bread, crackers and cakes, boilers, boots and shoes, boxes (paper and wood), brick, butter and cheese, candy, canned goods, caskets and coffins, cement and clay products, cider, cigars, clothing, coke, condensed milk, firearms, furniture, flour, ice, iron work, jewelry, knit goods, lime, lumber, macaroni, mattresses, meats (packing), plaster, salt, sugar, vinegar and woolen goods.

Many of the factories are small concerns, employing only a few operatives each, and are noticed in connection with the towns in which they are situated. In this chapter only the leading articles of manufacture will be included, and these will be treated in the order of their importance with regard to the amount of capital invested, the value of the output, etc.

SUGAR

In March, 1852, John Taylor purchased in England the machinery for sugar mill and shipped it on the Rockaway, a vessel plying between Liverpool and New York. The machinery arrived at Salt

Lake City in due time and the mill was set up at what is now known as Sugarhouse, Salt Lake County, where the first molasses was made from cane, sugar beets not being introduced until some years later, on July 1, 1855. The mill was not altogether a success, mainly because the country was not yet ripe for such an enterprise.

The first successful sugar factory in the state was established at Lehi and began active operations on October 12, 1891. Five days later the first carload of granulated sugar from this factory arrived in Salt Lake City, consigned to the firm of Cunnington & Company. The Lehi factory was regarded by many as an experiment and its career was watched with interest. It proved to be a money maker and factories at Ogden, Logan, Payson, Lewiston, Garland and some other towns followed, the latest factory being the one erected at Gunnison in 1919.

Concerning the status of the beet sugar industry in 1915, the report of the Utah commissioner of immigration, labor and statistics says: "Utah ranks fourth among the states of the Union in its production of sugar and number of factories, Colorado being first, with fourteen factories, California second in production, with eleven factories, and Michigan third, with fifteen factories. * * * Only one-fifth of Utah-made sugar is locally consumed, and about fourteen million pounds of cane sugar. The balance finds a market in other states."

When the Lehi factory was started in 1891, it manufactured about one million pounds of sugar. It has since been enlarged three times and in 1917 had a daily capacity of 1,400 tons of beets, the yearly output of sugar reaching about thirty million pounds. It is operated by the Utah-Idaho Sugar Company, which also operates the factories at Payson, Sevier and Garland and the factories in Idaho. The factories at Logan and Ogden, and some others, are operated by the Amalgamated Sugar Company. The Utah-Idaho Sugar Company has two cutting plants, one near Provo and one at Spanish Fork, where beets are cut and the juice, after treatment with lime, is pumped to the factory at Lehi through twenty-seven miles of pipe, part of which is four inches in diameter and the remainder is five inches. These two cutting plants and a smaller one connected with the Utah-Idaho Sugar Company's mill at Parker, Idaho, where the pipe line is about five miles long, are the only cutting stations in the United States.

According to the report of the Utah Industrial Commission for

1918, the amount of capital invested in the Utah sugar factories was $21,189,348. During the season of 1917 these factories employed 1,760 persons and consumed 725,646 tons of beets. The wages paid amounted to $1,952,646 and the total value of the output was $10,684,384. This includes the value of the by-products, chief of which is the beet pulp, which makes excellent stock feed. Beet growers are given preference in the sale of this pulp.

Inasmuch as the United States produces less than one-fourth of the sugar consumed in the country, and as Utah has demonstrated that it is one of the greatest fields for the production of beet sugar, the future of the industry in the state is considered remarkably bright. In 1914—the latest comparative figures available—Utah's beet crop averaged 13.5 tons to the acre, Colorado's, 11.7 tons, Idaho's, 10.5 tons, and California's, 9.3 tons. Under these favorable conditions it is only a question of time until more sugar factories will be established in Utah and the output of sugar greatly multiplied.

CEMENT AND CLAY PRODUCTS

In the amount of capital invested, the cement mills, brick yards, etc., represented the second industry of the state. The entire Rocky Mountain region is rich in the raw materials necessary for the manufacture of cement, brick, tile, plaster and other products used so largely in construction. Not only are the raw materials present in abundance, but also the local market for cement and clay products is strong under normal conditions, assuring the permanency and prosperity of the industry. The intermountain country is passing through a period of transition. The pioneer log cabins and adobe dwellings are rapidly disappearing and more substantial buildings are taking their places. In the construction of these modern buildings the products of this industry play a conspicuous part. Cement is an important factor in the construction of irrigation reservoirs, dams and canals, and it is a notable fact that frame houses are fewer in Utah than in some other sections of the country, hence the demand for brick is steady and general in all parts of the state.

During the great world war building activity was checked in all parts of the United States, with the result that the cement and clay industries of Utah have not been running at their full capacity since 1915. In 1913 six factories reported capital invested, $4,859,932, total value of products, $1,394,250, and the number of employees, 491. In 1918 five of the same factories reported $2,382,900,

number of employees, 654, value of output $1,541, 884. Comparing these two reports it will be seen that, while there has been a reduction in the invested capital, more people were employed and the value of the output was greater (due largely to the higher prices prevailing in 1918). In 1913 less than one-half the product was sold in the state, but in 1918 two-thirds of the entire output were used at home, indicating that construction is again assuming its normal proportions.

Sigurd, Sevier County, has the only Keene cement mill in Utah, and the only mill of this class west of Kansas. Consequently, the Utah Keene cement has a wide market through the states of the Northwest and the Pacific Coast. Thousands of tons of this cement are shipped annually to San Francisco for use in street improvements and the construction of fine buildings. The columns in the Hotel Utah, at Salt Lake City, are finished with the Sigurd Keene cement and visitors have remarked upon their excellent appearance.

Sigurd also has the Jumbo Plaster Mills, which ship large quantities of plaster to the various cities of Utah, as well as to San Francisco, Portland, Tacoma and Seattle. Land plaster is also manufactured in large quantities at Sigurd and shipped to all parts of the Northwest and to California. The supply of gypsum owned by the company is practically unlimited, located conveniently to the factory, and tests have shown it to be over 99 per cent pure. In the chapter on Cities and Towns will be found further mention of the cement and plaster works at Ogden, Nephi and other places in the state.

BRICKMAKING

Clays of almost every texture and quality are found in various sections of Utah, most of the deposits being located in the valleys, where they are accessible for the manufacture of brick. There is probably not a town of any size in the state without its brickyard within convenient distance and some of the larger cities manufacture brick for export. The largest plant in the state is that of the Salt Lake Pressed Brick Company, situated on about ten acres of ground at Fourteenth South and Eleventh East streets, Salt Lake City.

This company's first plant had a daily capacity of 20,000 brick, which has been gradually increased until it now turns out about a quarter of a million every day that it is operated. When the com-

pany began business in 1891, explorations and tests of clay were made in several localities in the Great Salt Lake Valley and 150 acres of clay lands were purchased to furnish a supply of raw material. Approved kilns of the Kessler and Hoffman types are used and the product is shipped to numerous cities in Nevada, Western Wyoming, Idaho and Montana. Both red and light-colored pressed brick are made and about two hundred people are employed.

Fire clay deposits have been developed in several localities, turning out fire brick, sewer pipe, drain tile, crucibles, etc., natural to a country where mining is an important industry, and the product of these factories is distributed over a large territory, some of it finding its way to foreign countries.

PACKING HOUSES

According to the report of the Utah Industrial Commission for the period ending on June 30, 1918, there were five meat packing companies in operation, with an investment of $3,075,000 and employing 482 men. These concerns had a daily capacity of 850 beeves, 3,000 sheep and 3,000 hogs, the total output being valued at $8,320,000, of which 70 per cent was consumed in the state and the remainder exported. The two largest plants are located at Ogden and North Salt Lake. The report of the commission says:

"The war brought about a wonderful development of the state's food supply and a proportionate production of these necessities. Indeed, Utah contributed generously toward feeding United States soldiers and the armies and navies of the allies in Europe. Among the products enormously increased, meat is designated as one of the chief. Growers of cattle, sheep and swine made such progress in this respect that an opening was seen for enlargement of packing house facilities. As a consequence two large plants were established (Ogden and North Salt Lake), added to which the existing food concerns expended their packing and refrigerating facilities. * * * Another beneficial effect of packing house activities has been realized in the establishment of a stabilizing balancer of prices paid to producers of cattle, sheep and swine in Utah and some of the contiguous states. Growers now look more toward the local packing concerns as advantageous markets for their meat products, rather than to seek more distant marts of trade, as was formerly the universal custom."

FLOUR MILLS

From the few scattering little water mills, with their basalt grinding stones and limited capacity, established by the early settlers to supply the meager local demand, the flour milling industry of Utah has grown to proportions of which no state of similar population would be ashamed. Between the years 1910 and 1915 the milling capacity of the state is said to have increased even more rapidly than did the population, and was supplying not only the people of Utah, but also those of other intermountain states and Southern California.

Then came the war and the national food administration opened another opportunity to the millers of Utah, viz.: the shipment of flour to New Orleans, Galveston and other Gulf ports. This channel is not likely to become closed and "milling in transit" privileges in Utah will help the industry to draw on other intermountain and northwestern states for a supply of wheat.

A few years ago Utah millers, supported by the extension division of the Utah Agricultural College, began a campaign for "better wheat," with the result that Utah Turkey Red and Spring Marquis varieties have already sold for fancy prices in the Chicago market, while the demand for Kansas and Missouri flour by the bakers of Utah has been greatly decreased. This improvement in the quality of the wheat has no doubt been responsible for the marked increase in the milling capacity of the state.

In 1917 about one hundred flour mills reported an invested capital of $2,239,435. During the year these mills ground 2,665,614 bushels of wheat and produced 544,600 barrels of flour, nearly three-fourths of which were consumed in the state. The labor item in the modern mill is comparatively small, yet 310 men were employed and the amount paid in wages was $270,182, an average of nearly nine hundred per man.

In connection with the flour milling industry, it may be mentioned that while Utah has been an exporter of flour for years, she has been an importer of other cereal products in the form of the so-called "breakfast foods." Within recent years several plants have been established for the manufacture of these products and in 1917 millions of pounds of "rolled oats," "rolled barley," etc., were turned out by the Utah cereal mills.

IRON WORKS

Reference has been made to the incorporation of the Deseret Iron Company by an act of the Legislature on January 17, 1853, the purpose of the company being to establish an iron works at Parowan, Iron County. The works were established, but lack of transportation facilities prevented the distribution of the products over a wide territory.

With the building of railroads, iron works, foundries and machine shops, boiler factories and kindred establishments were located in several cities and towns along the railroad lines, Salt Lake City and Ogden leading. Bancroft, writing in 1886, says: "The production of iron—not only of pig-iron, but also of iron and steel rails—and of mill, mining, smelting and railroad machinery, bids fair to be foremost among the manufactures of Utah. In 1883 the product of her foundries and machine shops was estimated at over three hundred and sixty thousand dollars, being second only to that of her flour and grist mills. With suitable and abundant fuel, there is probably no state west of the Missouri with better facilities in this direction, among them being a great variety of rich and pure ores, labor and supplies at moderate rates, a climate that seldom interferes with out-door work, a central location, a net-work of railroads, a fair demand and a freight tariff that almost prohibits the shipment of crude or manuafctured iron from more distant sources of supply, whether to Utah or the surrounding states."

In the matter of foundries and machine shops for the manufacture of iron and steel products, up to a certain extent, the state was fairly equipped at the beginning of the world war. When the United States entered that war and began the ship-building program, to replace the tonnage destroyed by German submarines, iron manufacturers were called upon to produce propellers for ocean-going steamers. The great iron and steel plant at Murray was fitted up for this class of work and several of these ponderous propellers were made there and forwarded to the shipbuilding centers. Concerning this the Utah Industrial Commission says in its report for 1918:

"The fact that Utah was called upon to face a new experience in turning out equipment for ocean steamers has awakened manufacturers to the opportunity for development of further opportunity by preparation for massive work which has been a stranger hitherto to Utah plants. The raw material for the mightiest iron and steel

plants known to the world is waiting for conversion into manufactured products of iron and steel that shall enter into the largest enterprises."

SHEET METAL WORKS

When Utah entered so largely into the business of canning fruits and vegetables, tin cans were needed in large quantities. To meet this demand for cans the Ogden can factory was established, as its projectors saw that enough tin plate could be shipped in one car to make forty or fifty carloads of the more bulky cans. This factory has been a profitable undertaking for its founder and a great convenience to the canning factories through the more rapid delivery of cans and a substantial saving in freight rates.

Another concern for the manufacture of tin cans was soon afterward started at Salt Lake City by a canning factory, the object being to make cans for the institution which founded it, but it has since been enlarged and now makes cans for other establishments, though in somewhat limited quantities.

Other sheet metal works consist largely of small concerns that supply tinwork, galvanized iron, etc., for building purposes, and the heaviest sheet metal working plants, such as boiler factories. In 1918 eleven factories working in sheet metal reported an invested capital of $2,083,456, employing 821 men and turning out a finished product valued at $4,135,664.

CANDY FACTORIES

Statistics have been complied to show that the per capita consumption of suger in Utah is larger than in any other state of the Union. Much of this sugar is consumed in the form of candy, which is manufactured in the state in considerable quantities. In 1917 nine wholesale candy manufacturing companies reported $1,424,122 capital invested, 310 men and 589 women employed, 3,620,645 pounds of beet sugar and 1,000,100 pounds of cane sugar used, 2,210,045 pounds of glucose consumed, $694,664 paid in wages, and the finished product sold for $2,991,380.

Of the candy manufactured during the year, 70 per cent was consumed in the state and 30 per cent was exported. Some candy is imported into the state, largely specialties, though some grades come in competition with the candy of the local factories. This is to be expected with goods that are advertised all over the country and the Utah candy manufacturers are fast becoming national adver-

tisers and export more than the quantity imported, the exports increasing every year.

SALT

The water of the Great Salt Lake is at times burdened with salt to the point of becoming what chemists call a "saturated solution." Salt is also found in other lakes in the state and "in great, white crystallized plains, level as a table, hundreds of square miles in area and many feet deep."

D. C. Adams, in the report of the United States Geological Survey for 1898, says: "The first salt was taken from the shores of the Great Salt Lake in 1848. This salt was a natural product, the brine from the water being thrown back upon the shore by the westerly winds prevailing in the spring, forming small pools in low places. The warm, dry weather of July and August evaporated the water from the pools and deposited the salt, which was scraped up and used for domestic purposes and for curing meats. The early settlers were supplied with salt in this way until about 1860, when the idea was conceived of making dams which would hold large quantities of water in low places for evaporation. These dams were flooded in the spring and the salt deposited during the summer by solar evaporation was gathered into piles along the banks and carried over from one year to another."

Even the "improved" method of 1860 was somewhat primitive in character, being merely an enlarged process practiced by the first settlers. During the next twenty years, however, many real improvements were introduced into the system of salt production. Reservoirs were built for the purpose of keeping the salt cleaner; mechanical processes of evaporation came in to increase the production; machinery was installed for refining and grading the salt, and in 1880 the production had reached 96,760 barrels, or 17,092,800 pounds.

Since 1880 the number of salt manufacturing plants has increased, the most approved methods of production have been adopted, and the quantity of salt produced has been greatly augmented. The quality has also been improved. In 1917 seven salt works in the state reported an invested capital of $1,000,000 and a total production of 116,226,000 pounds. Of this production 20,594,000 pounds (more than the entire output of 1880) were classed as "fine dairy and table salt." But few operatives are required in salt manufacture, the seven



UNION KNITTING MILLS, LOGAN

concerns reporting 106 men employed and an annual payroll of $86,880, an average on nearly $820 per man. The total value of the product, at the prevailing market prices, was $312,327. In addition to this, 4,888,000 pounds of rock salt was mined in the great salt beds of Tooele County and a few other localities. This rock salt was used chiefly upon the stock ranges.

KNIT GOODS

In 1917 ten knitting mills reported an invested capital of $627,915 in grounds, buildings, machinery, etc., in addition to a fluctuating capital for the purchase of raw materials. In these ten mills 136 men and 326 women were employed, 1,095,862 pounds of wool, 199,719 pounds of cotton and 1,230 pounds of silk were used. The output was valued at $1,251,213 and $237,876 were paid in wages.

From the beginning of the industry, the Utah knitting mills have devoted their attention to the production of heavy underwear, suited to the winters of high altitudes, to the needs of the mining and lumber camps of the intermountain country and the Northwest. "Black Mormon Underwear" has found a ready sale in all these states, in the prairie states farther east, and in the lumber camps of Minnesota and Wisconsin. But heavy goods do not constitute the entire product. Cotton and silk knit goods, as well as the lighter grades of woolen garments, are also turned out, two-thirds of the entire output of the mills being sold outside of the state.

For many years the Provo Manufacturing Company boasted the largest woolen mill west of the Missouri River. It was organized as a co-operative company on June 1, 1869, with Brigham Young as president, and Abraham O. Smoot as vice president and manager. Nathan Davis was employed as architect to superintend the erection of buildings and the first woolen goods were made in 1872. Of late years this mill has given the greater part of its energies to the manufacture of blankets and mackinaws, following the trend of all the woolen and knitting mills of the state in the endeavor to produce goods suited to the needs of the convenient markets.

MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURES

In 1917, the latest official figures available, the Utah canning factories produced 592,255 cases of tomatoes, 348,068 cases of peas, 142,000 cases of fruit, 27,032 cases of green beans and 20,000 cases of pork and beans, a total of 1,129,355 cases, which sold for $3,439,-

739. The amount of capital invested was $1,366,050 and during the busy season 746 men and 1,525 women were employed. During the year 1918 several new canning factories were built.

Twenty-three creameries and milk condensing plants reported an invested capital of $647,308, with 300 men and 65 women employed. During the year 1917 these concerns produced 2,728,766 pounds of butter, 725,203 pounds of cheese, and 16,571,939 pounds of evaporated milk.

During the years 1917 to 1918, inclusive, the cigar factories of Utah were among the few industries that failed to prosper as they had in previous years, due to the fact that the prohibition law cut off a number of saloons that were once large distributers of Utah made cigars and to the heavy tax imposed upon all forms of tobacco on account of the war. Some tobacco is grown in the state, but by far the largest part used in the manufacture of cigars is imported. Only six factories reported in 1917, with forty employes and a total product of $123,000, and the business has not increased in the aggregate since.

In almost every town of the state there are small manufacturing concerns, employing only a few persons each, engaged in turning out harness, saddles, stock feeds, etc., and in a few of the large cities trunks, leather goods, automobile accessories, heating apparatus and other articles are manufactured, but no detailed reports of most of these concerns were made to the industrial commission.

Utah has an advantage over many communities that some day will be fully utilized, though at present it is barely touched. That is in the large amount of electric power that can be generated through hydro-electric plants. There are now twenty-five of these hydro-electric plants in operation in Utah and Southern Idaho, generating 100,000 kilowatts, or 133,000 horse power, only a portion of which is used, and there are numerous sites for such plants in the state, the utilization of which would increase the amount of power almost indefinitely. Many of the flour mills have discarded their steam engines and are using electric power.

CHAPTER XV

FINANCIAL HISTORY

COINING MONEY—PUBLIC REVENUES—COMPARATIVE STATEMENTS 1895 AND 1919—TAXATION AND INCOME—THE BONDED DEBT—THE SECURITY—BANKING, ORIGIN OF—UNITED STATES BANKS—UTAH BANKS—LIST OF BANKS IN 1919—CAPITAL STOCK—DEPOSITS—BANK OFFICIALS, ETC.

In July, 1919, seventy-two years had elapsed since the first permanent settlement in Utah was founded, where the City of Salt Lake now stands, and a little band of pioneers began the arduous task of building up a state in the "Great American Desert," a region that for many years had been considered unfit for habitation by civilized people. There were no weaklings among those pioneers. Most of them were men of energy and courage, full of hope for the future, but unfortunately they possessed only a limited amount of ready cash.

COINING MONEY

To overcome the difficulties arising from a lack of circulating medium, John Kay, late in the year 1848 decided to coin the gold brought to Salt Lake City by members of the Mormon battalion from California, but it was some time before he could get his "mint" into active operation. Dies for coins of the denomination of $2.50, $5 and $20 were engraved by Robert Campbell. On one side was a spread eagle and beehive, with the inscription: "Deseret Assay Office, Pure Gold," and the denomination of the coin, and on the other side was a lion surrounded by the words: "Holiness to the Lord."

On January 1, 1849, it was decided by the church authorities to issue paper currency in denomination of 50 cents and $1. The first dollar bill of "valley currency" was issued on that date, signed by

Brigham Young, Heber C. Kimball and Thomas Bullock, clerk. The printing of these bills was the first printing ever done in Utah. While the Latter-day Saints had their headquarters at Kirtland, Ohio, they had organized the Kirtland Safety Society Bank, with Sidney Rigdon as president, and Joseph Smith, cashier. The bank was unable to obtain a charter and the bills issued by it could not be circulated to advantage, because of lack of confidence. On January 6, 1849, a resolution was passed by the council to the effect that the "Kirtland bank bills be put into circulation for the accommodation of the people, thus fulfilling the prophecy of Joseph that the Kirtland notes would one day be as good as gold."

And this prophecy was fulfilled, inasmuch as members of the church took their gold dust to the presidency and exchanged it freely for the paper currency, which was resigned by the Kirtland Safety Fund, on a par with gold. On January 22, 1849, the type was set for the 50-cent bills. Prior to this time, owing to the absence of small change, the tax collector was authorized and instructed to issue due bills for all sums less than $1, and redeem them when they were presented in amounts convenient for redemption. Both the gold and paper money issued by the local authorities afterward became generally known as "Valley Tan," a term applied to articles of home manufacture. Its origin is explained in the chapter on "The Press of Utah."

PUBLIC REVENUES

It is the history of every new state that, until the resources are developed to a point when a sufficient income is yielded, the demands for public expenditures outstrip the sources of public revenues. In creating the temporary government for the Territory of Utah in 1850, Congress helped by making appropriations for certain purposes, and by granting large tracts of land, though the land was then of comparatively little value. In fact the land did not acquire any considerable value until the number of inhabitants increased sufficiently to create a demand for it for homes or ranches. During these early years the burden of taxation fell heavily upon the settlers, yet they never faltered in their determination to overcome all obstacles and establish their state upon a firm and enduring foundation.

There is little romance in figures and statistics are usually dry reading, but no doubt the best method of determining the financial growth of the state is by a comparison of the assessed valuation of



WALKER BANK BUILDING, SALT LAKE CITY

property taken at different periods. While these valuations in Utah have been somewhat fluctuating at times, owing to different ideas of assessment, the general trend has been steadily upward. According to the report of Caleb W. West, the last territorial governor, for the year 1895, the population of the territory was then 247,324 and the assessed valuation of property was $97,942,152, or a little over $350 per capita. Such had been the financial progress of Utah during the forty-eight years since the settlement of Salt Lake City. In 1895 there were twenty-seven counties in the territory and the property valuation was distributed among those counties as follows:

Beaver	$1,018,303
Boxelder	3,945,901
Cache	4,939,484
Carbon	1,038,772
Davis	3,063,893
Emery	1,054,084
Garfield	473,698
Grand	837,946
Iron	768,991
Juab	2,223,145
Kane	426,599
Millard	1,306,934
Morgan	762,439
Piute	369,786
Rich	716,832
Salt Lake	40,665,890
San Juan	264,842
Sanpete	3,674,303
Sevier	1,421,108
Summit	3,515,376
Tooele	1,371,000
Uinta	630,941
Utah	9,085,764
Wasatch	849,753
Washington	896,768
Wayne	219,489
Weber	12,400,115
Total	$97,942,152

The state government was inaugurated on January 6, 1896, and the state board of equalization reported for that year an assessed valuation of $107,291,083. Now compare these figures with the valuation for the year 1918, to-wit:

Beaver	$8,994,184
Boxelder	31,985,382
Cache	28,211,697
Carbon	20,240,144
Daggett	628,750
Davis	16,234,374
Duchesne	5,860,227
Emery	7,775,794
Garfield	2,783,310
Grand	5,299,543
Iron	7,763,974
Juab	14,388,022
Kane	2,199,363
Millard	18,821,780
Morgan	5,066,862
Piute	2,365,627
Rich	3,269,751
Salt Lake	291,678,407
San Juan	2,729,181
Sanpete	13,132,432
Sevier	11,440,568
Summit	13,033,029
Tooele	20,871,285
Uinta	7,951,170
Utah	42,816,083
Wasatch	4,863,937
Washington	2,841,367
Wayne	1,451,066
Weber	49,506,210
Total	$677,165,922

The above total includes an item of 32,962,103 known as the "occupation tax." Deducting this leaves the actual valuation of property $644,203,819, nearly seven times as much as the assessment

in the last year of the territorial regime. A comparison of the two tables by counties shows that the increase in wealth was uniform all over the state. The creation of two new counties—Daggett and Duchesne—since the admission of the state affected in some degree the valuations in the counties from which they were taken, but with this exception every county in the state shows a substantial increase in wealth. Estimating the population of the state in 1918 at 450,000, the per capita wealth was over fourteen hundred dollars.

TAXATION AND INCOME

Section 7, Article XIII, of the Constitution adopted in 1895, provides: "The rate of taxation on property, for state purposes, shall never exceed eight mills on each dollar of valuation; and whenever the taxable property within the state shall amount to $200,000,000, the rate shall not exceed five mills on each dollar of valuation, and whenever the taxable property within the state shall amount to $300,000,000, the rate shall never thereafter exceed four mills on each dollar of valuation; unless a proposition to increase such rate, specifying the rate proposed and the time during which the same shall be levied, be first submitted to a vote of such of the qualified electors of the state as, in the year next preceding such election, shall have paid a property tax assessed to them within the state, and the majority of those voting thereon shall vote in favor thereof, in such manner as may be provided by law."

Under the operation of this section and the revenue laws in force, the income of the state for the fiscal year ending on November 30, 1918, was $8,838,302.57. Not all of this sum was raised by taxation, however. The principal sources of income, as shown by the report of the state auditor, were as follows:

Direct property tax	$1,142,323.58
Inheritance tax	306,836.86
State bounty fund tax	117,372.37
Temporary loans	450,000.00
Fees from state officers	310,768.75
Interest on state funds	37,356.92
Fines, forfeitures, etc.	81,059.22
Loans and refunds from counties	1,458,454.98
Land funds	1,929,598.72

District school fund	1,620,532.35
University of Utah fund	295,258.03
Agricultural College fund	139,087.62
U. S. Agricultural College fund	50,000.00
Motor vehicle registration fund	243,429.97
State high school fund	134,419.15
Forest reserve fund	57,306.75
Redemption funds	202,887.87
State war fund	100,000.00
Miscellaneous receipts	161,609.43
Total	$8,838,302.57

The disbursements amounted to $8,523,608.78, leaving a balance on hand at the close of the fiscal year of $314,693.79. The principal items of expenses were the salaries of state officials, deputies, clerks, etc., which amounted to $472,515.65; the payment of temporary loans, interest and other expenses of the state board of loan commissioners, amounting to $755,371.90; and the appropriations for the support of the state institutions.

THE BONDED DEBT

Section 1, Article XIV, of the Constitution as adopted by the people in 1895, contains the following provision regarding the public debt of the state: "To meet casual deficits or failures in revenue and for necessary expenditures for public purposes, including the erection of public buildings, and for the payment of all territorial indebtedness assumed by the state, the state may contract debts, not exceeding in the aggregate at any one time the sum of $200,000 over and above the amount of the territorial indebtedness assumed by the state. But when the said territorial indebtedness shall have been paid, the state shall never contract any indebtedness, except as in the next section provided, in excess of the sum of $200,000, and all moneys arising from loans herein authorized shall be applied solely to the purposes for which they were obtained."

The second section authorizes the state to contract debts for the purpose of repelling invasion, suppressing insurrection, or to defend the state in time of war, which constitute the exceptions mentioned in the preceding section.

In his message to the first State Legislature, in January, 1896,



PINGREE NATIONAL BANK, OGDEN



FIRST NATIONAL BANK, OGDEN

Governor Heber M. Wells reported the territorial debt as being $700,000, which was assumed by the state under the above constitutional provision, and then constituted the entire bonded indebtedness. To enable the state to erect a new capitol building, the constitution was amended so as to permit the state to issue bonds for a larger amount than $200,000. According to the report of the state auditor, the bonded indebtedness of the state on November 30, 1918, amounted to $3,436,000. Of this indebtedness bonds to the amount of $300,000 were issued on July 2, 1900, which were the only bonds outstanding at the time the constitution was amended to allow an increase in the state debt. The total amount of capitol building bonds outstanding was $1,850,000. The remainder of the debt consists of $260,000 state road bonds, issued on July 1, 1911; $300,000 university bonds, issued July 1, 1911, and $726,000 state road bonds, issued July 1, 1917.

Concerning the issue of these bonds and the provisions for their redemption when they fall due, the auditor says: "During the biennium just closed state bonds, series No. 5, in the amount of $150,000, were redeemed and state road motor vehicle bonds were issued in the amount of $726,000, leaving a balance unissued of $1,274,000 of the authorized issue of $2,000,000. The amounts necessary to be appropriated for sinking fund and interest on the last named bonds are to be paid from the motor vehicle registration fund, and the balance must be met from the general fund."

The auditor also reported $925,000 temporary loan indebtedness, which included a loan of $100,000 made to the state war fund. Adding the temporary loans to the bonded debt gives a total indebtedness of $4,361,000, against which the auditor reported on hand for the redemption of bonds, in securities deposited with the state treasurer and cash in the treasury, the sum of $430,000, leaving a net indebtedness of $3,931,000 on November 30, 1918.

THE SECURITY

What assurance have the holders of the $3,436,000 of Utah bonds that the debt will be paid? The outstanding bonds constitute a lien upon every dollar's worth of property within the limits of the state. As the assessed valuation of this property in 1918 was $644,203,819, it may be readily seen that the state has nearly one hundred and eighty-eight dollars in assets for each dollar of liabilities. Leaving private property out of the consideration, the state in its corporate capacity owns sufficient property to discharge every dollar of the debt.

The state board of land commissioners reported the value of lands held by the state on November 30, 1918, as being $5,188,025.25. These lands are constantly increasing in value and are sufficient to pay the entire bonded debt. In addition to the state lands, the public buildings belonging to the state—the capitol building, the educational, penal and charitable institutions—represent several millions of dollars. Under these conditions it is not surprising that Utah bonds command a premium in all the financial centers of the country, and that the state has no difficulty in negotiating loans at low rates of interest.

BANKING

In these days, when nearly every village has its bank and bank checks are almost as common as currency, how many persons stop to consider the evolution of this great convenience? Modern banking methods date from the Bank of Florence, which was established about the middle of the Fourteenth Century, though the Bank of Venice had been opened some two hundred years earlier as a bank of deposit, the Government being responsible for the funds deposited with the bank. It went down with the Venetian Empire in 1797.

The Bank of Genoa was organized soon after the Bank of Florence and for about two centuries the Italian bankers dominated the financial transactions of the civilized world. In 1609 the Bank of Amsterdam was founded and about ten years later the Bank of Hamburg opened its doors for the transaction of business. At that time there was not a single banking institution of any kind in England and the people who had surplus funds deposited with the mint in the Tower of London until Charles I appropriated the deposits. After that English merchants deposited their funds with the goldsmiths, who became bankers in a limited way, loaning money for short periods of time and paying interest on money deposited with them for a specified time.

In 1690 the Bank of Sweden invented and issued the first bank notes that passed current as money. This action of the Swedish bank influenced William Patterson to suggest the Bank of England, which was chartered in 1694. It began business at a time when England and France were at war and subscribers to the war loan of £1,500,000 became stockholders in the bank to the extent of their subscriptions to the loan.

UNITED STATES BANKS

The first bank in the United States, known as the Pennsylvania Bank, was established in Philadelphia in 1780 by Robert Morris, George Clymer and a few other public spirited citizens of the Quaker City. Clymer and Morris were signers of the Declaration of Independence and their bank played an important part in establishing the financial credit of the new American Republic. In 1781 it was reorganized as the Bank of North America, under which name it continued for ten years, when the Bank of the United States was incorporated by act of Congress, with a capital stock of $10,000,000 and a charter for twenty years. This bank was made the fiscal agent of the United States Government, but upon the expiration of its charter in 1811, Congress failed to renew it and the entire business of the institution passed into the hands of Stephen Girard, of Philadelphia.

The War of 1812 began shortly after the expiration of the bank's charter and the Government was placed in serious straits for want of an accredited fiscal agent. The Second Bank of the United States was therefore chartered soon after the close of the war and began business in January, 1817, under a charter for twenty years and an authorized capital stock of $35,000,000, of which the Government was entitled to hold 20 per cent. At the expiration of this charter, President Andrew Jackson vetoed the bill renewing it and in 1840 the bank went into liquidation.

About the time the charter of the Bank of the United States expired, Congress passed an act authorizing the establishment of state banks and the legislatures of a number of states lost no time in chartering such institutions. The creation of state banks was greatly stimulated by the transfer to them of the deposits of the Bank of the United States, by order of President Jackson. During the early '40s the number of state and private banks increased all over the country. In Michigan, where wildcats were plentiful, so many banks were started that they came to be known as "wildcat" banks. Speculation ran rife during the decade following the liquidation of the Bank of the United States and there were in circulation over five dollars in bank notes for each dollar of gold or silver for their redemption. About 1853 the reaction set in and during the next four years there were 5,123 bank failures in the United States, the period of financial uncertainty culminating in the "Panic of 1857."

The present national banking law was enacted by Congress as a war measure and was approved by President Abraham Lincoln on June 3, 1864, though a number of amendments have since been added to the original law. The national banks, organized under this law, are the only banking institutions in the country having authority to issue notes that can be used as currency, though in every state there are banks of discount and deposit that operate under the laws of the state.

UTAH BANKS

According to the report of Governor Caleb W. West for the year 1895, the year before Utah was admitted into the Union as a state, there were then in the territory thirty-nine banks, with a capital stock of $5,011, 890 and deposits of $9,689,267. Of the thirty-nine banks thus reported, fifteen are no longer in existence, a few having failed, others wound up their affairs, and still others reorganized under a new name or consolidated with other banks. There was one bank—the Bank of American Fork—which for some reason the governor failed to include in his report, making really forty banks in Utah at the time the state was admitted into the Union. The banks mentioned by Governor West that are no longer in existence, or have been continued under a different name, were: The Bank of Brigham City, the private bank of J. W. Guthrie at Corinne, the Lehi Commercial and Savings Bank, the Savings Bank and Trust Company of Nephi, the Utah Loan and Trust Company of Ogden, the First National and the Utah County Savings Bank of Provo, the Bank of Salt Lake, the Bank of Commerce, the Commercial National, the Salt Lake Valley Loan and Trust Company, the State Bank of Utah, the Utah Title Insurance Company's Savings Bank and the branch of the Wells, Fargo & Company Bank, all of Salt Lake City, and the Bank of Spanish Fork.

The first bank in Utah was established early in 1859 by the Walker Brothers in connection with their mercantile business, located on the west side of Main Street about midway between First and Second South streets, in a two-story adobe building. One of the features of the new store was a safe and it was not long until the settlers began to deposit their cash and gold dust with the firm for safe keeping. A receipt was always given by the Walkers at the time of the deposit, but this first bank did not use fine steel-engraved or lithographed checks for purposes of withdrawal. Whenever a



STATE BANK OF PAYSON



BANK OF SPRINGVILLE

depositor wanted to withdraw any portion of it, he wrote an order on any scrap of paper that might be handy—part of an old envelope or a piece of wrapping paper—often signing it with a lead pencil. Thousands of dollars were paid out by this system of checking.

In 1861 the bank was moved across the street from its first location, and in 1865 it was removed to the corner of Main and Second South streets. The present Walker Bank Building, one of the land marks of Salt Lake City, was completed in 1912. In 1903 Matthew H. Walker, who had acquired the interests of the other brothers, incorporated the business as a state bank, which was capitalized at $250,000. Mr. Walker served as president of the bank until his death, when he was succeeded by L. H. Farnsworth. Three years after it was incorporated it absorbed the business of the Salt Lake City branch of the Wells, Fargo & Company Bank and later increased its capital stock to $500,000.

BANKS IN 1919

According to the American Bankers' Directory for January, 1919, there were then 123 banking institutions in the State of Utah (twenty-six national banks and ninety-seven operating under the laws of the state), with a combined capital of $11,347,500 and deposits amounting to $105,938,090. Thus, while the number of banks since the admission of the state has increased from 40 to 123 and the capital stock has increased only a little over 100 per cent, the deposits have increased over 1,000 per cent. The principal reason for the relatively small increase in the banks capital, when compared to the increase of deposits, is due to the fact that within recent years a large number of banks with small capital stocks have been incorporated in the smaller cities and towns of the state, yet many of these banks carry large deposits, especially in the mining and stock growing districts.

Following is a list of the Utah banks as given in the Bankers' Directory for January, 1919, with the date of organization, the amount of capital stock and deposits, the names of the principal officers of each bank, with such facts concerning the history of each as could be gleaned from authentic sources. It is possible that all the banks of the state were not included in the directory and a few banks have been organized since the January, 1919, edition was published, but as that edition is the latest official authority it has been

used. For the convenience of the reader these banks have been arranged by cities and towns in alphabetical order.

American Fork—Bank of American Fork; organized in 1891; capital stock, $50,000; surplus and undivided profits, $73,570; deposits, $702,820; James Chipman, president; W. S. Chipman, cashier. The Peoples State Bank of American Fork was incorporated in 1913 with a capital stock of $25,000; surplus, $3,500; deposits, $130,000; J. F. Noyes, president; Clifford E. Young, cashier.

Beaver—The First National Bank of Beaver received its charter in 1908. The capital stock of this bank is $25,000; surplus, $13,000; deposits, $155,000; J. F. Jones, president; G. B. Skinner, cashier. The State Bank of Beaver was incorporated in 1905 with a capital stock of $29,000; surplus, $12,000; deposits, $175,000; S. O. White, Jr., president; C. E. Murdock, cashier.

Bingham—The Bingham State Bank began business in 1903 with a capital stock of $15,000, and in January, 1919, reported a surplus of $12,000 and deposits of $449,170. Earl Randall, president; R. P. Unander, cashier. A newspaper item on March 5, 1919, says: "The articles of incorporation for the rehabilitated Citizens Bank of Bingham and the Copper State Bank at Copperfield, under the names Central Banks of Bingham and Copperfield State Bank, were filed in the Third District Court yesterday. The names of William R. Wallace, Stephen L. Richards, Henry T. McEwan, Richard W. Young and John F. Bennett as incorporators for both banks, with the additional name of N. W. Clayton for the Copperfield State Bank. Each institution is incorporated for 50,000 shares."

Blanding—The San Juan State Bank was incorporated in 1913; capital stock, $25,000; surplus, $29,000; deposits, $100,000; L. H. Redd, president; L. B. Redd, cashier.

Bountiful—The Bountiful State Bank was organized in 1906 with a capital stock of $80,000; surplus, $25,000; deposits, $415,000; J. A. Eldredge, president; Charles R. Mabey, cashier. In 1913 the Union State Bank was incorporated. It has a capital stock of $50,000; surplus, $3,000; deposits, $130,000; L. C. Holbrook, president; S. C. Howard, cashier.

Brigham—The City of Brigham has three banks. The First National was founded in 1901; capital stock, $30,000; surplus, $67,000; deposits, $850,000; L. N. Stohl, president; John D. Peters, cashier. The State Bank of Brigham was incorporated in 1907; capital stock, $40,000; deposits, $800,000; surplus and undivided

profits, $60,000; M. S. Browning, president; W. T. Davis, cashier. The Security Savings Bank began business in 1912 with a capital of $50,000; surplus, $24,000; deposits, $695,000; J. E. Halverson, president. The office of cashier in this bank was vacant at the time the directory was published.

Cache Junction—The Farmers Banking Company of Cache Junction was organized in 1910; capital, $14,000; surplus, $1,200; deposits, $42,000; G. C. Rigby, president; M. T. Beck, cashier.

Castle Dale—At Castle Dale the Emery County Bank was opened in 1906 with a capital of $25,000; surplus, $17,000; deposits, $184,000; Samuel Singleton, president; Edmund Crawford, cashier.

Cedar City—The Bank of Southern Utah was organized at Cedar City in 1904; capital stock, $75,000; surplus, $80,000; deposits, $365,000; U. T. Jones, president; S. J. Foster, cashier. The Iron Commercial and Savings Bank of Cedar City was incorporated in 1917 with a capital of $50,000; surplus, $2,000; deposits, $150,000; J. W. Imlay, president; W. R. Palmer, cashier.

Clearfield—The Clearfield State Bank began business in 1917; capital stock, $25,000; surplus, (not reported); deposits, (not reported); E. P. Ellison, president; W. W. Steed, Jr., cashier.

Coalville—The First National Bank received its charter in 1905; capital stock, $25,000; surplus, $22,500; deposits, $424,000; James Pingree, president; Frank Pingree, cashier.

Copperfield—See Bingham.

Delta—The Delta State Bank was established in 1913; capital stock, $25,000; surplus, $6,000; deposits, $280,000; J. A. Melville, president; A. S. Rogers, cashier.

Duchesne—In 1915 the Bank of Duchesne was incorporated with a capital stock of $25,000 and in January, 1919, reported a surplus of $5,400 and deposits of $140,000. W. L. Dean is president, and G. C. Gray, cashier.

Ephraim—The Bank of Ephraim was organized in 1906; capital stock, $50,000; surplus, $25,000; deposits, $450,000; A. N. Bjerregaard, president; F. H. Rasmuson, cashier.

Eureka—The Eureka Banking Company was incorporated in 1901; capital stock, $30,000; surplus, $35,000; deposits, $429,000; W. Fitch, president; F. D. Kimball, cashier.

Fairview—The Fairview State Bank began business in 1914; capital stock, $25,000; surplus, $10,000; deposits, $163,000; Andrew Lasson, president; Peter Sundwall, cashier.

Farmington—The Davis County Bank began its career in 1892, four years before Utah was admitted to statehood. It has a capital stock of $25,000; a surplus of $50,000; and deposits of $332,000; J. S. Clark, president; A. L. Clark, cashier.

Fillmore—The State Bank of Millard County began business in 1907. It has a capital stock of $25,000; surplus, $3,000; deposits, $400,000; Joseph Finlinson, president; Rufus Day, cashier.

Fountain Green—The Bank of Fountain Green was incorporated in 1916; capital stock, $27,000; deposits, $125,000; G. M. Whitmore, president; J. T. Oldroyd, cashier.

Garfield—The Garfield Banking Company began business in 1907 with a capital stock of $30,000. In January, 1919, it reported a surplus of $7,000 and deposits of $176,000. W. S. McCornick is president, and Gilbert Palmer, cashier.

Garland—The Bank of Garland was incorporated in 1905; capital stock, $25,000; surplus, $4,000; deposits, $150,000; Masiah Evans, president; M. D. Evans, cashier.

Grantsville—The Grantsville Deseret Bank was organized in 1910 with a capital stock of $10,000; surplus, $1,400; deposits, $81,000; E. T. Woolley, president; P. E. Anderson, cashier.

Green River—The Commercial and Savings Bank of Green River was established in 1908; capital stock, $25,000; no surplus reported in January, 1919; deposits, $102,000; George E. Thurman, president; B. J. Silliman, cashier.

Gunnison—In 1909 the Gunnison Valley Bank was incorporated with a capital stock of $25,000. In January, 1919, O. B. Berglund was president and J. W. Jones, cashier. The bank then reported a surplus of $9,000 and deposits of $250,000.

Heber—The Heber City Bank was founded in 1902. It has a capital stock of $50,000, surplus, $30,000; deposits, $341,000; J. R. Murdock, president; E. W. Murdock, cashier.

Helper—This is one of the towns that has a bank with small capital and comparatively large deposits. The Helper State Bank began business in 1910. The capital stock has since been increased to $50,000; surplus, $21,000; deposits, $336,000; J. Barboglio, president; S. A. Carter, cashier.

Hurricane—The State Bank of Hurricane was organized in 1917; capital stock, $20,000; surplus, $3,800; deposits, $60,000; David Hirschi, president; E. J. Pickett, cashier.

Hyrum—The Hyrum State Bank dates its corporate existence

from 1908. It has a capital stock of $25,000; a surplus of $3,500; deposits of $185,000, with M. S. Browning as president and H. W. Oakes as cashier.

Kamas—In 1909 the Kamas State Bank was incorporated with a capital stock of $20,000. At the beginning of the year 1919 T. A. Dannenberg was president and M. C. Taylor, cashier. The bank then reported a surplus of $7,300, and deposits of $153,000.

Kanab—The State Bank of Kanab was incorporated in 1914, with a capital stock of $20,000; John R. Findlay, president; A. R. Paxman, cashier; surplus, $6,000; deposits, $195,000.

Kaysville—The Barnes Banking Company of Kaysville is one of the old financial concerns of the state, having been organized in 1891. At the beginning of the year 1919 John R. Barnes was president and John R. Gailey, cashier. The capital stock was then $50,000; surplus, $75,000; deposits, $360,000.

Layton—The First National Bank of Layton was chartered in 1905 with a capital stock of $25,000; surplus, $16,000; deposits, $334,000; James Pingree, president; L. E. Ellison, cashier.

Lehi—The City of Lehi has two banks—the State Bank of Lehi and the Peoples Bank. The former was organized in 1911 with a capital stock of $25,000. James Chipman was president at the beginning of the year 1919, and W. S. Chipman was cashier. The surplus at that time was $13,000 and the deposits, $205,000. The Peoples Bank was incorporated in 1917; capital stock, $25,000; surplus, $8,000; deposits, $185,000; I. D. Wines, president; Herbert Taylor, cashier.

Lewiston—The Lewiston State Bank began business in 1905; capital stock, $30,000; surplus, $15,000; deposits, $440,000; Martin Pond, president; S. R. Rogers, cashier.

Logan—The oldest bank in Logan is that of the Thatcher Brothers' Banking Company, which was established in 1883 by Aaron, John and Moses Thatcher. At the beginning of 1919 H. E. Hatch was president and O. W. Adams was cashier. The capital stock was then $150,000; surplus, $66,500; deposits, $1,793,000. In 1892 the First National Bank of Logan was chartered. It now has a capital stock of $100,000; surplus, $35,000; deposits, $1,200,000; Thomas Smart, president; H. E. Crockett, cashier. The Cache Valley Bank was incorporated with a capital stock of $100,000; reported in January, 1919, a surplus of $27,000 and deposits of $1,341,000; Geo. H. Champ, president; J. E. Shepard, cashier. In

1913 the Farmers and Merchants Savings Bank began business with a paid up capital of $88,500. At the beginning of the year 1919 J. A. Hendrickson was president and E. T. Benson, cashier. The bank then reported a surplus of $9,500 and deposits of $347,500.

Magna—The two banks of Magna are the First National and the Magna Banking Company, each having an authorized capital stock of $25,000. The First National was organized in 1918 with J. E. Cosgriff as president and George E. Marks as cashier. This bank made no report of deposits in January, 1919. The Magna Banking Company began business in 1916. In January, 1919, it reported a surplus of $3,000 and deposits of $180,000, with C. W. Whitney as president and M. H. Kirk, cashier.

Manti—The Manti Savings Bank was established in 1890; capital stock, $50,000; surplus, $26,000; deposits, $402,000; Lewis Anderson, president; P. P. Dyreng, cashier.

Midvale—The Midvale State Bank commenced business in 1909. It has a capital stock of $35,000; surplus, $9,000; deposits, $395,000; James Chipman, president; L. L. Olson, cashier.

Milford—In 1907 the Milford State Bank was incorporated with a capital stock of $25,000. In January, 1919, R. H. Pitchfork was president and C. A. Arrington, cashier. The bank then reported a surplus of $5,000 and deposits of $180,000.

Moab—Two banks are located at Moab—the Moab State Bank and the First National Bank. The former was incorporated in 1915; capital stock, $50,000; surplus, $15,000; deposits, $180,000; J. P. Miller, president; J. T. Kephart, cashier. The First National was chartered in 1916, with D. L. Goudelock as president and V. P. Martin as cashier. The capital stock of this bank is $50,000; surplus, $8,200; deposits, $141,000.

Monroe—The Monroe State Bank was established in 1910; capital stock, $25,000; surplus, $11,000; deposits, $140,000; J. H. Lowe, president; Heber Swindle, cashier.

Monticello—Two banks were established at Monticello in 1918—the First National and the Monticello State banks—each with a capital stock of $25,000. At the beginning of the year 1919 the First National reported a surplus of $1,870 and deposits of $20,000. J. F. Barton was then president and F. B. Hammond, Jr., cashier. George A. Adams was at that time president of the Monticello State Bank and J. B. Decker, cashier. This bank reported a surplus of $2,600 and deposits of $50,300.

Morgan—The First National Bank of Morgan received its charter in 1903. It has a capital stock of $25,000; surplus, $5,000; deposits, $190,000; D. Heiner, president; Charles Heiner, cashier.

Moroni—The Bank of Moroni was incorporated in 1905; capital stock, $25,000; surplus, $15,800; deposits, $176,000; Andrew Anderson, president; E. D. Anderson, cashier.

Mount Pleasant—The Mount Pleasant Commercial & Savings Bank was incorporated in 1892 under the territorial laws of Utah. It has a capital stock of $50,000; surplus, $70,000; deposits, $475,000; N. S. Nielson, president; E. W. Wall, cashier. The North Sanpete Bank of Mount Pleasant commenced business in 1906. At the beginning of 1919 W. D. Candland was president and H. C. Beaumann, cashier. The bank then reported a capital of $50,000; surplus, $43,700; deposits, $240,000.

Murray—The City of Murray has two banks—the First National and the Murray State—both organized in 1903. Richard Howe is president and D. A. McMillan cashier of the First National, which has a capital stock of $100,000; surplus, $42,000; deposits, $520,000. The Murray State Bank has a capital stock of $15,000; surplus, $17,500; deposits, $140,000. The office of president was vacant at the beginning of the year 1919 and A. Bradford held the position of cashier.

Myton—The Myton State Bank was established in 1909; capital stock, $25,000; surplus, $10,000; deposits, $200,000; J. H. Colthorpe, president; B. L. Dart, cashier.

Nephi—The First National Bank of Nephi was chartered in 1886, with a capital stock of $50,000. On January 1, 1919, it reported a surplus of $60,500 and deposits amounting to $662,000. W. W. Armstrong was then president and G. M. Whitmore, cashier. In 1907 the Nephi National Bank commenced business. At the beginning of the year 1919 this bank had a capital of $50,000; a surplus of $25,000; and deposits of $240,000. J. S. Ostler was then president and J. W. Bond, cashier.

Oasis—The State Bank of Oasis was incorporated in 1908 with a capital stock of $15,000; surplus, $10,000; deposits, $150,000; Henry Huff, president; C. O. W. Pierson, cashier.

Ogden—The City of Ogden has seven banking institutions, the oldest of which is the First National, which was chartered in 1881. It has a capital stock of $150,000; a surplus of $178,400; deposits of $3,750,000; M. S. Browning, president; James F. Burton, cashier.

The Commercial National Bank commenced business in 1883. It has a capital stock of $100,000; a surplus of $225,000, and deposits of $1,750,000. At the beginning of the year 1919 Patrick Healy, Jr., was president and R. A. Moyes, cashier. The Utah National was also chartered in 1883. Its capital stock is $150,000; its surplus, $60,000; deposits, $1,781,400; David C. Eccles, president; A. V. McIntosh, cashier. In 1889 the Ogden State Bank was incorporated with a capital stock of $100,000. It has a surplus of $227,000 and deposits of $3,621,000. H. C. Bigelow was president at the beginning of the year 1919 and A. P. Bigelow was cashier. The Ogden Savings Bank was established in 1890; capital stock, $150,000; surplus, $155,600; deposits, $1,392,000; M. S. Browning, president, C. H. Barton, cashier. The Pingree National received its charter in 1904. James Pingree is president and J. H. Riley cashier of this bank, which has a capital stock of $175,000; a surplus of $80,000, and deposits of $4,000,000. In 1910 the Security State Bank was incorporated. F. J. Kiesel was president of this bank until his death in the spring of 1919, at which time F. J. Vicks held the position of cashier. The bank has a capital stock of $150,000; surplus, $42,400; deposits, $833,600.

Panguitch—The State Bank of Garfield County was organized at Panguitch in 1906 with a paid up capital of $50,000. At the beginning of the year 1919 I. W. Hatch was president and Clement Tebbs was cashier. The bank then reported a surplus of $55,000 and deposits of $350,000.

Park City—The First National Bank of Park City was founded in 1891 and is the oldest bank in Summit County. It has a capital stock of $50,000; surplus, $6,500; deposits, $600,000; James Farrell, president; W. W. Armstrong, cashier. The State Bank of Park City was incorporated in 1917 with a capital stock of $25,000; John C. Cutler, president; N. P. Nielson, Jr., cashier. In January, 1919, it reported deposits of $100,000.

Parowan—The Bank of Iron County was opened for business in 1908 with a capital stock of $25,000; surplus, $4,800; deposits, $80,000; L. N. Marsden, president; J. C. Mitchell, cashier.

Payson—This city has two banks—the Payson Exchange and Savings Bank and the State Bank of Payson. The former was established in 1890; capital stock, $50,000; surplus, $35,000; deposits, $475,000; H. J. Grant, president; J. C. Ellsworth, cashier. The latter was incorporated in 1917 with W. W. Armstrong, president; Lee

R. Taylor, cashier. It has a capital stock of $50,000, a surplus of $13,000, and deposits of $191,000.

Pleasant Grove—The Bank of Pleasant Grove began business in 1905; capital stock, $20,000; surplus, $8,200; deposits, $255,000; James Chipman, president; W. S. Chipman, cashier.

Price—The First National Bank of Price was chartered in 1901; capital stock, $50,000; surplus, $60,000; deposits, $600,000; J. M. Whitmore, president; L. E. Whitmore, cashier. The Price Commercial and Savings Bank was incorporated in 1910. It has a capital stock of $50,000, a surplus of $58,000, and deposits of $725,000, with N. S. Nielson as president and W. E. Anderson, cashier. A new bank called the Carbon County Bank, located at Price, was incorporated on April 18, 1919, with Wallace Lowry as president, and a capital stock of $100,000.

Provo—The Provo Commercial and Savings Bank began business in 1890. It has a capital stock of $100,000, a surplus of $103,000, and deposits of $809,000. Reed Smoot was president at the beginning of the year 1919 and J. T. Farrar was cashier. The State Bank of Provo was established in 1902 with a capital stock of $25,000. It has a surplus of $17,000 and deposits of $300,000. W. H. Brereton is president and Alva Nelson, cashier. In 1907 the Farmers and Merchants Bank of Provo was incorporated with a capital stock of $50,000. T. N. Taylor was president at the beginning of the year 1919 and J. D. Dixon was cashier. At that time the bank reported a surplus of $28,000 and deposits of $694,000. The Knight Trust and Savings Bank, of which Jesse Knight is president and R. E. Allen is cashier, was established in 1913. Its capital stock is $300,000; surplus, $50,000; deposits, $1,250,000.

Randolph—The Bank of Randolph, the only bank in Rich County, was incorporated in 1906 with a capital stock of $25,000. At the beginning of the year 1919 it reported a surplus of $9,600 and deposits of $92,900. John Kennedy was then president and Charles W. Walton, cashier.

Richfield—The first banking house in Richfield was established in 1883 by James M. Peterson, who is still president and George H. Ogden holds the position of cashier. The capital of this bank is $49,000; surplus, $45,000; deposits, $500,000. The Richfield Commercial and Savings Bank was incorporated in 1899; capital stock, $50,000; surplus, $100,000; deposits, $900,000; Hans Tuft, president; Guy Lewis, cashier. The State Bank of Sevier was established in

1906 with a capital stock of $45,000. At the beginning of the year 1919 John Christensen was president and D. P. Jensen, cashier. The bank at that time reported a surplus of $45,000 and deposits of $500,000.

Richmond—The State Bank of Richmond was organized in 1908; capital stock, $25,000; surplus, $8,700; deposits, $202,500; G. G. Hendricks, cashier. The office of president was vacant at the beginning of the year 1919.

Riverton—The Jordan Valley Bank of Riverton began business in 1905; capital stock, $15,000; surplus, $2,150; deposits, $104,000; A. T. Butterfield, president; Seth Pixton, cashier.

Roosevelt—The Roosevelt Banking Company, of which W. A. Miles is president and H. P. Edwards is cashier, was incorporated in 1913 with a capital stock of $25,000. In January, 1919, it reported a surplus of $7,200 and deposits of $165,000.

Salina—The First State Bank of Salina was incorporated in 1907; capital stock, $25,000; surplus, $5,000; deposits, $80,000; James Farrell, president; H. B. Crandall, cashier.

Salt Lake City—According to the Bankers' Directory there were at the begininng of the year 1919 fourteen banking institutions in the City of Salt Lake. The Walker Bank, already mentioned, was established in 1859. It now has a capital stock of $500,000; a surplus of $200,000; deposits of $8,000,000; L. H. Farnsworth, president; H. M. Chamberlain, cashier.

In 1869 the banking firm of Eldredge, Hooper & Company, composed of H. S. Eldredge, William H. Hooper and Lewis S. Hills, began business. On September 1, 1871, the business was incorporated as the Bank of Deseret, with Brigham Young, president; Lewis S. Hills, cashier; Horace S. Eldredge, William H. Hooper, J. Sharp, Feramorz Little and William Jennings, directors. In November, 1872, the bank was reorganized as the Deseret National Bank, under which name it is still doing business on the northeast corner of Main and First South streets, where a new building was completed in the spring of 1919. A savings department was added in 1889. This bank has a capital stock of $500,000; surplus, $667,000; deposits, $5,960,000; John C. Cutler, president; H. S. Young, cashier. W. W. Riter is president of the Deseret Savings Bank and E. A. Smith is cashier. This department reported in January, 1919, a capital stock of $500,000; surplus, $494,000, and deposits of $3,914,000.

The banking house of McCornick & Company dates its beginning from 1870, when the private bank of A. W. White & Company was established. Three years later this firm was succeeded by that of White & McCornick and in June, 1875, W. S. McCornick acquired the entire interests of the concern. The bank was incorporated in 1910 as McCornick & Company, with W. S. McCornick as president; M. H. Sowles, vice president and cashier. The capital stock is $600,000; surplus, $260,000; deposits, $7,100,000.

The Zion's Savings Bank and Trust Company began business in 1873, beginning business on the 5th of July. This bank, located on the southwest corner of Main and South Temple streets, has a capital stock of $500,000; surplus, $389,000; deposits, $7,600,000. The first president of this bank was Brigham Young. At the beginning of the year 1919 H. J. Grant was president and O. C. Beebe was cashier.

In 1884 the Tracy Loan and Trust Company was incorporated. It has a paid up capital of $220,200; a surplus of $109,000; deposits of $215,000; R. L. Tracy, president; N. C. Ellis, secretary.

The Utah Savings and Trust Bank began business in 1889; capital stock, $300,000; surplus, $82,000; deposits, $1,100,000; W. S. McCornick, president; F. M. Michelson, cashier.

On April 23, 1890, the National Bank of the Republic opened for business in the Progress Building on Main Street. It was organized by Frank Knox, who remained at the head of the institution until his death on September 15, 1915. In the meantime the bank was removed to the southwest corner of Main and Second South streets. The capital stock of this bank is $300,000; surplus, $388,878; deposits $6,613,000. E. A. Culbertson was elected president in January, 1916, and W. F. Earls is cashier.

Another Salt Lake City bank which began business in 1890 is the Utah State National, located on the southwest corner of Main and First South streets. Its capital stock is $600,000; surplus, $205,000; deposits, $4,200,000; H. J. Grant, president; H. T. McEwan, cashier.

The Continental National Bank, located on the north side of Second South Street just east of Main, was established in 1909 with a capital stock of $250,000. At the beginning of the year 1919 this bank reported a surplus of $116,000 and deposits of $3,000,000. J. E. Cosgriff has been president of the bank since its organization and W. W. Trimmer has been cashier throughout the bank's history.

The Sugar Banking Company was incorporated in 1909 with a capital stock of $20,000; N. J. Hanson, president; George A. Goff, cashier. In January, 1919, the bank reported a surplus of $6,400 and deposits of $177,000.

The National Copper Bank, located at the corner of Main Street and Exchange Place, was chartered in 1910. It has a capital stock of $300,000; surplus of $93,000; deposits of $3,365,000; W. W. Armstrong, president; Eugene Giles, cashier.

In 1913 the National City Bank received its charter and began business. It is now located in a modern building on State Street; has a capital stock of $250,000; a surplus of $50,000; deposits of $2,100,000; James Pingree, president; Frank Pingree, cashier.

The Bankers' Trust Company, which occupies quarters with the National Copper Bank, was incorporated in 1913 with a capital stock of $100,000; W. W. Armstrong, president; O. P. Hoebel, secretary. At the beginning of the year 1919 this company reported a surplus of $20,000, but made no report of its deposits.

The Columbia Trust Company began business in 1915 with a capital stock of $250,000. About the beginning of the year 1919 this company took over the "stock, assets and good will" of the Stockgrowers Bank. It then reported a surplus of $38,500 and deposits of $621,000, with C. S. Burton as president and F. B. Cook as secretary.

Sandy—The Sandy City Bank was incorporated in 1907 with a capital stock of $10,000. At the beginning of the year 1919 W. W. Wilson was president and A. R. Gardner was cashier. The bank then carried a surplus of $6,100 and deposits of $172,000.

Smithfield—The Commercial National Bank of Smithfield was chartered in 1912; capital stock, $25,000; surplus, $12,500; deposits, $250,000; James Pingree, president; Thomas B. Farr, cashier.

Spanish Fork—Two banks are located in the City of Spanish Fork. The Commercial Bank was incorporated in 1905; capital stock, $25,000; surplus, $5,000; deposits, $182,000; Henry Gardner, president; P. P. Thomas, cashier. The First National Bank received its charter in 1908; capital stock, $25,000; surplus, $75,000; deposits, $300,000; John Jones, president; I. P. Snell, cashier.

Springville—The Springville Banking Company has been in business since 1891. It has a capital stock of $75,000; surplus, $30,000; deposits, $300,000; H. T. Reynolds, president; G. R. Maycock, cashier. In 1908 the Mendenhall Banking Company of

Springville was established; capital, $30,000; surplus, $3,700; deposits, $150,000; T. L. Mendenhall, president; G. W. Mendenhall, cashier.

St. George—The Bank of St. George was incorporated in 1906 with a capital stock of $30,000. At the beginning of the year 1919 E. H. Snow was president and A. F. Miles was cashier. The bank then carried a surplus of $30,000 and deposits of $300,000.

Tooele—The City of Tooele has two banks—the Commercial and the Tooele County State Bank—both incorporated under the laws of the state. The former was established in 1909; capital stock, $25,000; surplus, $6,200; deposits, $40,000; E. D. Woodruff, president; Oscar Littlerie, cashier. The latter began business in 1908 with a capital stock of $30,000. In January, 1919, it reported a surplus of $65,000 and deposits of $675,000. Peter Clegg was then president and E. M. Orme was cashier.

Tremonton—The State Bank of Tremonton was incorporated in 1912; capital stock, $60,000; surplus, $25,000; deposits, $350,500; P. M. Hansen, president; Charles McClure, cashier.

Trenton—The West Cache Bank of Trenton began business in 1917; capital stock, $25,000; surplus (no report); deposits, $96,000; H. E. Hatch, president; George Y. Smith, cashier.

Vernal—The Bank of Vernal was incorporated in 1903; capital stock, $60,000; surplus, $25,000; deposits, $433,000; J. H. Reader, president; N. J. Meagher, cashier. The Uinta State Bank of Vernal began business in 1910; capital stock, $50,000; surplus, $13,500; deposits, $480,000; Enos Bennion, president; L. W. Curry, cashier.

Wellsville—The Wellsville State Bank was incorporated in 1910; capital stock, $20,000; surplus, $1,300; deposits, $100,000; Joseph E. Wilson, president; R. A. Leishman, cashier.

Woods Cross—The Farmers State Bank of Woods Cross began business in 1909; capital stock, $50,000; surplus, $33,000; deposits, $380,000; William Moss, president; J. R. Parrish, cashier.

CHAPTER XVI

TRANSPORTATION—OX TEAM TO RAILROAD

PROGRESS SINCE CAPTAIN BONNEVILLE'S DAY—EARLY TRAILS—THE OREGON TRAIL—FREIGHTING—STAGE LINES—THE PONY EXPRESS—BEN HOLLADAY—EDUCATING A TENDERFOOT—PASSING OF THE STAGE COACH—THE RAILROAD ERA—UNION PACIFIC—UTAH'S MEMORIAL—FIRST MOVE BY CONGRESS—FINAL ACTION—CREDIT MOBILIER—CENTRAL PACIFIC—THE GOLDEN SPIKE—MISCELLANEOUS FACTS ABOUT THE UNION PACIFIC—GOLDEN SPIKE JUBILEE—UTAH CENTRAL—UTAH SOUTHERN—UTAH SOUTHERN EXTENSION—UTAH NORTHERN—OREGON SHORT LINE—DENVER & RIO GRANDE—LOS ANGELES & SALT LAKE—WESTERN PACIFIC—MINOR RAILROADS—ELECTRIC LINES—MILEAGE AND VALUATION IN 1918.

The first white men in the West—the trappers and fur traders—traveled on foot or on horseback, following the old Indian trails over the plains or through the forests, or seeking out new ones through the canyons and along the banks of the streams. In 1832 Capt. Benjamin Bonneville took the first wagons through the South Pass. Fifteen years later came the first of the Utah pioneers with their ox teams, and during the next decade several hundred crossed the plains on foot, with their effects in handcarts, to join the colony at Salt Lake City. It is a far cry from the lumbering Conestoga wagon or "prairie schooner" of Captain Bonneville or the handcart of the Mormon pioneer to the sumptuous passenger coaches of the year 1919, yet such has been the progress of Utah in transportation methods within the comparatively short space of four score and seven years.

EARLY TRAILS

During the first quarter of the Nineteenth Century, before the people of the United States had even dreamed of a trans-continental

railway, the pioneers of western civilization sought out lines of travel, which have been developed into the great avenues of commerce between the East and the West. Without any practical knowledge of engineering, actuated in a large majority of cases by the hope of personal gain, perhaps with no thought of the effect of his labors upon succeeding generations, the old trail-maker "followed the line of least resistance," circling the hills, dodging the marshes, seeking out the open places in the forests and the best fords on the streams, but always keeping in view suitable camping places, where he could be assured of finding grass and water for his oxen or horses.

One of the oldest of the great trails to the West, and one of the most noted, was the Santa Fe Trail, which was declared a Government highway in 1824, through the efforts of Thomas H. Benton, then United States senator from Missouri. The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad now closely follows the line of this historic trail from the Missouri River to Santa Fe. From the time this trail was declared a national highway to the beginning of the Civil war in 1861, the trade that passed over it amounted to millions of dollars. The Santa Fe Trail did not touch Utah, but its starting point at Independence, Mo., was also the starting point of another historic route which led to the Pacific coast, viz.:

THE OREGON TRAIL

Prior to the year 1832, Independence, Mo., about ten miles east of Kansas City, was the last white settlement of any consequence west of St. Louis and the outfitting point for emigrant parties bound for the "Far West." From Independence the Oregon and Santa Fe trails were one up the valley of the Kansas to about where the City of Lawrence, Kan., is now situated. There the Santa Fe Trail turned toward the southwest, while the Oregon Trail continued on up the Kansas River to the site of the present City of Topeka (then called Papan's Ferry). There it left the river and followed a northwest course until it struck the Platte River, where the City of Grand Island, Neb., now stands.

About 1833 St. Joseph and Fort Leavenworth came into prominence as outfitting points for emigrant parties and a trail from those places intersected the main road near the point where it crossed the present northern boundary of Kansas. A little later Council Bluffs, Iowa, entered the outfitting business, as a competitor of the towns farther down the Missouri, and a trail from Council Bluffs followed

the Platte River until it united with the Oregon trail near Grand Island. A few miles above Grand Island the main trail crossed the Platte and followed the north bank of that stream to Fort Laramie. About fifty miles above Fort Laramie it left the river to strike it again some sixty miles farther up, and it then followed the Platte and Sweetwater rivers to the South Pass. Near old Fort Bridger the trail divided, the northern branch running by way of Fort Hall and down the Snake River to Oregon, and the southern through Echo and Emigration canyons to the Great Salt Lake and Sacramento. This branch became the principal thoroughfare to California, especially after the discovery of gold there in 1848, and became known as the "California Trail," though the early settlers of Utah spoke of it as the "Mormon Trail" or the "Salt Lake Trail." Still later it was called the "Overland Trail."

Some writers credit the Wilson Price Hunt expedition of 1811 with being the first explorers over the Oregon Trail, but this is a mistake. Hunt ascended the Missouri River into what is now North Dakota, where he turned west, passed through Northern Wyoming and did not strike the Oregon Trail until he came into the Green River Valley. That part of the trail between Independence and Grand Island was in use at a very early date, perhaps the beginning of the Nineteenth Century, but no record has been preserved to show when or by whom it was first used. That portion between Grand Island and the upper waters of the Green River was no doubt first traversed by the six Astorians who left the Walla Walla Valley in June, 1812, to return to St. Louis. Gen. William H. Ashley discovered the route through the South Pass in 1824, and the first published description of the trail was that of John B. Wyeth in 1833.

Following the settlement of the Oregon dispute in 1846, which gave the Northwest country to the United States, and the discovery of gold in California in 1848, there was a rush of emigration from the older states to the Pacific coast. Thousands of wagons passed over the Oregon and California trails and scarcely a night passed that the blaze of camp fires could not be seen at the various camping places along the route. One argonaut, who afterward returned to his home east of the Mississippi, said he counted 459 wagons in going a distance of less than ten miles. In outfitting for the journey across the plains, many of the wagons were laden with tools, provisions, etc., but when the teams began to show signs of weariness much of the cargo was thrown away, particularly when the driver

saw others passing him on the road, the main object being to get to the gold diggings before all the paying claims were "staked off." Capt. Howard Stansbury, who was then engaged in making explorations in the West for the Government, says in one of his reports: "The road was literally strewn with articles that had been thrown away. Bar iron, steel, large blacksmith anvils, bellows, crowbars, drills, augers, gold washers, chisels, axes, lead, trunks, spades, plows, grindstones, baking ovens, cooking stoves without number, kegs, barrels, harness, clothing, bacon and beans were found along the road in pretty much the order enumerated."

By 1850 Salt Lake City, San Francisco, Portland, Walla Walla and Sacramento all were thriving business centers, and Fort Laramie, Fort Bridger and other stations on the line of the Oregon and California trails were doing a good business in furnishing supplies to the emigrants.

FREIGHTING

With the migration of the Latter-day Saints to the Great Salt Lake Valley, the rush to the California gold fields and the settlement of Oregon, numerous settlements and mining camps sprang into existence. The inhabitants of these pioneer communities needed supplies. The West was without navigable rivers or railroads, and while a few settlements near the coast, like San Francisco and Portland, could receive supplies by water, by far the greater part of the provisions, etc., was transported by wagons. Goods were brought up the Missouri River in light draft steamers to St. Joseph or Omaha, where they were transferred to wagons for the trip across the plains.

One of the first to engage in the business of freighting was Abe Majors, founder of the firm of Russell, Majors & Waddell. He had been a "bull whacker" on the old Santa Fe Trail before engaging in the business on his own account; was an experienced ox driver; knew all the details of the freighting business, and held the record of having made the round trip from Independence to Santa Fe in ninety-two days. About 1850 he began freighting on a small scale and was soon succeeded by the firm of Russell, Majors & Waddell.

At one time this firm owned 75,000 oxen and over six thousand wagons of the Conestoga type, commonly called "prairie schooners." They were built at Pittsburgh, Pa., were equipped with boxes or beds about sixteen feet long and from four to six feet in depth, and

were each provided with a heavy white canvas cover. Each wagon was capable of carrying from two to six tons of freight, owing to the nature of the cargo, and nearly all were drawn by oxen. These wagons cost about one thousand dollars each, so it may be seen that considerable capital was required to engage in the freighting business on the scale of Russell, Majors & Waddell. For better protection against the Indians, the wagons usually went in trains of twenty-five or more, each train being in charge of a "wagon master." Freight rates were made by the pound and varied from 15 cents for bacon and flour to 25 cents for trunks and boxed goods. Thus the cost of freighting a barrel of flour from the Missouri River to Salt Lake City was about twenty-five dollars. In 1860 the number of freight wagons crossing the Great Plains was about five hundred daily."

STAGE LINES

As early as 1851 John M. Hockaday and William Liggett began operating a line of stage coaches for carrying passengers, express matter and the United States mails between St. Joseph, Mo., and Salt Lake City. At first the stages on this line made monthly trips, but later ran semi-monthly. About the same time W. F. McGraw, of Maryland, established a stage line between Salt Lake City and Sacramento, running his coaches on a schedule to connect with those of the Hockaday & Liggett line. In 1854 Congress passed an act providing for an annual appropriation of $80,000 for direct mail service between the Mississippi Valley and the Pacific coast. McGraw received $13,500 of this sum every year, but even with this assistance from the Government he failed in 1856. Two years later the Hockaday & Liggett line was sold to Russell, Majors & Waddell, the great freighting firm.

On September 15, 1857, the Butterfield Overland Mail Company entered into a contract with the United States postoffice department to carry the mails between some point on the Missouri River and California for a period of six years, service to commence within one year from the date of contract. St. Joseph was selected as the eastern terminus of the line and the first Overland stages started from that city and San Francisco on September 15, 1858. The principal promoters and largest stockholders of this company were John Butterfield and William G. Fargo. The route followed by the stages of the Butterfield Company was known as the "Southern Route," through the Indian Territory, New Mexico, Arizona

and Southern California, some of the stages going by way of El Paso and others by way of Albuquerque. The time required for the trip over this route was twenty-five days. Upon the beginning of the Civil war the line was changed to the "Northern (or Central) Route," via Forts Kearney, Laramie and Bridger and Salt Lake City to Placerville, Cal. The first stages over this route left St. Joseph and Placerville simultaneously on July 1, 1861, and the time was shortened to seventeen days.

The Leavenworth & Pike's Peak Express Company was organized and placed in operation early in the summer of 1859 by the firm of Russell, Majors & Waddell, and by the close of that year there were six different mail routes to the Pacific coast, the aggregate cost of which to the Government was about two millions of dollars annually.

THE PONY EXPRESS

In 1854 William Gwin, one of the United States senators from California, covered a large part of the journey to Washington on horseback, passing through Salt Lake City en route. On the way he fell in with B. F. Ficklin, general manager for Russell, Majors & Waddell, and the two discussed the feasibility of a fast mail line from the Missouri River to the coast, the mail to be carried by riders on horseback. At the succeeding session of Congress, Mr. Gwin introduced a bill providing for a weekly mail or "letter express" between St. Louis and San Francisco, to operate on a ten-day schedule, the cost of each round trip not to exceed five hundred dollars. The bill was referred to the committee on military affairs, which never made a report.

In 1859 there were three recognized lines of mail transit between the East and the West, to-wit: First, the Panama line, which was the most popular and received the largest patronage, but which, on account of its location, was likely to be greatly endangered in the event the Southern States withdrew from the Union; second, the "Butterfield Route," which started from St. Louis and ran far to the southward, entering the State of California near the southeast corner, almost five hundred miles from San Francisco; third, the "Central Route," which followed the Platte River and reached California via Salt Lake City. This route was recommended by the Gwin bill of 1855.

Toward the close of the year 1859, William Russell, senior member of the firm of Russell, Majors & Waddell, was in Washington in connection with some freight contracts with the Government. While there he met Senator Gwin and with him discussed an overland mail route. Mr. Russell thought he saw an opportunity to secure a profitable contract with the Government for carrying the mail, if he could manage to keep the route open during the winter months and equal or lower the time schedule of the Panama line. He even went so far as to commit his firm to the undertaking without first consulting his partners. Upon his return to Leavenworth, he found Majors and Waddell rather unfavorably inclined, but as he had agreed to make the trial they joined him in the incorporation of the "Central Overland California & Pike's Peak Express Company," which was granted a charter by the Territorial Legislature of Kansas, and which was authorized to operate a passenger and freighting business, as well as a "Pony Express." In the St. Louis Republic of March 26, 1860, appeared the following notice:

"To San Francisco in eight days by the Central Overland California & Pike's Peak Express Company. The first courier of the Pony Express will leave the Missouri River on Tuesday, April 3d, at 5 o'clock P. M., and will run regularly weekly thereafter. * * * The Express passes through Fort Kearney, Fort Laramie, Fort Bridger, Salt Lake City, Camp Floyd, Carson City, Washoe Silver Mines, Placerville and Sacramento."

Promptly at the hour advertised, Johnny Frey took the first mail out of St. Joseph by the Pony Express and at the same hour the eastbound mail left San Francisco on a fast steamer and was sent up the Sacramento River to Sacramento, where is was taken by Harry Roff, the first Pony Express rider out of Sacramento. At the stations along the route relay riders and steeds were ready, and when the two mails met the riders set out on the return trip. Each rider received a salary of from $125 to $150 per month, and was required to abstain from intoxicating liquors and profane language while in the employ of Russell, Majors & Waddell as a courier.

From the Missouri River, the route followed in general the Oregon and California trails, except where time and distance could be saved by a "short cut" across the prairies. From Fort Kearney the rider followed the south bank of the Platte River for about two hundred miles. At Cottonwood Springs—the junction of the North and South forks of the Platte—he took a course almost due west to Jules-

burg, Colo., where he forded the South Fork of the Platte and then followed as nearly a direct line as possible to Fort Laramie. From Fort Laramie the route lay up the North Platte and Sweetwater rivers, through the South Pass, to Fort Bridger, and thence by the most direct route to Salt Lake City. A "branch line" ran from Fort Bridger and followed the Oregon Trail to the Northwest. From Salt Lake City the main route passed down the Humboldt Valley through Carson City and Placerville to Sacramento. Much of this route traversed the wildest regions of the United States and there were but four military posts along the line.

The bag in which the mail was carried was called a "mochila" and contained four pockets—two in front and two behind the rider's legs. Letters were wrapped in oiled silk to protect them from moisture. The charges for each half-ounce letter were at first $5, but this rate was afterward reduced to $1. Eighty riders were employed and they were always on the go, except for the brief periods of rest between the change from east to west, each man riding eastward half of his time and westward the other half. They were men who could be relied on to retain their presence of mind in an emergency, were expert horsemen and strangers to fear. Each man carried his trusty "six gun" and well-filled cartridge belt and some of the stories of the thrilling experiences of the Pony Express riders discount fiction. Among the most noted of these men may be mentioned Johnny Frey, Harry Roff, William F. Cody (better knowns as Buffalo Bill), "Jim" Moore, "Major" Egan, Robert Haslam (commonly called "Pony Bob"), Joaquin Miller, who afterward acquired fame as the "Poet of the Sierras," George Gardner, "Irish Tom," Dan Westcott, H. J. Faust, Sam Hamilton and J. G. Kelley.

When Edward Creighton completed the Pacific Telegraph in October, 1861, the Pony Express went out of business. It had been a losing venture from the start. The purchase of some four hundred good horses, the establishment of stations at distances of ten or twelve miles apart along the route, the wages of riders and station keepers, the tranportation of supplies, etc., absorbed all the receipts and left a deficit. But while the Pony Express was in existence it added romance and adventure to the history of the Great West. During the sixteen months from April, 1860, to October, 1861, the Pony Express riders traveled over six hundred and fifty thousand miles in the aggregate. All had their adventures with hostile Indians, road agents and blizzards, and some of them lost their lives while in the discharge

of their duty. The history of the West shows no more reliable, courageous and persistent men than the Pony Express riders.

BEN HOLLADAY

About the time the Pony Express was discontinued, Ben Holladay succeeded to the business of the Butterfield Overland Company and Russell, Majors & Waddell. He brought new capital and new energy to the freighting and stage coaching business and in a short time he became widely known as the "King of Western Transportation." Within twelve months after taking possession, Holladay expended nearly two million dollars in building new stations, purchasing new coaches and otherwise improving the service. At the height of the Overland's prosperity, Holladay owned 500 stage coaches, a large number of freight wagons, over five thousand horses and mules and a "host of oxen." He also owned sixteen steamers which plied between San Francisco, Panama, Oregon, China and Japan, and the Government paid him about one million dollars annually on mail contracts. The statement has been frequently made that Ben Holladay established the Overland Stage Company, but this is incorrect. He purchased the interests of the founders and succeeded where they had failed.

The coaches used by the Overland Company were of the type known as "Concord," so called because they were built at Concord, N. H., and the harness was made by the Hill Harness Company of the same city. At the front and rear of each coach was a "boot." In the front boot was carried the treasure box and in the rear boot the mail. Passengers rode inside the coach and their light baggage was piled on the roof. The horses were mostly Kentucky bred, the six horses composing each team being matched as nearly as possible with regard to size and color. While Holladay was at the head of the company, it was his boast that no transportation company ever owned a better lot of horses.

Soon after coming into possession of the Overland, Holladay put on a line of stages between Salt Lake City and Helena, Mont., the route being practically that on which the Utah Northern Railroad was afterward built. A little later he established a line to the Northwest and early in the year 1864 he was awarded two new mail contracts by the postoffice department—one to carry mails between Salt Lake City and Helena, a distance of 450 miles, and the other between Salt Lake City and The Dalles, Ore., a distance of 675 miles.

There was also a line of Overland stages between Salt Lake City and Denver, the route following the old "Spanish Trail." It was on this line that the incident described by Dr. W. R. Thomas, in his "Romance of the Border," under the caption:

EDUCATING A TENDERFOOT

Among the stage drivers on the Denver & Salt Lake line was one known as "Bishop" West. He received his sobriquet of "Bishop" through the fact that one of the station keepers on the line was a bishop of the Latter-day Saints named West, and the other drivers on the line gave the nickname to thier comrade. His real name has been apparently forgotten. Between Central City and Idaho Springs, where West had his "run," the road followed the Virginia Canyon, "three miles up hill and three miles down." It was one of the best places of road in the whole Overland system and West was one of the most expert drivers in the company's employ. On one of his westbound trips his only passenger was a man from the East, a companionable sort of fellow, who rode on the box with the driver. As the coach ascended the ridge he was constantly complaining of the slow progress they were making.

"I have heard a good deal about Overland stage driving," he remarked to West, just before they reached the summit, "but I haven't seen any of it yet."

"Maybe you will before you get out of the mountains," replied the Bishop, with a quizzical glance at his passenger, at the same time dismounting from the box to see that his brake blocks were properly adjusted before undertaking the descent. This action did not meet the approval of the passenger.

"Aren't we going near enough to a snail's pace now," he testily asked, "without stopping to bother with the brakes?" He failed to notice the look in the driver's eye, however, which Doctor Thomas describes as "malicious."

Having satisfied himself that the brakes were in good working order, West resumed his seat on the box, carefully gathered up the reins, and a few rods farther the old Concord rolled over the crest of the divide. Then things began to happen. With a yell like a Comanche Indian on the war path, Bishop "threw the silk" into the flanks of the leaders and away they went at full speed. The passenger at first begged, then stormed and raved, uttering a few "cuss-words," but the only response was the cracking of the whip like a

pistol in the horses' ears and the yells of the driver to "Get out of the way." The coach rocked and skidded, and when only about half way down the slope the situation looked so desperate to the passenger that, finding supplication and protestation alike in vain, he leaped from the coach.

Without looking back to see what had happened to the fault-finding tenderfoot, Bishop went on down the hill until he reached Idaho Springs, having made the descent of three miles in less than twelve minutes. About an hour later the tenderfoot came limping in, scratched and bruised, with torn clothing, uttering anathemas against all stage drivers, and especially against Bishop West. But he was never again heard to complain of the slowness of the Overland coaches. His education in that respect was complete.

PASSING OF THE STAGE COACH

About a year after Ben Holladay acquired possession of the Overland, hostile Indians began a series of raids upon his stations. The annoyance from this quarter became so great that late in the summer of 1862 the route was changed to the South Platte, running by way of Julesburg, Laramie Plains, Bridger's Pass and Green River to Fort Bridger, where the old line was struck and followed to Salt Lake City. Indian raids continued, however, and so crippled the service that in November, 1866, Holladay sold the Overland to Wells, Fargo & Company.

With the completion of the Union Pacific Railroad, the stage business began to decline. Wells, Fargo & Company began running their stages from stations on the railroad to the towns in the interior. As other railroads were built the stage lines were correspondingly abridged and the Overland is now only a memory. Many people born and reared in the West never saw a Concord coach. Among the stage drivers were men who became celebrated in the history and romance of the frontier. One of these was Hank Monk, who was made famous by Horace Greeley. Others were Jack Gilmer, "Billy" Opdike, Enoch Cummings, "Keno" Armstrong, Thomas Rannahan and "Bishop" West. On one occasion "Keno" Armstrong drove 610 miles in 110 hours "without a wink of sleep." With few exceptions the stage driver was a man in every sense of the word and a character to be reckoned with in all western settlements. They were not more quarrelsome than other men, yet when occasion required most of them could "hit hard and shoot straight." So noted were the old time stage

drivers in the annals of the West that a popular song of that period was entitled "The High Salaried Driver of the Denver Line."

The stage coach and the freight wagon were potent factors in the development of the Great West, but the locomotive whistle has taken the place of the crack of the "bull-whacker's" whip, and the towns away from the railroad lines are now reached by automobile instead of the old "Concord coach and six." Instead of requiring a whole season to freight a consignment of goods from the Missouri River to Salt Lake City and make the return trip, the railroad now transacts the business in a few days. The story of Utah railroads follows, but it lacks many of the thrilling and romantic features of the old-time stage coaching and freighing days "when the West was young."

THE RAILROAD ERA

In 1826 a railroad three miles long was constructed from the granite quarries at Quincy, Mass., to the sea coast—the first railroad in the United States. It was built for the purpose of transporting the stone for the Bunker Hill monument from the quarries to the barges which were to carry it to Boston. The cars on this road were drawn by horses.

About a year later a railroad nine miles in length was built from Mauch Chunk, Penn., to some coal mines. In the construction of this road, as in the one at Quincy, wooden rails were used, with a strap of iron nailed on the top to prevent wear. A diminutive engine—about the size of those used by threshermen of the present day—was used on the Mauch Chunk Railroad, and the cars would not carry over five tons of coal each. Wrecks were frequent, due to the nails through the iron strap working loose. Yet a railroad even of this crude character awakened capitalists to the possibilities of steam as a means of land transportation, and during the decade following the completion of the Mauch Chunk line charters were granted to railroad companies by the Legislatures of a number of the states.

In April, 1827, the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company was chartered by the Maryland Legislature. The first tie was placed in position on July 4, 1828, by Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, and on August 28, 1830, the first train ran from Baltimore to Ellicott's Mills, a distance of thirteen miles. The engine that pulled the one coach was called the "Tom Thumb" and was built by Peter Cooper. The coach accom-

modated thirty-six passengers. In 1835 Washington and Baltimore were connected by railroad. Charters were granted to railroad companies by the legislatures of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois and in 1857 one could travel by railroad from the Atlantic seaboard to the Mississippi River at St. Louis.

THE UNION PACIFIC

As early as 1819, eight years before the building of the little Mauch Chunk Railroad, Robert Mills, of Virginia, proposed a "cross-country" railway. His views were first presented to the general public through the columns of the newspapers and later to Congress, to which body he suggested, if found to be practicable, "steam propelled carriages for quickened service across the continent, to run from the headwaters of inland navigation over a direct route to the Pacific."

Mr. Mills was several years in advance of the times, and little attention was paid to his suggestions and theories, but it is now generally conceded that he was the first American to propose a transcontinental railway. About 1830 a few of the leading newspapers of the country began advocating a railroad from New York to the mouth of the Columbia River. Five or six years later Asa Whitney, of New York; Salmon P. Chase, Wade and Hosmer, of Ohio; General Robinson and Butler S. King, of Pennsylvania; Thomas H. Benton, of Missouri, and a number of other foresighted men, urged the construction of a railroad from some point on the Missouri River to the Pacific coast. Asa Whitney afterward went to China and upon his return in 1849 he was enthusiastic on the subject of a railroad to the Pacific, claiming that it would give the United States a monopoly of the Chinese trade.

Utah was not a laggard in this agitation for a transcotinental railway. The first Territorial Legislature was convened on September 22, 1851, and on March 3, 1852, Governor Brigham Young approved the following memorial to Congress:

UTAH'S MEMORIAL

"To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled:

"Your memorialists, the Governor and Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah, respectfully pray your honorable body to provide for the establishment of a national central railroad from some

eligible point on the Mississippi or Missouri River to San Diego, San Francisco, Sacramento or Astoria, or such other point on or near the Pacific coast as the wisdom of your honorable body may dictate.

"Your memorialists respectfully state that the immense emigration to and from the Pacific requires the immediate attention, guardian care and fostering assistance of the greatest and most liberal government on earth. Your memorialists are of the opinion that not less than five thousand American citizens have perished on the different routes within the last three years, for the want of proper means of transportation. That an eligible route can be obtained, your memorialists have no doubt, being extensively acquainted with the country. We know that no obstruction exists between this point and San Diego, and that iron, coal, timber, stone and other materials exist in various places along the route; and that the settlements of this territory are so situated as amply to supply the builders of said road with material and provisions for a considerable portion of the route, and to carry on an extensive trade after the road is completed.

"Your memorialists are of the opinion that the mineral resources of Califronia and these mountains can never be fully developed to the benefit of the United States without the construction of such a road, and upon its completion the entire trade of China and the East Indies will pass through the heart of the Union, thereby giving to our citizens the almost entire control of the Asiatic and Pacific trade; pouring into the lap of the American states the millions that are now diverted through other commercial channels; and last, though not least, the road herein proposed would be a perpetual chain or iron band, which would effectually hold together our glorious Union with an imperishable identity of mutual interest, thereby consolidating our relations with foreign powers in times of peace and insuring our defense from foreign invasion, by the speedy transmission of troops and supplies in times of war.

"The earnest attention of Congress to this important subject is solicited by your memorialists, who, in duty bound, will ever pray."

FIRST MOVE BY CONGRESS

In 1853 Salmon P. Chase, of Ohio, introduced in the United State Senate a bill providing for surveys of four routes to the Pacific coast, to wit: 1. A line from some point on the Upper Mississippi River via the Yellowstone Valley to Puget Sound; 2. A line along or near the thirty-sixth parallel, through Walker's Pass of the Rocky

Mountains, to strike the coast somewhere near Los Angeles or San Diego, Cal.; 3. A line through the Rocky Mountains near the headwaters of the Rio Del Norte and Huerfano River, via the Great Salt Lake Basin; 4. A line along the thirty-second parallel, via El Paso and the Valley of the Colorado River, to strike the coast somewhere in Southern California. The act was approved by President Fillmore on March 3, 1853.

Although the act provided for but four surveys, Jefferson Davis, then secretary of war, sent five engineering corps into the West to examine and report upon the feasibility of constructing a transcontinental railway on one or more of the five different routes. One of these surveys, known as the "Northern Route," passed between the forty-seventh and forty-ninth parallels; the second, called the "Central Route," also the Overland or Mormon Route, was made between the forty-first and forty-third parallels; the third survey followed the thirty-ninth parallel and was called the "Buffalo Trail;" the fourth followed the thirty-fifth parallel, starting from the Missouri River near Kansas City, and the fifth, known as the "Southern Route," ran via El Paso and the Colorado River.

Under date of January 27, 1855, Mr. Davis made a full report of what had been done in the way of surveying or reconnoitering the routes above mentioned. Immediately following the submission of the report, Stephen A. Douglas, then United States senator from Illinois, introduced a bill proposing three routes to the Pacific coast —one via El Paso and the Colorado, to be called the "Southern Pacific;" one from some point on the western border of Iowa, to be called the "Central Pacific," and a third farther north, to be known as the "Northern Pacific." It is a fact worthy of note that three great trunk lines were afterward built upon practically the lines suggested by the Douglas Bill of 1855, and that they bear the names therein given.

FINAL ACTION

On July 1, 1862, President Lincoln approved the bill creating the Union Pacific Railroad Company, which was authorized and empowered "to lay out, locate, construct, furnish, maintain and enjoy a continuous railroad and telegraph, with the appurtenances, from a point on the one-hundredth meridian of longitude west from Greenwich, between the south margin of the Valley of the Republican River, and the north margin of the valley of the Platte River, in the

Territory of Nebraska, to the western boundary of Nevada Territory," etc.

Section 14 of the act required the railroad company to "construct a single line of railroad and telegraph from a point on the western boundary of the State of Iowa, to be fixed by the President of the United States." In accordance with this provision, President Lincoln, on November 1, 1863, designated the City of Omaha as the eastern terminus—about two hundred miles east of the one-hundredth meridian.

The bill granted to the railroad company a right of way 400 feet wide through the public lands, and also every alternate or odd numbered section of land to the amount of five alternate sections per mile on each side of the road within the limit of ten miles, not sold or otherwise disposed of, mineral lands excepted. It was further provided that bonds to the amount of $16,000 per mile should be issued by the United States to aid in the construction of the road, that amount to be trebled through the Rocky and Sierra Nevada mountains, said bonds to become a first mortgage lien upon the property.

By another provision of the act, the directors of the company were required to meet in the City of Chicago on the first Tuesday in September, 1862, for the purpose of organization. At the time and place designated the directors elected William B. Ogden as the first president. All the conditions imposed by the act having been complied with, ground was broken in the "North Omaha Bottoms" on Tuesday, December 2, 1863. The long talked of Pacific Railroad was actually begun.

Progress in construction was slow at first, owing to the inflated prices of materials caused by the Civil war. A contract for the construction of the first 100 miles west from Omaha was awarded to H. M. Hoxie on October 4, 1864; the first rail was laid on July 10, 1865; ten miles of road were completed by the 22nd of September following, and on January 26, 1866, the first Government inspection was made by Col. J. H. Simpson, Maj. William White and Gen. Samuel R. Curtis, who reported thirty miles of road completed and several miles more ready for the ties and rails. This work had been done by Mr. Hoxie before he surrendered his contract on account of the unexpected difficulties encountered.

CREDIT MOBILIER

At a meeting of the directors in New York on October 29, 1863, Gen. John A. Dix was elected president, to succeed William B.

Ogden, and Dr. Thomas A. Durant was elected vice president. Early in the year 1867 General Dix, Doctor Durant, Oakes Ames and others connected with the Union Pacific Company, bought out the moribund concern known as the "Pennsylvania Fiscal Company," which had been chartered by that state in 1859, with power to conduct a general loan and contracting business. The new owners reorganized the company as a construction insurance company under the name of the "Credit Mobilier of America." The Credit Mobilier took over the unfinished contract of Mr. Hoxie and before the close of the year 1867 had completed the railroad to Cheyenne, Wyo.

Unfortunately the Credit Mobilier became involved in scandal and entangled in political intrigue, which destroyed its usefulness as a railroad builder. Its purposes—much misunderstood and mistrustee from the beginning—were discredited by rumors of "graft and corruption" and it was forced to suspend. In 1872 Congress ordered an investigation. Several members of Congress and others prominent in public life were found to be connected with the Credit Mobilier as stockholders, a fact which relegated most of them to political oblivion.

THE CENTRAL PACIFIC

The western portion of the great transcontinental railway was built under the name of the "Central Pacific." Among the men who were most active in building this section of the road were Collis P. Huntington, Leland Stanford, Mark Hopkins, Charles and Edward B. Crocker, Cornelius Cole and Theodore D. Judah, the last named being the chief engineer in charge of the construction. Ground was broken for the Central Pacific at Sacramento, Cal., February 22, 1863, nearly nine months before ground was broken at Omaha for the Union Pacific.

By the act of July 1st, 1862, chartering the Union Pacific, that company was authorized to build its line to the western boundary of Nevada. On July 3, 1866, President Johnson approved a supplementary act giving the Central Pacific authority to build on eastward until a junction was effected with the Union Pacific. The same act also gave the Union Pacific Company the privilege of extending its line beyond the western boundary of Nevada, unless a junction should sooner be effected. With the passage of this act the race began in earnest, each company doing its utmost to reach the construction limit of its charter.

During the winter of 1867-68 the western terminus of the Union Pacific was at Cheyenne. As soon as the weather would permit in the spring of 1868, work was resumed, with Gen. Grenville M. Dodge in charge as chief engineer, and during the summer and fall all previous track-laying records were broken. In October the road was finished and trains were running to Bridger's Pass. West of that point much of the roadbed was graded, only a gap here and there not being ready for the ties and rails. Brigham Young took a contract to grade ninety miles of the road from the head of Echo Canyon westward, and Joseph F. Nounan & Company, of Salt Lake City, had a large contract immediately east of Young's.

Meanwhile the Central Pacific was by no means idle, pushing its grade rapidly eastward. Ezra T. Benson, of Logan, Lorin Farr and Chauncey W. West, of Ogden, took a large grading contract on the Central Pacific. In the winter of 1868-69 the grades of the two roads met and passed in Northern Utah, parallel to each other, until the Union Pacific had nearly 200 miles graded beyond the most advanced work of the Central. Fifty-three miles of the Central grade constructed by Benson, Farr & West between Ogden and Promontory were not used, though the contractors received full pay for their work. The first train on the Union Pacific reached Ogden about 2:30 p. m., March 8, 1869. The city was decorated with flags and the train was greeted with music by the Old Ogden City Band, and practically every man, woman and child of the city turned out to witness the arrival of the first railroad train, which halted at the marsh lands just east of the Weber River. Congress was called upon to adjust the difficulties and fix a point of junction, but before that body could act, the officials of the two companies agreed upon Promontory Point as the place of union. There, on May 10, 1869, was driven the last spike that welded together the East and the West by a great transcontinental railway.

THE GOLDEN SPIKE

The following description of the ceremonies at Promontory Point on the occasion of the junction of the Union and Central Pacific railroads is taken from General Dodge's book, "How We Built the Union Pacific Railway."

"Hon. Leland Stanford, governor of California and president of the Central Pacific, accompanied by Messrs. Huntington, Hopkins,

Crocker and trainloads of California's distinguished citizens, arrived from the West. During the forenoon Vice President T. C. Durant, Directors John R. Duff and Sidney Dillon and Consulting Engineer Silas A. Seymour, of the Union Pacific, with other prominent men, including a delegation of Mormons from Salt Lake City, came on a train from the East. The National Government was represented by a detachment of regulars from Fort Douglas, Utah, accompanied by a band, and 600 others, including Chinese, Mexicans, Indians, half-breeds, negroes and laborers, suggesting an air of cosmopolitanism, all gathered around the open space where the tracks were to be joined. The Chinese laid the rails from the west end and the Irish laborers laid them from the east end until they met and joined.

"Telegraphic wires were so connected that each blow of the descending sledge could be reported instantly to all parts of the United States. Corresponding blows were struck on the bell of the city hall in San Francisco, and with the last blow of the sledge a cannon was fired at Fort Point. General Safford presented a spike of gold, silver and iron as the offering of the Territory of Arizona. Governor Tuttle of Nevada presented a spike of silver from his state. The connecting tie was of California laurel, and California presented the last spike of gold in behalf of that state. A silver sledge had also been presented for the occasion. A prayer was offered. Governor Stanford made a few appropriate remarks on behalf of the Central Pacific and the chief engineer (General Dodge) responded for the Union Pacific. Then the telegraphic inquiry from the Omaha office, from which the circuit was to be started, was answered:

" 'To everybody: Keep quiet. When the last spike is driven at Promontory Point we will say "Done." Don't break the circuit but watch for the signals of the blows of the hammer. The signal will be three dots for the commencement of the blows.'

"The magnet tapped one—two—three—then paused—'Done.' The spike was given its first blow by President Stanford, and Vice President Durant followed. Neither hit the spike the first time, but hit the rail, and was greeted by the lusty cheers of the onlookers, accompanied by screams of the locomotives and the music of the military band. Many other spikes were driven on the last rail by some of the distinguished persons present, but it was seldom they first hit the spike. The original spike, after being tapped by the officials, was driven home by the chief engineers of the two roads.

Then the two trains were run together, the two locomotives touching at the point of junction, and the engineers of the two locomotives each broke a bottle of champagne on the other's engine. Then it was declared that the connection was made and the Atlantic and Pacific were joined together, never to be parted."

MISCELLANEOUS FACTS ABOUT THE UNION PACIFIC

The first locomotive used by the Union Pacific Company was named the "General Sherman," with Thomas Jordan as the first engineer. The second locomotive, the "General McPherson," was brought up the Missouri River on the steamer Colorado in July, 1865, and was placed in commission on the 3d of August. The locomotive at Promontory Point on May 10, 1869, was the "No. 119," and the Central Pacific engine there was named the "Jupiter."

The Union Pacific built 1,086 miles westward from Omaha and the Central Pacific 690 miles eastward from Sacramento. After the two lines were united at Promontory Point, Congress passed an act making Ogden the junction point. The Central Pacific Company then purchased the Union Pacific tracks between Ogden and Promontory.

Since the transcontinental railway was opened for traffic on May 10, 1869, the main line has been double tracked from Omaha to Granger, Wyoming, a distance of 844 miles, and from San Francisco east to Blue Canyon, a distance of 268 miles. It is a question of only a few more years until the entire main line will be a double-track railroad.

The Union Pacific was the first railroad west of the Missouri River to run first class sleeping cars, dining cars and electric lighted trains, and it is the only transcontinental line that operates two daily trains carrying mail and express matter exclusively. These trains constitute the Government's fast mail service to the Pacific coast.

GOLDEN SPIKE JUBILEE

On May 10, 1919, the semicentennial of the completion of the great transcontinental railway was celebrated in an appropriate manner at Ogden, with an industrial parade of gorgeous floats illustrating the progress of half a century, etc. A large number of pioneers, who worked on either the Union or Central Pacific, were present. the State of Utah and the Utah Historical Society providing transportation for many of them. Among these old-timers was

Hyrum Wilcox, of Sunnyside, Utah, who has preserved all these years a piece of the tie in which the gold spike was driven, and who was on the pilot of one of the locomotives when they met that May day in 1869 at Promontory.

Another old resident who worked on the Union Pacific, was John W. Gardner, of Pleasant Grove, Utah, foreman of a gang of men on Brigham Young's contract in Echo Canyon. Mr. Gardner recalled the words of a little ditty composed and sang by his men, to-wit:

"At the head of Great Echo the railroad begun,
The Mormons are cutting and grading like fun,
They say they'll stick to it till it is complete,
For Friends and relatives we long for to meet.

"Hurrah! Hurrah! the railroad's begun;
Three cheers for contractor—his name, Brigham Young;
Hurrah! Hurrah! we're honest and true,
And if we stick to it, it's bound to go through."

THE UTAH CENTRAL

On March 8, 1869, the Utah Central Railroad Company was organized by Brigham Young, Joseph A. Young, George Q. Cannon, Daniel H. Wells, Christopher Layton, D. O. Calder, William Jennings and others, for the purpose of constructing a line of railroad between Salt Lake City and Ogden, to connect at the latter point with the Union Pacific. Brigham Young's experience as a contractor on the Union Pacific had given him a practical knowledge of railroad building and he was elected president of the company.

Ground was broken at Ogden on May 17, 1869, and the first rail was laid at Ogden on the 22d of September following. By December 6, 1869, trains were running between Ogden and Farmington, the county seat of Davis County. Although it was winter, the work was carried forward with vigor and on January 10, 1870, the last spike was driven at Salt Lake City and the first train steamed into Utah's capital. The ceremonies on that occasion are thus described by Tullidge, in his History of Salt Lake City:

"The weather was cold; a heavy fog hung over the city of the Great Salt Lake; but the multitude assembled and by two o'clock p. m. there was gathered around the depot block not less than 15,000 people. As the train with invited guests from Ogden and other northern settlements came dashing toward the end of the track,

shouts arose from the assembled city. A large steel mallet had been prepared for the occasion, made at the blacksmith shop of public works of the Church. The 'last spike' was forged of Utah iron, manufactured ten years previously by the late Nathaniel V. Jones. The mallet was elegantly chased, bearing on the top an engraved beehive (the emblem of the State of Deseret) surrounded by the inscription, 'Holiness to the Lord,' and underneath the beehive were the letters, 'U. C. R. R.' A similar ornament consecrated the spike. The mallet and spike were made and ornamented by James Lawson.

"The sun, which had hid himself behind the clouds during the whole day, burst forth as in joy to witness the event of laying the last rail almost at the very instant. It was a glad surprise and the assembled thousands took it as a happy omen. The honor of driving the last spike in the first railroad built by the Mormon people was assigned to President Young."

In the throng which gathered to witness the completion of the Utah Central were the officials of the company, prominent men connected with the Union and Central Pacific roads, a detachment of troops and a military band from Fort Douglas. Prayer was offered by Wilford Woodruff, after which short speeches were made by George Q. Cannon, William Jennings and Joseph A. Young, of the Utah Central; Col. B. O. Carr, of the Union Pacific; T. B. Morris, chief engineer of the western division of the Union Pacific, and after President Young drove the last spike the road was declared opened for traffic.

THE UTAH SOUTHERN

The Utah Southern Railroad Company was incorporated on January 17, 1871, by William Jennings (president), John Sharp (vice president), Feramorz Little (superintendent), Joseph A. Young, Daniel H. Wells, Le Grand Young, George Swan and others, to "construct and operate a line of railroad from Salt Lake City to the southern part of the Territory of Utah."

Ground was broken at Salt Lake City on May 1, 1871, and before the close of the year the road was completed to Draper, in the southern part of Salt Lake County, a distance of seventeen miles. On September 23, 1872, the first train reached Lehi, and just a year later it was opened for traffic to American Fork. On November 25, 1873, the citizens of Provo joined in a celebration over the completion of

the road to that city. Work was then suspended for a time, but on February 16, 1875, the road was completed to York, which place remained the terminus for about two years. Then the road was extended to Juab, the first train arriving there on June 13, 1879.

UTAH SOUTHERN EXTENSION

The Utah Southern Extension Railroad Company was organized on January 11, 1879, for the purpose of continuing the Utah Southern to the Nevada line. The principal members of the company were: Sidney Dillon and Jay Gould, of New York; S. H. H. Clark, of Omaha; John Sharp, William Jennings, W. H. Hooper, L. S. Hills, J. T. and Feramorz Little, and H. S. Eldredge, of Utah. Sidney Dillon was elected president.

Work was commenced at Juab and on May 15, 1880, trains were running to Milford, Beaver County. There the road turned westward, to Frisco, where the Horn silver mine was located, 136 miles from Juab. On June 1, 1881, the Utah Central, the Utah Southern and the Utah Southern Extension were merged into one corporation under the name of the Utah Central Railway Company, with a capital stock of $4,325,000. The new company assumed control of the three lines on July 1, 1881, with Sidney Dillon, president; George Swan, secretary; Lewis S. Hills, treasurer.

UTAH NORTHERN

About the time the Utah Central was completed, John W. Young, a son of Brigham Young, conceived the idea of building a railroad northward from some point on the Union Pacific to the Montana mining districts. The Utah Northern (later the Utah & Northern) Railroad Company was organized on August 23, 1871, with John W. Young as president, and authorized to construct a narrow gauge railroad from Ogden to some point in Montana to be determined later.

Ground was broken at Brigham City three days after the company was organized. Tracklaying was commenced at the same place on March 25, 1872, and on the 8th of June the first passenger train was placed on the road. On December 19, 1872, trains were running between Brigham City and Mendon, Cache County, and on January 31, 1873, the road was completed to Logan.

By an act of Congress, approved on March 3, 1873, the company was granted a right of way through the public domain, for the pur-

pose of building a narrow gauge railroad "by way of the Bear River Valley, Soda Springs, Snake River Valley and through Montana to a connection with the Northern Pacific Railroad, said road to be completed within ten years after the passage of this act." This act was afterward modified so as to permit the company to build via Marsh Valley andPortneuf, instead of via Bear River Valley and Soda Springs.

In June, 1873, the branch, four miles long, between Brigham City and Corinne was completed, and in February, 1874, that part between Brigham City and Ogden was opened for traffic. Before the close of that year trains were running regularly to Franklin, Idaho.

Without attempting to follow the fortunes of the Utah Northern through all its "ups and downs," it is sufficient to say that in 1880 the road was completed to Silver Bow, Mont. The next year it was extended to Butte and Garrison. Subsequently that portion between Butte and Garrison was leased for ninety-nine years to the Northern Pacific.

In the meantime the road was sold at public auction in Salt Lake City on April 3, 1878, the Union Pacific Company being the purchaser. The name was then changed to the Utah & Northern. It was operated as part of the Union Pacific system until August 1, 1889, when it was consolidated with the Oregon Short Line.

OREGON SHORT LINE

When John W. Young first proposed the Utah Northern, he considered as a terminal point on the Union Pacific the little station of Hamsfork, in Western Wyoming, the road to follow the Oregon Trail in a northwesterly direction to the Montana Trail running between Corinne, Utah, and the Montana mines. He finally selected Ogden instead of Hamsfork, but the attention of railroad builders was thus called to the Oregon Trail as a possible route for a railroad to the Northwest.

A company was organized, preliminary surveys were made in 1878, and the following year location maps were filed for a railroad to run from Granger, Wyoming, through Idaho to Oregon, "on or near the Oregon Trail." Right of way through the public domain was secured and in 1880 work was commenced at Granger. About the middle of June, 1882, the track was laid to the Idaho line and

in 1884 the road was completed to Huntington, Oregon, where it connected with the Oregon Railway & Navigation Company.

In 1889 the Utah & Northern became a part of the Oregon Short Line system, and on October 12, 1898, the Union Pacific obtained control of the Oregon Short Line, with all its branches, having ten of the fifteen directors. At the head of the new board was E. H. Harriman, one of the greatest railroad men of modern times. Under his management the Utah & Northern was raised to standard gauge in 1899 and the entire system was reorganized. (See also the Los Angeles & Salt Lake Railroad).

DENVER & RIO GRANDE

The Denver & Rio Grande Railroad Company was incorporated on October 27, 1870, with a capital stock of $14,000,000 and Gen. William J. Palmer as president. During the first eight years of its existence, the company's operations were confined to Colorado. It was General Palmer's dream, however, to acquire an outlet to the Pacific coast and in November, 1882, Grand Junction was made the terminus of a line of railroad reaching in that direction.

In the meantime a company was incorporated in Utah on July 21, 1881, formed by the consolidation of the Sevier Valley Railway Company, the Salt Lake & Park City Railway Company and some minor railroad interest, under the name of the Denver & Rio Grande Western, General Palmer becoming president of the Utah corporation. Bancroft's History of Utah says:

"The Denver & Rio Grande Western, the Utah division of the Denver & Rio Grande, system of railroads, first began work here in 1881, and in 1883 had 386 miles of road in operation, running through Emery, Utah, Salt Lake, Davis and a portion of Weber counties, with branch lines named the Little Cottonwood and Bingham Canyon, the former running east into the Wasatch Mountains and the latter west into the Oquirrh Range, both being built solely to facilitate mining operations. Ninety miles of the Denver & Rio Grande Western were built entirely by local enterprise, including fifty miles of the main line extending through the Spanish Fork Canyon, completed by citizens of Springville and first known as the Utah & Pleasant Valley Railroad."

The Little Cottonwood and Bingham Canyon branches were likewise built by local enterprise, by companies organized as early

as 1872, afterward becoming a part of the Denver & Rio Grande system.

In 1882 General Palmer retired from the presidency of the company and the Utah division soon afterward became so seriously involved financially that a receiver was appointed. The Salt Lake Tribune of January 1, 1886, says:

"The Denver & Rio Grande Western stretches from Ogden to Grand Junction, Colorado, a distance of 346 miles, while its Bingham, Alta and Pleasant Valley branches bring the road up to about 400 miles in length. This road is well equipped in every particular. Built in haste four years ago, it has since been improved from time to time, until brought up to first class standard. Its early history was marked with troubles from which it has emerged with wonderful alacrity, proving that the present management is equal to the situation. When the road passed into the hands of W. H. Bancroft, receiver, he found plenty to do. During the past year he has had erected thirty new Howe truss bridges and spanned Green River with an iron bridge 1,100 feet long. This four-span bridge alone cost over $40,000, while the entire cost of new bridges the past year aggregated $125,000. To the rolling stock two first class passenger engines were added—all paid for out of the earnings."

The Denver & Rio Grande Western was consolidated with the Denver & Rio Grande on July 23, 1908, when the stock of the former company was extinguished. The Denver & Rio Grande now has over 1,000 miles of railroad in Utah, with branches extending to Marysvale, Nioche, Hiawatha, Mohrland, Nephi, Sunnyside, Heber, Eureka, Park City and other points. This system of railroads has been an important agent in the development of Utah's natural resources.

LOS ANGELES & SALT LAKE

The Los Angeles & Salt Lake Railroad, commonly called the "Salt Lake Route," is the outgrowth of several railroad enterprises. In the report of the state board of equalization for 1896—the year Utah was admitted to statehood—one of the railroads enumerated is the "Salt Lake & Los Angeles," running between Salt Lake City and Saltair, the summer resort on the shore of Great Salt Lake. This road, 13.8 miles in length, was then valued at $115,450. It is now operated as the Salt Lake, Garfield & Western and has no connection with the "Salt Lake Route."

On January 1, 1897, the Oregon Short Line and the Utah Northern were sold under the consolidated mortgage of August 1, 1889, for $5,447,500. At the same time the Utah Southern and the Utah Southern Extension were sold to the same bidders, the former for $763,000 and the latter for $975,000. The headquarters of these reorganized roads were established in Salt Lake City.

The Salt Lake, Sevier Valley and Pioche Railroad Company was organized in 1872 to build a railroad from Salt Lake City to the Pioche mining district in Nevada. Work was commenced on May 14, 1873, and about twenty miles were completed that year. Financial straits caused a suspension of the work for a time, but the road was finally opened to Stockton, Tooele County, forty-one miles from Salt Lake City. The name was then changed to the Utah & Nevada, but the failure of the Pioche mines, and other reasons, caused the original project to be abandoned.

On August 21, 1898, the Utah & Pacific Railroad Company was incorporated, with a capital stock of $825,000, for the purpose of building a railroad from the terminus of the Utah Southern Extension to Los Angeles. About this time William A. Clark, the wealthy copper mine operator of Montana, became interested in a project to extend the Utah & Nevada from the western boundary line of Utah to Los Angeles. He acquired a controlling interest in the reorganized Utah Southern, Utah Southern Extension, the Utah & Nevada and the Utah & Pacific. The San Pedro, Los Angeles & Salt Lake Railroad Company was then organized. In 1900 Thomas Kearns, of Salt Lake City, was elected one of the directors of this company, which was then rapidly pushing its construction work in Nevada and California.

The last spike on the San Pedro, Los Angeles & Salt Lake Railroad was driven on January 30, 1905, at a point near the present Town of Jean, Nevada, about twenty miles from the California line. The event was accompanied by appropriate and imposing ceremonies and was hailed with delight by Utah, as the new road shortened the distance between Salt Lake City and Southern California by several hundred miles. Regular train service was not commenced, however, until about five months later, the interim being employed in improving the track, providing station accommodations, etc. On June 2, 1905, the first regular passenger trains left Salt Lake City and Los Angeles at the same hour and since then the "Salt Lake Route" has received a large share of the travel to Southern California.

THE WESTERN PACIFIC

In 1891 Edward T. Jeffery, of Denver, became president and general manager of the Denver & Rio Grande system, with the Gould interest in control. The same year the arrangement that the Rio Grande Western should share equally in all freight business south of Ogden was abrogated by the Union Pacific and Oregon Short Line. Although the Ogden gateway was reopened by the reorganization of 1897, the management of the Denver & Rio Grande began quietly figuring upon a line to the Pacific coast. In his report for 1905 President Jeffery gave the first intimation of the determination of the Goulds to build their own Pacific coast outlet. In this report he says:

"For many years, while the line of railway between Ogden and San Francisco was uncontrolled by interests competitive with your system, your company enjoyed a satisfactory share of traffic to and from California, and one of the reasons moving the management four or five years ago to acquire the Rio Grande Western, was the closer relationship that would be established with the San Francisco line of the Southern Pacific Company and the freer interchange that it seemed probable would result therefrom. Subsequent events were in a measure disappointing. The control of Southern Pacific by Union Pacific interests has led to unexpected restrictions of interchange, and more especially unlooked for impediments in the way of securing traffic in territory reached by the Southern Pacific line."

Mr. Jeffery then goes on to announce the formation of the Western Pacific Railroad Company, with a capital of $75,000,000, and states that $50,000,000 worth of the 5 per cent thirty-year gold bonds had already been placed. He also states that he has accepted the presidency of the new company. The bond issue was guaranteed by the Denver & Rio Grande and the Rio Grande Western, which were consolidated on July 23, 1908, as has been already stated.

The construction of the Western Pacific proved to be a more expensive proposition than engineers estimated, owing to heavy floods in the Humboldt Valley and violent storms in Great Salt Lake Basin. On November 9, 1908, the road was completed between Salt Lake City and Shafter, Nevada, a distance of 151 miles, and in the following February regular train service was established between those points. One through passenger train each way daily was inaugurated on August 22, 1910, between Salt Lake City and

San Francisco (927 miles), and on July 1, 1911, the road was placed on a full operating basis.

MINOR RAILROADS

The Utah Eastern, a road projected between Salt Lake City and the coal fields of Summit County, "the main object being to obtain a supply of coal at cheaper rates than was charged for fuel taken from the Union Pacific mines in Wyoming," was first talked of in 1869 and in October of that year ground was broken for the road between Coalville and Echo. A bill passed the Legislature authorizing certain counties to issue bonds to aid in constructing the road, but it was vetoed by Governor Emery. Late in the year the road was completed between Coalville and Park City, but it was never finished according to the original plan. It is now a part of the Union Pacific system.

The Summit County Railway Company was organized on November 27, 1871, to build the railroad between Coalville and Echo which had been commenced two years before. The first carload of coal was shipped from Coalville on May 14, 1873. This road is now controlled by the Union Pacific.

The Wasatch & Jordan Valley Railroad Company was incorporated on October 14, 1872. Ground was broken on the 4th of November and on May 3, 1873, the road was opened to the mouth of Little Cottonwood Canyon. In September of that year the eastern terminus was at a place called "Fairfield Flat." The road was finally completed after many delays between Salt Lake City and Park City and is now operated by the Denver & Rio Grande.

Other early railways that have been absorbed by some of the great central systems, were: The Salt Lake & Western, built in 1874-75, from Lehi Junction to the Tintic mines, fifty-seven miles in length, now controlled by the Los Angeles & Salt Lake; and the Sanpete Valley Railroad, running between Nephi, Juab County, and Moroni, Sanpete County, thirty miles in length. It was built in 1880 and has since been extended to Manti, forming a branch of the Denver & Rio Grande.

On June 1, 1893, the Saltair bathing and amusement resort on the shore of Great Salt Lake, connected with Salt Lake City by a short railway line called the Salt Lake & Los Angeles, was opened to the public. On May 14, 1906, both resort and railroad were sold

to a local syndicate and the name of the railroad was changed to the Salt Lake, Garfield & Western.

A short railroad of more modern times is the Deep Creek Railroad, forty-five miles in length, running between Gold Hill and Wendover, in the western part of Tooele County. It is operated as a part of the Western Pacific.

ELECTRIC LINES

Utah is better supplied with electric railway transportation than any other of the intermountain states. The Salt Lake & Ogden (now known as the Bamberger) line was built in 1909; the Utah-Idaho Central connects Ogden, Logan, Plain City and Huntsville, Utah, with Preston, Idaho; the Salt Lake & Utah connects Salt Lake City with Magna and Payson; and the Utah Light & Traction Company has lines connecting Salt Lake City with Centerville, Midvale, Holliday and Fort Douglas. A short line connects Lark, Salt Lake County, with the Bingham mines, and the Emigration Canyon line furnishes communication between Salt Lake City, White and Red Quarry.

MILEAGE AND VALUATION

In his report as governor of the Territory of Utah in 1895, the last report of a territorial governor, Caleb W. West gives the number of miles of railroad then in Utah as 1,386, of which 160 miles were narrow gauge (3 feet), and 1,226 miles were standard gauge (4 feet 8½ inches). To show the improvement in transportation facilities since that time, the following table, compiled from the report of the state board of equalization for 1918, giving the number of miles of main line and side track, is presented:

Road—	Mileage	Valuation
Denver & Rio Grande	1,064.46	$23,935,116
Los Angeles & Salt Lake	612.77	18,274,901
Oregon Short Line	407.58	11,819,350
Central Pacific	338.21	11,292,043
Union Pacific	182.64	7,035,534
Western Pacific	162.47	5,471,150
Utah (operated by D. & R. G.)	73.70	2,716,660
Eureka Hill	8.12	106,742
Total Steam Roads	2,849.95	$80,651,496

Rand & McNally's Railway Atlas mentions a few roads which for some reason are not enumerated by the state board of equalization. Among these are the Ballard & Thompson Railroad, in Grand County; the Bingham & Garfield; the Tooele Valley, the St. John & Ophir and the Uinta, which extends from Colorado into Uinta County, terminating at Watson. It is probable that the mileage and assessment of these roads are included with some of the central systems. The board's report also gives the following mileage and assessment of electric lines:

Road—	Mileage	Valuation
Bamberger Lines	68.11	$1,485,255
Utah-Idaho Central	152.65	2,811,717
Salt Lake & Utah	92.40	2,175,270
Utah Light & Traction	90.09	4,540,900
Total	.403.25	$11,013,142

This gives the state a total railway mileage of 3,253.20 miles, valued at $91,664,638, an increase of nearly 200 per cent in mileage since Governor West's report of 1895, and the increase in valuation is even greater, owing to better equipment, terminal buildings, etc. Of the twenty-nine counties in the state at the beginning of the year 1919, seven were without railroads, viz.: Daggett, Duchesne, Garfield, Kane, San Juan, Washington and Wayne.

PART IV

EDUCATIONAL

CHAPTER XVII

UTAH'S SCHOOL SYSTEM

FIRST SCHOOL IN UTAH—PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM—SCHOOL LANDS GRANTED BY CONGRESS—SCHOOL BUILDINGS—VOCATIONAL EDUCATION—COMPULSORY ATTENDANCE—UNIVERSITY OF UTAH—DR. JOHN R. PARK—UNIVERSITY BUILDINGS AND THEIR COST—APPROPRIATIONS—AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE—CEDAR CITY BRANCH—APPROPRIATIONS—PUBLIC LIBRARIES.

The first school in Utah, of which there is any record, was opened in October, 1847, in a small round tent in the west side of the old fort at Salt Lake City. The teacher was Miss Mary J. Dilworth (afterward Mrs. F. A. Hammond), then only seventeen years of age. Blocks of wood, short pieces of logs, etc., were used as seats for the pupils and the text-books were a motley collection by various authors, Webster's old "blue-back" spelling book being the one most in evidence. Miss Dilworth's education was no doubt limited, yet under her instruction the children of the pioneers received their rudimentary education.

Schools were opened in all the early settlements at an early date. For those sufficiently advanced, classes were organized in Salt Lake City in the winter of 1848-49 for the study of ancient and modern languages. Jesse W. Fox taught the first school at Manti in 1850. The following year witnessed the opening of schools at Nephi and Ogden, and a few other settlements. The first school house in Utah County was built in that year at Palmyra and Evan M. Greene opened a select school at Provo.

PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM

Prior to 1850 the schools in Utah were of the subscription type, the parents paying a certain tuition fee for each child enrolled, with

some assistance from the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. The act of September 9, 1850, establishing a territorial government for Utah, provided that sections 16 and 36 in each congressional township, when the public lands were surveyed, should be given to the territory, to be sold or otherwise disposed of and the proceeds turned into a fund for the support of the common schools, which should be free to all children of the territory. At that time the land thus donated had practically no value and it was several years before the public school system was placed in good working order. Bancroft's History of Utah (p. 708), says:

"For many years a great advantage to the Mormon schools was the fact that they were allowed to use their meeting houses for public school purposes. In 1880, when the Legislature passed an act creating school districts and authorized a tax for the erection and repair of school buildings, these meeting houses were constituted legal district schools, though retained for religious purposes, the gentiles, none of whose children, with rare exceptions, attended them, being also taxed for the purpose. Hence, legal conflicts arose, the decision of the courts being that Mormon school trustees could not collect such taxes while the buildings stood on record as church property. Many of the ward meeting houses, therefore, were transferred to school trustees."

The Utah Gazetteer of 1884, four years after the school districts mentioned by Bancroft were created, states that there were then 411 district schools in the territory, of which 111 were primary, 60 intermediate and 240 mixed. The value of district school property at that time was nearly half a million dollars.

In admitting Utah into the Union, Congress was even more liberal in the matter of an endowment for the common schools than it had been in the establishment of the territory. Section 6 of the Enabling Act, approved by President Cleveland on July 16, 1894, provided: "That upon the admission of said state into the Union, sections numbered two, sixteen, thirty-two and thirty-six in every township of said proposed state, and where such sections, or any parts thereof, have been sold or otherwise disposed of by or under the authority of any act of Congress, other lands equivalent thereto, in legal subdivisions of not less than one-quarter section, and as contiguous as may be to the section in lieu of which the same is taken, are hereby granted to said state for the support of common schools, such indemnity lands to be selected within said state in such manner



EAST SIDE HIGH SCHOOL, SALT LAKE CITY



HIGH SCHOOL, OGDEN

as the Legislature may provide, with the approval of the secretary of the interior: Provided, That the second, sixteenth, thirty-second and thirty-sixth sections embraced in permanent reservations for national purposes shall not, at any time, be subject to the grants nor to the indemnity provisions of this act, nor shall any lands embraced in Indian, military, or other reservations of any character be subject to the grants or to the indemnity provisions of this act until the reservation shall have been extinguished and such lands be restored to and become a part of the public domain."

It was also provided that the proceeds arising from the sale of the school lands shall constitute a permanent fund, the interest of which only shall be used for the support of the common schools. In addition to the four sections of land in each township, the act also provided "That five per centum of the proceeds of the sales of public lands lying within said state, which shall be sold by the United States subsequent to the admission of said state into the Union, after deducting all the expenses incident to the same, shall be paid to the state, to be used as a permanent fund, the interest of which only shall be expended for the support of the common schools within said state."

Under these wise and liberal provisions of the Enabling Act, the Federal Government laid the foundation for a system of public schools, which the people of Utah have taken pride in developing to its present high standard. John R. Park, the first state superintendent of public instruction, in his report for the year ending December 31, 1896, reported 946 district schools in operation, employing 1,185 teachers, with 79,393 pupils enrolled. The average monthly wages of male teachers was $65.46, and of female teachers, $35.19. The total value of public school property then was $2,471,338.

The report of E. G. Gowans, superintendent of public instruction, for the biennial period ending on June 30, 1918, shows 2,705 teachers in the elementary schools, 743 in the high schools, and an enrollment of 110,193 pupils out of a total school population of 134,887. The total value of school property owned by the state at that time was $12,865,451, of which $11,935,838 represented the value of the school buildings and grounds and $929,613 the value of personal property, furniture, text-books, etc. The income from the permanent district school fund was $1,583,900.80 and the receipts from all sources for educational purposes amounted to $6,099,846.99. Such has been the progress of the common schools since the admission of the state in 1896. According to the report of the state auditor

for 1918, Utah expends forty-eight cents of every dollar received for education.

SCHOOL BUILDINGS

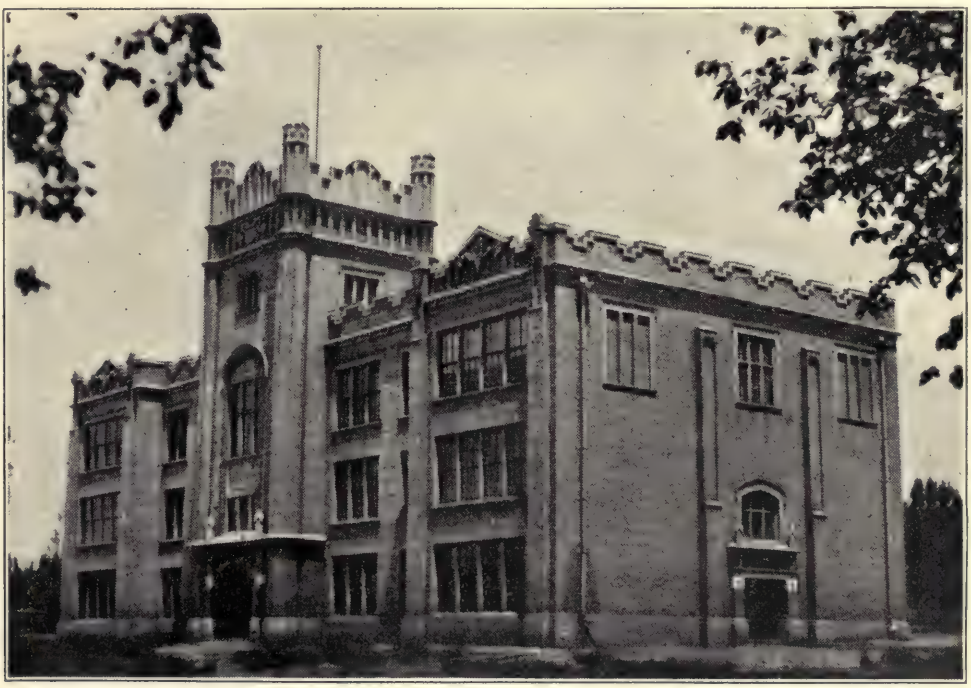
The first school houses in Utah were built of logs, lumber or adobes, without regard to ventilation or sanitary conditions. They were replaced in the course of a few years by more substantial brick and frame buildings, in which more attention was paid to the physical comfort of teachers and pupils, yet even these buildings left much to be desired. To remedy the defects and obtain a better class of school houses, the Legislature created the State School Buildings Commission, which was authorized to employ an architect to examine all school plans, inspect all school buildings or additions while in process of construction, and to examine all school buildings of the state, when called upon to do so, and report their condition to the commission with recommendations for their improvement. Under this plan the State of Utah is erecting school buildings of the most approved type. Dr. E. G. Gowans, in his report for 1918, says:

"From April 1, 1917, to November 1, 1918, fifty-two plans of school buildings, additions to school buildings and heating plants were approved by the State School Buildings Commission. With exception of seven buildings and additions, all of these have been erected and the major part are completed. The seven buildings mentioned have been delayed on account of war conditions, but will no doubt be built in the near future. Thirty of the plans approved are for buildings of the one-story type, eight of which have basements or ground floors. These ground floors provide space for domestic science and manual training departments, boys' and girls' play rooms and toilet rooms for each sex. An exhaust system of ventilation is provided for on the ground floor in two of these buildings. The basements will all be dry, light and airy, and finished throughout as completely as the class rooms on the principal floors. Two two-story and one two-story with basement school buildings have been erected, all heated and properly ventilated. Two are provided with natural systems of ventilation and one with a mechanical system."

One of the buildings mentioned by Doctor Gowans is the Parowan school, a one-story structure containing eleven class rooms, quarters for manual training and domestic science, principal's office, janitor's room, store room, toilet rooms, library, a rest room for teachers, swimming pool and gymnasium. Its cost was $70,000 and it is re-



PETEETNEET SCHOOL, PAYSON



HIGH SCHOOL, MOUNT PLEASANT

garded as a model of school architecture. With a steadily increasing income from the permanent school fund, an awakened interest in the public schools and the administration of educational affairs by competent men, the public school system of Utah is rapidly forging to the front. At the beginning of the present century there were but four high schools in the state included in the public school system, and in 1918 there were fifty-five. During the school year of 1917-18 the high schools enrolled 1,179 more pupils than at any previous year in the school history of the state.

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

On February 23, 1917, President Wilson approved what is known as the Smith-Hughes Act, providing "for the co-operation with the states in the promotion of vocational education in agriculture and the trades and industries." State boards of education, consisting of five or more persons, were required by the act to be given power to co-operate with the Federal Board of Vocational Education and to create a special fund, of which the state treasurer should be the custodian. The provisions of the act were accepted by the Utah Legislature in a measure approved by Governor Bamberger on March 17, 1917.

During the first year the Smith-Hughes Act was in force, Utah qualified more schools under its provisions, according to population, than any other state in the Union. The Legislature of 1919, in an act approved on March 21, 1919, reaffirmed the acceptance of the terms and provisions of the Smith-Hughes Act and appropriated $100,000 "as a fund to be available in the biennial period beginning July 1, 1919, to be expended by the state board for vocational education, for the promotion, aid and maintenance of vocational education as provided for in the Federal act; and for the promotion, aid and maintenance of vocational, health and civic education as provided for in that act of the State of Utah."

The state board was given power by the act to administer the funds provided by the Federal Government, as well as the state appropriation, for the promotion, aid and maintenance of vocational education in the subjects above mentioned, "continuing over the entire year in the school districts of the State of Utah." The board appointed Francis W. Kirkham state director of vocational education; I. B. Ball, supervisor of agricultural education; Miss Jean Cox, supervisor of home economics; and Lon J. Haddock, super-

visor of trades and industries. The state board of education has designated the University of Utah as the institution for teacher training in accordance with the Smith-Hughes law. By accepting the terms of the law and complying with its requirements, Utah is entitled to receive from the Federal Government $15,000 for the first and second years, $20,000 for each of the next two years, and after that an annual increase based upon population, which will reach an approximate maximum of $34,500 in 1925.

COMPULSORY ATTENDANCE

For a number of years the laws of Utah have required "every boy and girl in the state to attend school until they have finished the work of the eighth grade or have reached the age of sixteen years." School superintendents were authorized to issue permits exempting pupils from attendance under certain conditions. Concerning the operation of this law, the superintendent of public instruction says in his report for the year 1918:

"Of course parents generally, as well as teachers, look forward to the time when all the youth of the state will receive at least a high school education. Until such time comes, it is highly desirable that all who for any reason must go into industry and are therefore not attending school regularly, shall have opportunities for continuing their education in a limited way at least up to the age of eighteen years. Our attendance law, therefore, should be amended to require at least 144 hours (equivalent to twenty-four school days) per year beyond our present requirements up to the age of eighteen years."

Pursuant to this recommendation of the superintendent, the Legislature of 1919 passed an act establishing "part-time" schools, the act requiring parents and guardians to send all children between the ages of sixteen and eighteen, or under sixteen years of age, to school at least thirty weeks each year, "unless such minor is legally excused to enter employment; and if so excused, the said parent or guardian shall be required to send such minor to a part-time or continuation school at least 144 hours each year." It is estimated that this law will add to the enrollment 10,000 children between the ages of fourteen and eighteen years of age who did not attend school during the year 1918-19.

Another important act of the Legislature of 1919 was the adoption of an amendment to Section 7, Article XIII, of the state constitution, to be submitted to the people of the state for ratification or



LOWELL SCHOOL, LOGAN

rejection at the general election in 1920. The proposed amendment, relating to tax rates for state purposes, authorizes "such levy for district school purposes as will raise annually an amount, which added to any other state funds available for district school purposes, equals $25 for each person of school age in the state shown by the last preceding school census."

UNIVERSITY OF UTAH

The University of Utah, which stands at the head of the state educational system, is one of the oldest universities west of the Mississippi River. It dates its corporate existence from February 28, 1850, when Brigham Young, as governor of the provisional State of Deseret, approved an act of the Legislature establishing the University of Deseret. This act was ratified by the first Territorial Legislature of Utah on October 4, 1851. The institution is therefore ten years older than the University of California, nineteen years older than the University of Nebraska, twenty-six years older than the University of Colorado, and thirty-nine years older than the University of Idaho.

The act creating the university provided that it should be governed by a chancellor and board of twelve regents, to be elected annually by the two houses of the Legislature in joint session. Orson Spencer was elected the first chancellor and the first board of regents was composed of John M. Bernhisel, Albert Carrington, William P. Appleby, Robert L. Campbell, Orson Pratt, Samuel W. Richards, W. W. Phelps, Elias Smith, Hosea Stout, Zerubbabel Snow and Daniel H. Wells. The first meeting of this board was held on March 13, 1850, when James Lewis was elected secretary and three of the regents were appointed a committee to select a suitable site for the institution.

On Monday, November 11, 1850, the first term was opened in the house of a Mrs. Pack, under the name of the "Parent School," with Dr. Cyrus Collins in charge. Bancroft says it was called the Parent School because it was "for the heads of families and for the training of teachers, among the students being Brigham Young." The second term began on February 17, 1851, in an upper room of the Council House, with Orson Spencer and W. W. Phelps as instructors. The tuition fees were $8 per quarter.

Owing to a lack of funds to carry on the work, the Parent School was closed in 1852. However, the act of October 4, 1851, ratifying

the establishment of the university, authorized the board of regents to appoint a superintendent of common schools. This had the effect of holding the board of regents together. Elias Smith was appointed the first superintendent and served until July 1, 1856, when he was succeeded by William Willis, who in turn was succeeded by Robert L. Campbell in 1862.

On November 27, 1867, David O. Calder was chosen by the board of regents to reorganize the university. The following month Mr. Calder reopened the school in the Council House and conducted it chiefly as a commercial college until February, 1869, when he resigned and John R. Park was called to take charge of the institution. Doctor Park then established the school on a scientific basis with five departments: Preparatory, commercial, normal, scientific and classical. The charges were $20 per term in the classical and scientific courses, $15 for the commercial and normal, and $8 for the preparatory.

Dr. John R. Park, first president of the University of Utah, was born in Tiffin, Ohio, May 7, 1833; attended the public school in his native town; entered the Presbyterian seminary known as "Heidelberg College" when he was fourteen years old, and graduated at the Ohio Wesleyan University in 1853. Four years later he graduated at the University of New York with the degree of Doctor of Medicine and began the practice of that profession in Tiffin, where he was born. Soon afterward he became the head of the grammar school in Tiffin and from 1858 to 1860 he was an instructor in physiology and zoology at the Ohio Wesleyan University.

On the last day of September, 1861, he arrived in Salt Lake City with a party of emigrants bound for California and camped on Emigration Square, where the City and County Building now stands. Here Doctor Park separated from the emigrant party and cast his lot with the people of Utah. He was made principal of the district school at Draper and it was not long until that school came to have a high reputation. Students from Salt Lake City, Nephi, Provo, American Fork and other towns attended the school and many interested in education traveled there on horseback or in wagons to study the teacher and his methods.

The first catalogue ever issued by the university was in 1869, the year Doctor Park took charge. Daniel H. Wells was then chancellor and the board of regents was composed of David O. Calder, Robert L. Campbell, George Q. Cannon, Henry I. Doremus,



ADMINISTRATION BUILDING, UNIVERSITY OF UTAH, SALT LAKE CITY

Isaac Groo, David McKenzie, Henry W. Naisbitt, Samuel W. Richards, George Reynolds, George L. Taylor, Brigham Young, Jr., and Joseph A. Young.

The first faculty consisted of ten instructors, viz.: John R. Park, M. D., professor of natural history and chemistry; Orson Pratt, A. M., professor of mathematics, astronomy and moral science; Bernhard H. Bergman, A.M., professor of ancient and modern languages and literature; William Riess, Ph. D., professor of analytical chemistry and metallurgy; Louis F. Monch, professor of German, drawing and penmanship; Harmal Pratt, professor of instrumental music; W. D. Johnson, assistant instructor in commercial department; Joseph L. Rawlins, assistant instructor in preparatroy department and mathematics; Volney King, instructor in telegraphy; M. H. Hardy, instructor in phonography.

Doctor Park resigned the presidency of the university in the spring of 1892, and upon his death, which occurred on September 29, 1900, he left the greater part of his property and his private library of several thousand volumes to the institution of which he had so long been the executive head. In the collection were a number of rare volumes of the ancient classics, a copy of the Latin Vulgate published in the Sixteenth Century, and valuable works on philosophy, history and scientific subjects. The library as a whole was regarded as one of the best collections ever made by a single individual in the State of Utah.

Upon retiring from the presidency of the university, Doctor Park did not retire to an inactive life. In 1895 he was elected the first state superintendent of public instruction and during the four years he held that office he visited the schools in all parts of the state, giving valuable instruction to the teachers and the pupils under their charge. He encouraged the holding of county institutes and the erection of better school houses. He was one of the first to advocate the consolidation plan, whereby the schools should be united into larger units, making the more effective. Scattered over the State of Utah are many who attended the university while Doctor Park was president, and who remember him as a capable, virile and resourceful educator.

Dr. Joseph T. Kingsbury became acting president when Doctor Park resigned. In 1897 he was elected president and remained at the head of the institution until 1915. During the administration of these two men the University of Utah grew from a struggling school

to one of the strong institutions of higher learning, loved and respected by thousands of its graduates.

In 1884 the charter of the university was amended and it was given definite power to confer degrees. In 1891 the university library was enlarged by the addition of the old territorial library, containing some thirty-five hundred volumes, and in 1892 a new charter was granted to the institution, changing the name to the University of Utah. In that same year United States Senator George L. Shoup, of Idaho, at the request of the Utah Legislature, introduced a bill in Congress to grant the university sixty acres of the west side of the Fort Douglas reservation for a state university. John T. Caine, then Utah's delegate in Congress, introduced a similar bill in the House, but the measure failed to pass at that session. At the following session Joseph L. Rawlins, then delegate, succeeded in securing the passage of the bill and in 1904 the Government added thirty-two acres adjoining the former grant, giving the university a campus of ninety-two acres.

The Legislature of 1899 provided for the removal of the university to the new site and appropriated $200,000 for the erection of suitable buildings. The buildings were completed in October, 1900, and were immediately occupied by the university for all its educational work. The old site was sold to the Salt Lake City board of education in 1902 for $100,000, the state allowing a credit of $12,500 on account of improvements made by the board of education. It is now the site of the West Side High School. In 1911 the State Legislature passed a law authorizing a bond issue of $300,000 for the erection of an administration building, known as the "John R. Park Memorial," and at the same time provided a fund for the permanent maintenance of the university. Following is a list of the principal university buildings and their cost, up to September 1, 1919:

Administration building	$320,000
Liberal Arts building	55,800
Industrial Educational building	100,000
Physical Science building	65,300
Museum building	55,300
Dining hall	40,000
Normal building	66,000
Gymnasium	32,500
Metallurgy building	55,700
William M. Stewart hall	140,000



UTAH AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, LOGAN

Hydraulic building	14,500
Heating Plant building	38,850
Shops and foundry	25,550
Total	$1,009,500

In addition to the above mentioned buildings there is the astronomical observatory, the athletic field equipment for seating some six thousand spectators and a few minor buildings, so that the state has expended approximately a million and a half of dollars in support of the university, and the Legislature of 1919 appropriated $75,000 for the erection of an assembly hall.

During the year 1918-19 the number of students enrolled was 4,100 and the enrollment for the year 1919-20 was expected to reach five thousand or more. The catalogue for 1919-20 shows a faculty of 144 members, at the head of which is Dr. John A. Widtsoe as president, and a staff of sixty-six instructors in the various departments in addition to the regular professors and assistant professors. The departments of the university are: The school of arts and sciences, the school of education, the school of mines and engineering, the school of medicine, the school of law, the school of commerce and finance, the extension division, the university high school and a department of western history which has recently been added. The course of study includes all the subjects taught in accredited universities and the degrees conferred are: Master of Arts, Master of Science, Master of Science in Engineering, etc.

APPROPRIATIONS

Following is a list of the appropriations made by the Legislature of 1919 for the benefits of the university. These appropriations do not include the permanent maintenance fund provided for by the act of 1911, nor the income from the land grant, "to the extent of two townships in quantity," provided for in Section 8 of the Enabling Act of July 16, 1894, for the support of the University:

Assembly hall	$75,000
Extension work	10,000
Finishing training school	27,000
Finishing industrial education building	20,000
Metallurgical research	25,000

Archaeological research	4,000
State health laboratory	5,000
Miscellaneous appropriations	21,700
Total	$187,700

The miscellaneous appropriations included improvements in the heating plant, sewer connections, pavements, electrical work, etc. The act providing for the erection of an assembly hall authorized the governor to withhold the appropriation, "if in his opinion the condition of the treasury will not warrant the expenditure of any such sum and such sum shall not be available until such time as the governor shall notify the state auditor in writing."

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE

The Utah Agricultural College was established in accordance with the act of Congress, approved by President Abraham Lincoln on February 18, 1862, granting lands to certain states for the purpose of founding educational institutions to study and teach better methods of agriculture. In 1888 the Territorial Legislature took the first steps toward establishing such a school in Utah. Logan was chosen as the site, buildings were erected and the college was opened for the reception of students in the fall of 1890. The institution was confirmed by the state constitution of 1895, Section 4, Article X, of which reads as follows:

"The location and establishment by existing laws of the University of Utah and the Agricultural College are hereby confirmed, and all the rights, immunities, franchises and endowments heretofore granted or conferred are hereby perpetuated unto said University and Agricultural College respectively."

The Enabling Act of July 16, 1894, granted to the State of Utah 200,000 acres of land for the use of the Agricultural College, the proceeds of the sale of such lands, or any portion thereof, to constitute a permanent fund, to be safely invested and held by the state and the income thereof to be used exclusively for the purpose of such college.

In 1901 the curriculum was enlarged and an extra year's work required for entrance to the collegiate courses leading to a degree. Two years later the course was divided into five schools or departments, viz.: 1. The school of agriculture; 2. The school of domestic science and arts; 3. The school of commerce; 4. The school of engi-



UTAH AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, LOGAN



MECHANIC ARTS BUILDING, UTAH AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, LOGAN

neering and mechanic arts; 5. The school of general science. A school of music was added in 1904. Although this institution is usually spoken of as the Utah Agricultural College, the above arrangement suggests that a better name for it would be the "Utah College of Agriculture, Domestic Science, Mechanic Arts and Commerce."

In 1903 the Legislature provided for the establishment of six experimental farms in different parts of the state, said farms to be conducted by direction of the Agricultural College. The farms are located in Iron, Juab, San Juan, Sevier, Tooele and Washington counties. (See chapter on Agricultural Interests.) Through these experimental farms and the central experiment station at Logan, the problems of soil, plants and water have been solved to a large extent, and when the solution is fully understood it will form the basis of rational irrigation. The chemistry department of the college has made an exhaustive investigation of the state's water supply to determine the alkali content. In coöperation with the United States department of agriculture, the college and the experiment stations have worked for the extermination of crop pests, with the result that crops valued at $275,000 were saved from the ravages of these pests in 1918. The breeds of cattle, horses, hogs and other domestic animals are constantly being improved through the work of the agricultural college, which is essentially a democratic institution, established for the primary purpose of spreading education on practical subjects among the people of the state.

Prof. F. D. Daines, of the Agricultural College faculty, writing in 1915 of the work the institution has accomplished, says: "Since the great majority of those who attend the grades and high schools cannot, because of economical pressure, attend other institutions where what is usually called higher learning is taught, this great majority must forever be deprived of the benefits of organized endeavor in education unless such organized endeavor be connected with and seeks to promote their economic needs. Industrial education is thus the logical outcome of a condition that is likely always to exist. The Agricultural College seeks to promote this well recognized need in two ways. 1. By means of a central institution of learning where students in regular class work pursue their various lines of investigation in an intensive way. 2. By the work of the extension division, which, by means of farmers' roundups, housekeepers' conferences, lectures, demonstration work, club work, correspondence

work, etc., extends the sphere of activity of the school practically to all parts of the state.

"It is said at the college that the college campus extends throughout the entire state. This is fast becoming literally true. At the farmers' roundups and housekeepers' conferences held in various parts of the state far more people attend in proportion to population than at similar gatherings in other states. At these two-week schools for farmers and their wives, lectures and demonstrations are given on the various topics of interest to those who attend. By means of farm demonstrators and home demonstrators in each county, farm and home problems are brought even closer home to the people of the state. Club work among the boys and girls of grade school age has reached a very successful stage of development, and club work among the boys and girls of high school age just beginning promises to be as successful. All these activities, together with a well organized correspondence school, public lectures and the holding of classes by members of the college faculty in settlements outside of Logan, give evidence that the people's college is seeking to fulfill its mission of taking education to the people."

At the time Utah was admitted into the Union in 1896, the sum of $211,947 had been expended for buildings and grounds. Since admission the State Legislature has been liberal in its appropriations for the Agricultural College until the state has approximately one million dollars invested in this practical and useful school. The principal buildings are the administration (or main) building, the plant industry building, the live stock building and the agricultural engineering building. The college library contains about twenty thousand volumes.

CEDAR CITY BRANCH

A branch of the agricultural college is maintained at Cedar City, Iron County. The history of this school is as follows: On October 28, 1898, the people of Iron County gave to the state fifteen acres of ground and a building that cost $25,000 for a southern branch of the Utah State Normal School. Gov. Heber M. Wells and Prof. William M. Stewart of the State Normal were present, the governor receiving the deeds and abstracts on behalf of the state, accepting the condition that the state would maintain a school there. A large number of people gathered to celebrate the event. Dr. George W. Mid-

dleton presided and the presentation was made by John Parry, Iron County's representative in the State Legislature.

The Cedar City institution was never a pronounced success as a normal school. After the University of Utah was removed to its new location in 1900 and the normal department was improved, the school at Cedar City became of even less importance than before. A few years later it was made a branch of the agricultural college, which is working hard for the development of Southern Utah and is well attended.

APPROPRIATIONS

Every Legislature since Utah was admitted into the Union has been liberal in giving support to the Agricultural College. An instance of this liberality is seen in the appropriations made by the Legislature of 1919, to-wit:

Extension division	$100,524
Experiment station	80,000
Barracks, laboratory, etc.	110,000
Farm land for experiment	25,000
Addition to heating plant	25,000
State power plant	26,450
Cedar City branch	26,120
New buildings (barn, seed house, etc.)	9,500
Miscellaneous appropriations	24,060
Total	$426,654

In the appropriation to the Cedar City branch $8,750 was for new buildings, $1,600 for a farm tractor, $1,500 for laboratory equipment and $1,000 for live stock. The miscellaneous appropriations included $13,000 for an improvement of the water system and the balance was chiefly to be used for repairs and improvements of buildings already erected. In making such liberal appropriations the state probably proceeds on the theory that it is better to educate the people than to punish them for crimes and misdemeanors committed through ignorance.

PUBLIC LIBRARIES

As a factor in the educational system of the state the public library must be considered. The first library in Utah was established in ac-

cordance with the Organic Act of September 9, 1850, which appropriated $5,000 for books, the money "to be expended by and under the direction of the delegate in Congress from Utah." Dr. John M. Bernhisel was then the delegate. He selected the volumes and the library was opened on February 1, 1852, in the Council House at Salt Lake City. After several changes and removals this library was consolidated with that of the University of Utah.

The years 1864 to 1867 inclusive witnessed the incorporation of library associations at Alpine City, American Fork, Beaver City, Coalville, Fillmore, Manti, Moroni, Nephi, Ogden, Provo, St. George, Salt Lake City and Tooele, leading citizens taking part in their organization and incorporation. Others followed, but the work of maintaining a free library through associations proved to be unsuccessful and only a few survived.

Then came an act of the Legislature authorizing cities and towns to levy taxes for the support of public libraries and the cause made better headway. From the report of Miss Mary E. Downey, library secretary and organizer for the State of Utah, for the biennial period ending on June 30, 1918, it is learned that there were then thirty-six towns and cities in the state that levied a library tax, viz.: American Fork, Beaver, Brigham, Cedar City, Duchesne, Ephraim, Eureka, Garland, Kanab, Lehi, Logan, Manti, Moab, Monticello, Mount Pleasant, Murray, Myton, Nephi, Ogden, Panguitch, Park City, Parowan, Payson, Pleasant Grove, Price, Provo, Richfield, Richmond, Roosevelt, St. George, Salt Lake City, Smithfield, Springville, Tooele, Tremonton and Vernal. Sixteen other places then had collections of books and magazines and maintained libraries and reading rooms, but had levied no library tax. Only eight counties in the state were without tax-supported libraries, to-wit: Davis, Emery, Millard, Morgan, Piute, Rich, Wasatch and Wayne. Twenty of the thirty-six cities and towns maintaining their libraries by public taxation had Carnegie buildings, and eleven others were asking for donations for the purpose of erecting buildings.

The largest, best assorted and most important public library in the state is the one at Salt Lake City, a history of which is given in the chapter devoted to that city. The libraries in most of the other places are in keeping with the population and general demand for reading matter. As the population grows, wealth increases, the library tax yields more revenue and the library will naturally keep pace with the general advancement of the municipality. Many of the

smaller libraries contain from one to three thousand volumes, the estimated number in all the tax-supported libraries of the state being 155,000 volumes.

In addition to the publc libraries of the state, each of the leading educational institutions, high schools and academies maintains a library for the use of the students and for general reference. In the latter sense they are open to the public. The library of the University numbered 56,418 bound volumes and 21,253 pamphlets at the beginning of the year 1919. The Agricultural College library and that of the branch at Cedar City contained about twenty-five thousand volumes.

Says Miss Downey in her report: "An arrangement to be regretted is the grating, separating the students from free access to the books, as at the Brigham Young College at Logan. The new public library and high school, soon to be full fledged there, will no doubt change the closed shelf idea, both at the Brigham Young College and the Agricultural College libraries and soon increase their service many fold, as has resulted from giving free access to the shelves at the Brigham Young University at Provo. * * * There are yet so many denominational academies in the state, supposed to be doing work equivalent to the high school, that any consideration of library work as a whole must include them. For the most part, these libraries (except the one in the Latter-day Saints University at Salt Lake City), of all denominations, are miserable affairs in selection, organization, supervision and use, most of the books being motley collections coming from old or deceased ministers or laymen's families, not wanted by their families, and of no account whatever to the purpose they are supposed to serve."

CHAPTER XVIII

PRIVATE AND DENOMINATIONAL SCHOOLS

FEW PRIVATE SCHOOLS IN UTAH—BRIGHAM YOUNG UNIVERSITY—BRIGHAM YOUNG COLLEGE — LATTER-DAY SAINTS UNIVERSITY—ACADEMIES—KARL G. MAESER—CATHOLIC SCHOOLS—ST. MARY'S ACADEMY—SACRED HEART ACADEMY—ALL HALLOWS COLLEGE—ST. ANN'S ORPHANAGE — PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS — PROTESTANT SCHOOLS—WASATCH ACADEMY—MISSION SCHOOLS—WESTMINSTER COLLEGE—YOUNG MEN'S ACADEMY.

Private schools, that is schools founded and maintained by individuals and financed by private capital, have never cut much of a figure in Utah. A few of the early schools, such as the select school opened by Evan M. Greene in Provo in 1851 were of this class, and at the present time in a few of the larger cities of the state there are business or commercial colleges maintained by private enterprise. None of these schools has its own building, all occupying rented quarters, yet they are well conducted as a rule and equip young men and women for positions as bookkeepers, stenographers, etc.

On the other hand, the denominational schools have been an important factor in the educational development of the state, from the time the first settlement was planted at Salt Lake City in 1847. Foremost among the institutions of this class are the schools maintained by the Latter-day Saints. This church maintains twenty-one colleges and academies, ten of which are in the State of Utah. H. H. Cummings, who resigned the position of superintendent of the church schools in July, 1919, says: "The reason for the maintenance of an expensive system of church schools, when the state schools are so free and efficient, is a widespread feeling that religious education, to be

of force and value, must be given the same care and efficiency and at the same stage of the child's development as secular education."

BRIGHAM YOUNG UNIVERSITY

This institution, located at Provo, Utah, stands at the head of the Latter-day Saints educational system. It was founded by a deed of trust executed by Brigham Young on October 16, 1875, and was at first known as the "Brigham Young Academy." On December 4, 1875, Warren N. Dusenberry was elected principal by the board of trustees and the school opened on January 3, 1876. On April 15th of the same year, Mr. Dusenberry resigned his position as principal to engage in the practice of law, and at the suggestion of Brigham Young Prof. Karl G. Maeser was elected to the vacancy. The spring term opened on April 24, 1876.

The first board of trustees, to carry out the provisions of the trust deed, was composed of Abraham O. Smoot, William Bringhurst, Leonard Harrington, Wilson H. Dusenberry, Martha J. Coray, Myron Tanner and Harvey Cluff. On August 21, 1876, the first complete academic year commenced with a faculty of three members—Karl G. Maeser, Milton H. Hardy and Anna C. Smoot.

The first home of the school was "Lewis Hall," located at the corner of Center and Third West streets, the building having been purchased by Brigham Young and remodeled to meet the needs of the school. Additions to the building were made later. On the night of January 24, 1884, the entire structure was destroyed by fire, but only one day's school was lost. The basement of the old tabernacle, S. S. Jones' store and the newly completed First National Bank building were generously donated for the use of the institution for the remainder of the school year. The following year the upper floor of the Zion's Co-operative Mercantile Institution was leased and the school was conducted there until the completion of the new building, which was first used on January 3, 1892.

About that time Dr. Karl G. Maeser resigned the principalship and was succeeded by Dr. Benjamin Cluff, Jr., who remained at the head of the institution until December 22, 1903. In the meantime, when regular heads or principals of departments were introduced in 1894, the title of the executive was changed to president. Upon the resignation of Doctor Cluff Dr. George H. Brimhall became acting president and in 1905 was elected to the position by the board.

A movement to acquire a campus on Temple Hill began in 1904



Courtesy of George Taylor, Sr.

MAIN BUILDING, BRIGHAM YOUNG UNIVERSITY, PROVO



Courtesy of George Taylor, Sr.

DR. MAESER MEMORIAL BUILDING, BRIGHAM YOUNG UNIVERSITY, PROVO

and culminated in the purchase of forty acres, where the university is now located. Eight buildings have been erected on the new site and for the last decade the average number of students has been 1,400. The faculty now numbers sixty instructors. On July 18, 1896, the university was incorporated under the laws of Utah and is recognized as one of the leading institutions of its kind in the state.

BRIGHAM YOUNG COLLEGE

On July 24, 1877, Brigham Young deeded to a board of trustees 9,642 acres of land lying just south of Logan, the rents and profits of which were to be used for the support of an educational institution to be known as Brigham Young College and to be located at Logan. The deed of trust provided that: "The beneficiaries of the college shall be members in good standing in the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, or the children of such members, and the students who shall take a full course shall be taught, if their physical ability permit, some branch of mechanism, that shall be suitable to their taste and capacity, and all pupils shall be instructed in reading, penmanship, orthography, grammar and mathematics, together with such other branches as are usually taught in an institution of learning; and the Old and New Testaments, Book of Mormon and Doctrine and Covenants shall be standard text-books in the college; and further, no book shall be used that misrepresents or speaks lightly of the divine mission of our Savior, or of the prophet Joseph Smith, or in any manner advances ideas antagonistic to the Gospel as it is taught in the Bible, Book of Mormon and Doctrine and Covenants."

The board of trustees named in the deed met on August 7, 1877, accepted the responsibility and organized by electing Brigham Young, Jr., president; Ida Ione Cook, secretary; and M. D. Hammond, treasurer. Arrangements were made at that meeting for opening the school in September, but several influences worked to cause a delay. In the first place, the death of Brigham Young, who donated the land, occurred August 29, 1877, three weeks after the board organized, and out of respect to the founder of the college it was decided to postpone the opening. Then there was some delay in leasing the land, which was intended to be the principal source of income, and some difficulty was experienced in obtaining suitable rooms for school purposes, so that the college did not open until September 9, 1878, in rooms in the Logan City hall, with Ida Ione Cook in charge and an enrollment of seventy-one students.

The second year the enrollment was 198, including forty-nine pupils in the primary grade for the purpose of giving students in the normal department practical experience in teaching. This year algebra, ancient and United States history, natural philosophy, physiology, rhetoric and bookkeeping were added to the course of study and W. H. Apperly succeeded Miss Cook as the executive head of the college. In 1880 he was succeeded by Horace H. Cummings and the enrollment for that year was 160.

In 1882 the trustees purchased the estate known as the "Thatcher property," located on First Street, and containing about seven acres. Upon this tract were two residences (one of which had been used as a boarding house for students) and a large stone barn. The two residences were fitted up for school purposes and used during the school year of 1882-83, when the enrollment was 167. In that winter the board adopted plans for a building 36 by 70 ft., four stories in height, with modern basement, in which were placed the kitchen, dining hall and bath rooms. The first and second floors were to be used for school rooms and the top floor for laboratory and gymnasium. This building is still in use, though others have been erected upon the campus and the enrollment in 1918-19 was nearly one thousand students.

LATTER-DAY SAINTS UNIVERSITY

This institution, located in Salt Lake City, dates its beginning from the fall of 1886, when it was opened as the Salt Lake State Academy. Karl G. Maeser, in his "History of Utah Schools," says: "The object of the movement was to provide opportunity for education in secular branches, co-ordinately with a study of the principles of theology belonging to the religious profession of the Latter-day Saints, and a training in the duties pertaining to membership in the church."

During the work of the first two years, the school confined its attention to preparatory and intermediate grades, but at the beginning of the third year, in September, 1888, an academic department was added, including advance work in language, mathematics and the sciences. Until 1891 the school was conducted in the Social Hall, but at the close of that year the institution was removed to larger and better equipped quarters on First North Street, between First and Second west. Subsequently it was removed to its present location on North Main Street, opposite the temple, where the university owns



LATTER-DAY SAINTS UNIVERSITY, SALT LAKE CITY

property valued at $500,000 and enrolls nearly two thousand students annually.

ACADEMIES

The Weber Normal College, located at Ogden, was established as the Weber Stake Academy in 1888, though the first building erected for the institution was not dedicated until August 29, 1892. The annual enrollment since 1915 has been about five hundred. Another school established in 1888 is the Snow Normal College, located at Ephraim, in which the enrollment is from four hundred to five hundred annually.

Two academies were established by the Latter-day Saints in Utah in 1890—the Emery Academy at Castle Dale and the Millard Academy at Hinckley, Millard County. The Uinta Academy, which had been established two years before, was placed on a firmer footing in 1890 by the completion of a new school building. It is located at Vernal. The enrollment in these three schools runs from one hundred and fifty to two hundred each.

In 1897 the Murdock Academy, located at Beaver, was opened for the reception of students. It was named for John R. Murdock, who was one of the first county commissioners of Beaver County, and occupies the buildings erected by the United States Government for Fort Cameron, which was evacuated in April, 1883. The enrollment is about three hundred annually.

The youngest of the Latter-day Saints academies in Utah is the Dixie Normal College, which was established in 1910 and was at first called the St. George Academy, from the town in which it is located. This school has a good corps of instructors and enrolls about three hundred students.

Besides the ten schools and colleges in Utah, the church maintains one academy in Wyoming, four in Idaho, three in Arizona, one in Colorado, one at Raymond, Alberta, and one at Juarez, Mexico. The total value of school property owned by the Latter-day Saints is, in round figures, $3,500,000.

KARL G. MAESER

Dr. Karl G. Maeser, one of the most prominent educators of the State of Utah for many years, was born in Saxony, Germany, January 16, 1828. His father was an artist in the Dresden China Works. After attending the schools in his native town, Karl graduated at the

Dresden Normal School in May, 1848. In October, 1855, he was converted to the faith of the Latter-day Saints by missionaries and the next year came to the United States. For some time he taught music in the family of ex-President John Tyler at Richmond, Va., and in 1860 came to Utah. In the fall of that year he opened a school in Salt Lake City, also teaching in various families and acting as organist for the tabernacle choir. The character of his work as an educator attracted the attention of the church authorities and in 1876, at the suggestion of Brigham Young, he was placed at the head of the university at Provo. He was the first general superintendent of the church schools.

In 1892 he resigned his position at the Brigham Young University and in 1895 was nominated by the democratic state convention as the candidate for superintendent of public instruction, having previously served as a delegate to the constitutional convention. He was defeated by John R. Park. In 1898 the students of Brigham Young University gave Doctor Maeser a jubilee in commemoration of his fifty years' service as an educator. One of the buildings of that institution is called the Maeser Memorial in his honor. Doctor Maeser died at his home in Salt Lake City on February 15, 1901.

CATHOLIC SCHOOLS

When Rev. Lawrence Scanlan came to Salt Lake City in August, 1873, he immediately began a movement for the establishment of schools for the Catholic children of Utah. Although beset by many difficulties he persisted in his work and two years later he opened the first Catholic school in the state. That school is still in existence, and has grown stronger every year since it was founded.

ST. MARY'S ACADEMY

When the time came for Father Scanlan to call to his assistance one of the religious organizations, he selected the sisterhood of the Holy Cross and invited some of the sisters at the convent of Our Lady of the Lake in Indiana to come to Utah and open a school for girls. On June 6, 1875, two sisters from that institution arrived in Salt Lake City and in the fall of that year St. Mary's Academy was opened.

The school proved to be popular, many girls belonging to non-Catholic families being among the students. After a few years a large addition was built to the original structure, thus providing a fine study hall and chapel, with additional class room facilities. In



SACRED HEART ACADEMY, OGDEN

1899 an Alumnae Association, composed of graduates of the academy, was organized, and it now numbers over one hundred members. The academy is centrally located on First West Street, between First and Second South streets, only a few blocks from the business district of the city and where perfect sanitary conditions can be easily maintained. The enrollment at the opening of the school in 1919 was over three hundred, students coming from Arizona, Colorado, Montana, New Mexico, Nevada, Idaho, Utah and Wyoming.

SACRED HEART ACADEMY

As soon as the school at Salt Lake City was in working order, Father Scanlan turned his attention to the educational needs of the Catholics of Ogden. Again he called on the Sisters of the Holy Cross and in response to his request seven sisters of that order left the mother house at St. Mary's, Notre Dame, Ind., and came to Utah. The school was opened on September 16, 1879, with Sister Frances as superior. A building had previously been prepared and here the academy was conducted until 1882, when St. Joseph's School was built on the grounds adjoining the academy. The upper rooms in the new building were occupied as a dormitory for the boys and the main floor as class rooms.

On September 24, 1890, ground was broken for the present magnificent four-story building of the academy. The corner-stone was laid on May 24, 1891, and school opened in the new structure in September, 1892. The buildings are of red brick with stone trimmings, the main building being 80 by 250 ft., four stories high, with all modern equipment, heated by hot water, with bath rooms, toilets, etc.

Beautifully situated at the foot of the Wasatch Mountains, the Sacred Heart Academy offers opportunities for physical development, as well as the moral and mental training that characterize Catholic educational institutions. An Alumnae Association was organized in 1904.

ALL HALLOWS COLLEGE

This institution, located on East Second South Street, Salt Lake City, was the third Catholic educational institution established in the State of Utah. It was founded by Father Scanlan in 1885, the number of Catholics in Utah having grown to such an extent that better opportunities were needed for higher education. For a few years the college was under the efficient presidency of Father Scan-

lan, but when he was elevated to the position of bishop of the new diocese, composed of Utah and Eastern Nevada, he turned the institution over to the Marist Fathers.

While All Hallows is strictly a Catholic school, the Marist Fathers make no distinction as to creed and all denominations are received on an equal footing. The course of study includes the classics, sciences, language, higher mathematics and music. There is also a well equipped commercial department, which was established soon after the college was founded and has been well patronized from the first.

ST. ANN'S ORPHANAGE

The accidents and deaths resulting from the hazardous occupation of mining necessarily threw upon the hands of the charitably inclined people helpless orphans. Touched by the spectacle of these fatherless children, Bishop Scanlan determined to establish a home for them, which should be an educational as well as a charitable institution. Once more he appealed to the Sisters of the Holy Cross at St. Mary's, Indiana, and again the sisterhood answered his call. On October 15, 1891, three sisters of that order arrived in Salt Lake City and soon afterward the home was opened in the residence formerly occupied by the bishop and his assistants.

During the next few years the demand for admission necessitated the erection of two additions to the building, and as the number of those needing care continued to increase it was decided to establish the home in a new location, with buildings adequate to the demand. In June, 1898, Bishop Scanlan secured an option on fifteen acres of ground on Twelfth South Street, but the initial payment exhausted his resources. While debating what to do, help came from an unexpected quarter.

One day Thomas Kearns quietly looked over the ground purchased by the bishop, after which he consulted his wife regarding the merits of the institution, and the next day Mrs. Kearns called on the bishop and offered him the necessary funds to complete his plans. The result is the present building known as the Kearns-St. Ann's Orphanage, which was erected at a cost of $55,000.

The women of the cathedral parish furnished the new home, which provides accommodations for nearly two hundred children. It is in charge of eleven Sisters of the Holy Cross. Among the studies taught are short-hand and typewriting, and quite a number of the stenographers in Salt Lake City owe their education to St. Ann's.



HUNGERFORD HALL, WASATCH ACADEMY, MOUNT PLEASANT

The Sisters of the Holy Cross also conduct schools at Park City and Eureka, and wherever a Catholic Church has been established, if the number of children is sufficient, a parochial school is maintained under the auspices of the church. The total value of Catholic school property in Utah is considerably over one million dollars.

PROTESTANT SCHOOLS

Before the public school system was established in Utah the leading Protestant denominations opened day schools and academies to provide the educational facilities the times demanded. Says Bancroft: "Upon the establishment of schools belonging to other religious denominations, or as they were usually termed of Utah, mission schools, educational results were much more satisfactory, and if much was professed, much was actually taught. The Saint Mark's grammar school, founded in 1867 in connection with the Episcopal Church, the Salt Lake Seminary, established by the Methodists in 1870, and others founded later by various denominations, received so much patronage that it became necessary for the Mormons to bestir themselves in the matter and there was afterward more efficiency in the school system, private institutions being also founded by the Saints, among them the academy at Provo and the Brigham Young College at Logan."

WASATCH ACADEMY

In 1875 Dr. Duncan J. McMillan, a Presbyterian minister, preached the first Presbyterian sermon in the Town of Mount Pleasant. The support he received encouraged him to establish a school. At that time there was no public school in Mount Pleasant, and after talking the matter over with some of the citizens an old dance hall was obtained for school purposes. The building was repaired and furnished with "home-made" desks, Doctor Duncan turning carpenter and assisting in the work.

The school was given the name of the Wasatch Academy and was opened in the fall of 1875. It soon became popular, pupils from a distance coming to Mount Pleasant to attend the academy. Although nominally a Presbyterian institution, children of parents belonging to all religious sects were enrolled among the pupils. The popularity of the school led to the building of a dormitory and in 1891 Hungerford Hall, the main building of the academy, was completed. The academy now has six buildings and in the year 1918-19 enrolled 250

students, with nineteen members in the faculty. The curriculum includes preparatory, academic, high school and commercial courses, special attention being given to oratory, music and athletics.

MISSION SCHOOLS

In 1880 mission schools were established by Dr. Duncan J. McMillan at Spring City and Moroni, under the auspices of the Presbyterian Board of Missions. At Spring City property was purchased and Alice Young was installed as the first teacher. The school at Moroni occupied rented quarters and was at first taught by Miss Sarah A. McMillan. Later Miss Sadie E. Brown was the teacher. These were among the first mission schools established by the Presbyterians, though others were afterward opened in a number of towns, especially in Central and Southern Utah.

The Methodists were not far behind the Presbyterians in the establishment of mission schools. In fact the Salt Lake Seminary mentioned by Bancroft was opened before the Presbyterians entered the field. In 1883 Methodist mission schools were opened at Moroni, Mount Pleasant, Spring City and several other places in the central part of the state. Among the early teachers were Rev. P. A. H. Franklin, at Mount Pleasant; Miss Mary Iverson, at Moroni, and Miss Tenie Winters, at Spring City.

In his report for the year 1896, John R. Park, the first state superintendent of public instruction, gives the following list of denominational schools in Utah: Congregational—Proctor Academy, Provo; Bliss Hall, Bountiful; New West School, Coalville; and the kindergarten at Salt Lake City. Presbyterian—Benjamin, Utah County; Hyrum, Cache County; St. George, Washington County; Pleasant Grove, Utah County; Ephraim, Sanpete County; Kaysville, Davis County; Monroe, Sevier County; and the Wasatch Academy at Mount Pleasant. Methodist—Mission School, Spring City; McGurrin School, Moroni; and the Nephi Seminary, at Nephi. The list also included the Latter-day Saints and Catholic schools then in existence.

With the development of the public school system, the necessity for mission schools grew less and less and many of them were finally abandoned. The leading Protestant denominational schools at the present time are: Proctor Academy, at Provo, conducted by the Congregationalists; Rowland Hall, the Episcopal school for girls at Salt Lake City; Price Academy, at Price, conducted by the Methodists;



YOUNG MEN'S ACADEMY, SPANISH FORK

New Jersey Academy, at Logan, a Presbyterian school for girls; Wasatch Academy, at Mount Pleasant, also a Presbyterian institution. . .

WESTMINSTER COLLEGE

This is the only Protestant College in the state. It is located on Thirteenth East Street, Salt Lake City, and was established in 1897. Founded and fostered by the Presbyterian Church, it has in recent years adopted the policy of interdenominational work. Its government and support lies with all the Protestant denominations at work in Utah and the various denominational academies mentioned above are tributary to it as preparatory schools. The college property is valued at $250,000, the student enrollment over one hundred annually, and the faculty consists of eleven instructors in the various branches usually taught in colleges of its class.

During its twenty years of active work, Westminster College has received students from all the intermountain states and Canada. Its graduates now occupy high positions in the professions and in educational work. In July, 1919, Dr. Frank L. Riale, of New York, associate secretary of the Presbyterian board of education, came to Salt Lake City to assist Dr. Herbert W. Reherd, president of the college, in raising $3,500, the remainder of a $16,000 deficit incurred in operating the college during the preceding year, and to prepare plans for a campaign to raise $60,000 for a new building.

YOUNG MEN'S ACADEMY

Among the educational institutions of Utah there is (or was) one that deserves more than passing mention. In 1872 a group of forty-two young men at Spanish Fork, believing that the town needed better educational facilities, formed an organization for the purpose of establishing an academy. Their supply of ready cash was somewhat limited, but what they lacked in funds they more than made up in energy and determination. They went into the woods, felled trees, hauled the logs to the sawmill to be converted into lumber, obtained a lot and erected the building in sixty days. Even the desks in the school room were made by the young men, and while they were not works of art they answered the purpose. The "Young Men's Academy," as the school was called, opened in the fall of 1872, with the seating capacity of fifty-two students all taken. For several years

this academy offered educational advantages to the young people that they had not previously enjoyed.

With the evolution of the public school system and the establishment of a high school at Spanish Fork, the Young Men's Academy passed into history. The old building is still standing and the accompanying illustration was made from a photograph taken in 1917. Although the young men who established this school were nearly all Latter-day Saints, the school was conducted on a non-sectarian basis and there are now many persons living in the vicinity who obtained the major part of their education in the Young Men's Academy.

CHAPTER XIX

THE PRESS OF UTAH

ORIGIN OF THE NEWSPAPER—FIRST NEWSPAPER IN THE UNITED STATES —UTAH'S FIRST NEWSPAPER—THE SECOND VENTURE—OTHER EARLY NEWSPAPERS—LIST OF NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS IN 1919—CHARACTER OF THE UTAH PRESS.

In almost every office or household in the United States the daily newspaper has come to be regarded as a necessity. But as the average man culls the news from his favorite sheet, does he ever consider the long process of evolution that has given him the opportunity of learning what is going on in all parts of the world? To the civilization of ancient Rome the nations of modern times are indebted for the crude idea that has step by step been developed into the daily or weekly newspaper.

The Roman "Acta Diurna" were manuscript publications—written or engraved upon wax tablets with an instrument called the stylus. As the method of production was somewhat tedious, the edition was necessarily limited and the few copies issued were displayed in the most public places in the city, in order that the people might acquaint themselves with current events and the political trend of the times. The "Acta Diurna" were not issued at regular intervals, but only upon the occurrence of some event of more than ordinary interest. When a new one appeared, each place where it was exhibited would be surrounded by people, who listened eagerly while some one read the contents.

The first publication really worthy of the name of "newspaper" made its appearance in London in 1622, nearly a century and three-quarters after Guttenberg invented the process of printing with type. It was called the "Weekly News from Italie and Germanie." Prior

to its appearance the wealthier classes of Europeans had been accustomed to receiving their news of the world's doings through the medium of the weekly "news-letter," but this form of manuscript literature was too expensive for any but the rich to afford. The "Weekly News from Italie and Germanie" was printed upon a crude and clumsy press operated by hand power—the invention of Nathaniel Butler—yet this primitive and imperfect machine occupies a place in history as the progenitor of the modern printing press with a capacity of several thousand newspapers hourly. The contents of this first small newspaper consisted mainly of social items and satirical essays until about 1641, when the parliamentary reports were published in its columns. This was the first notice given to political affairs by the "press." The first advertisement ever published in a newspaper appeared in this little publication in 1648. It was written in rhyme and was intended to call the attention of the public to the merits of a Belgravia merchant tailor.

In 1709 the "London Courant," the first daily morning newspaper ever published, was established. It consisted of a single page and its contents were largely translations from foreign journals. With the inauguration of the daily newspaper, the press gained rapidly in popularity and importance and the Courant was not long without competitors. By 1760 over seven million copies of daily newspapers were sold annually in England.

IN THE UNITED STATES

The first newspaper in the United States was the "Boston Public Occurrences," a small quarto sheet, established in 1690. Later it was suppressed by the colonial authorities of Massachusetts because of its radical utterances. Next came the "Boston News-Letter," which was started in 1704 by John Campbell, then postmaster at Boston. In 1721 James Franklin established the "New England Courant" and conducted it for five or six years, when it was suspended "for want of adequate support." Soon after this paper suspended, Benjamin Franklin established the "Pennsylvania Gazette" at Philadelphia and published it as a weekly until 1765, when it was merged with the "North American." The "Evening Post," of New York City, was founded in 1801 and is still published. With the improvements in methods of printing the cost of producing newspapers was reduced, until now there is scarcely a town of any consequence in the country without its daily or weekly newspaper.

UTAH'S FIRST NEWSPAPER

The first Utah newspaper—The Deseret News—made its bow to the public on Saturday, June 15, 1850, with Willard Richards as editor. It was established as the organ of the Latter-day Saints and in his announcement Mr. Richards says the aim of the News will be "to record the passing events of our state, and in connection refer to the arts and sciences, embracing general education, medicine, law, divinity, domestic and political economy, and everything that may fall under our observation which may tend to promote the best interest, welfare, pleasure and amusement of our fellow-citizens."

At that time Utah was without telegraphic communication, or even a reliable mail service, hence most of the matter published in the early issues of the News would be regarded as "stale" by journalists of the present day. For example: The first number contained an account of the great fire in San Francisco on December 24, 1849, nearly six months before, and a synopsis of President Zachary Taylor's message to Congress relative to the admission of California as a state. It also contained the following poetical contribution addressed "To my Friends in the Valley:"

"Let all who would have a good paper,
Their talents and time ne'er abuse;
Since 'tis said by the wise and humored,
That the best in the world is the News.

"Then ye who so long have been thinking
What paper this year you will choose,
Come trip gayly up to the office
And subscribe for the Deseret News.

"And now, dearest friends, I will leave you;
This counsel, I pray you, don't lose;
The best of advice I can give you
Is, pay in advance for the News."

As all paper, ink and other printing material had to be brought from the Missouri River in freight wagons, the News was frequently hampered, and with the issue of August 19, 1851, it was suspended "for lack of paper." Up to that time it had been issued semi-monthly as an eight-page quarto, the pages being about 7 by 10 inches in size.

The subscription price was $5 per year, single copies selling for fifteen cents.

On November 15, 1851, the publication of the paper was resumed, being then issued as a folio and greatly improved in appearance. It seems that the poetic effusion in the first number had not been closely observed by the patrons of the paper, and that the editor had experienced some difficulty in collecting subscriptions, for in the issue of November 15, 1851, he says: "Payment will be due at the office upon the receipt of this first number, and no one need expect the second number until these terms are complied with, as credit will not create the paper, ink, press, or hands to labor."

Early in January, 1854, the News was changed from a semi-monthly to a weekly. Mr. Richards died on March 11, 1854, and for the next five years the News was edited by Albert Carrington. During this period the paper was published from May 5th to September 22, 1858, at Fillmore, which was then the capital of the territory. After Mr. Carrington, Elias Smith served as editor until some time in 1863, when Carrington was again called to the editorial management and remained in charge until 1867, when he was succeeded by George Q. Cannon. David O. Calder was editor from August, 1873, to 1877, when Charles W. Penrose took charge. He resigned on September 30, 1892, and the next day the plant was leased to the Deseret News Publishing Company. On January 1, 1899, the property was returned to the Church and Mr. Penrose again assumed editorial control.

The News now occupies a commodious building on the southwest corner of Main and South Temple Streets, where it is equipped with the most modern newspaper machinery and is published every afternoon except Sunday, with John Q. Cannon as editor. Besides being the oldest, it is one of the most popular newspapers in Utah.

THE SECOND VENTURE

Among the United States troops at Camp Floyd were several practical printers, who formed an association for the publication of a newspaper, of which Kirk Anderson was editor. The name "Valley Tan" was selected for the publication and in the first issue in 1858, the editor explains the reasons for the choice thus:

"Valley Tan was first applied to the leather made in this territory in contradistinction to the imported article from the states; it gradually began to apply to every article made or manufactured, or

produced in the territory, and means in the strictest sense 'home manufactures', until it has entered and become an indispensable word in Utah vernacular, and it will add a new word to the English language. Circumstances and localities form the mint from which our language is coined, and we therefore stamp the name and put it in circulation."

The paper was published weekly until the latter part of August, 1859, when Mr. Anderson was succeeded by James Ferguson and Seth M. Blair, who changed the name to "The Mountaineer." Blair had served as one of Gen. Sam Houston's Texas Rangers and as the first United States district attorney of Utah Territory. Ferguson was a fine writer and the paper had a fair circulation until Camp Floyd was vacated, when the "Mountaineer" was suspended.

OTHER EARLY NEWSPAPERS

The first issue of the Salt Lake City Daily Telegraph appeared on July 4, 1864, with the name of Thomas B. H. Stenhouse at the head of the editorial columns. On October 8, 1864, the publication of a semi-weekly edition was commenced. Early in 1869 the Telegraph was removed to Ogden, where a few issues were published, when it expired.

In the spring of 1870 William C. Dunbar and Edward L. Sloan purchased the type and press of the Telegraph, removed them to Salt Lake City, and on Sunday, June 5, 1870, issued the first number of the Salt Lake Daily Herald, with Mr. Sloan as editor and Mr. Dunbar as business manager. Soon after the Herald was started John T. Caine purchased a one-third interest and was made managing editor. About this time C. M. Hawley, one of the associate justices of the Territory of Utah, brought suit against the Herald for criminal libel. Mr. Caine made a trip to Chicago for the purpose of looking up Judge Hawley's record and upon his return to Salt Lake City the case was dismissed, or at least was never brought to trial.

The publication of a semi-weekly edition of the Herald began on September 2, 1874, just a month after the death of Mr. Sloan, the first editor, and the first weekly edition was issued from the press on March 4, 1880. After the death of Mr. Sloan various changes were made during the next few years in the editorial management. Brigham H. Roberts was editor for a time during the '80s, and in 1892 Charles W. Penrose became managing editor, retiring from the editorial management of the Deseret News on the last day of September, and beginning his duties with the Herald the following day.

The Herald Publishing Company was incorporated on January 1, 1886, with a capital stock of $100,000. At one time this company was controlled by Heber J. Grant, later by R. C. Chambers and A. W. McCune, mining magnates. Subsequently the control passed to Senator W. A. Clark, of Montana, and his associates engaged in building the Los Angeles & Salt Lake Railroad. The plant was sold by them to the company operating the Inter-Mountain Republican, when the name was changed to the Herald-Republican Publishing Company. For a while the Herald-Republican was taken over and issued by the Telegram Publishing Company, but was later surrendered to the owners, who changed the name to the Salt Lake Herald, which appears every morning.

On January 1, 1870, the first number of the Mormon Tribune, a weekly publication opposing some of the policies of the Latter-day Saints Church, was issued in Salt Lake City. It continued under that name until April 15, 1871, when the name was changed to the "Salt Lake Tribune" and the paper was issued daily instead of weekly. The Tribune, like all newspapers, has witnessed frequent changes in ownership and editorial management, but it is still issued every morning by the Tribune Publishing Company and is one of the leading dailies of Utah.

The suspension of the Telegraph in 1869 left the City of Ogden without a newspaper. On New Year's Day, 1870, the Ogden Junction was launched, with Franklin D. Richards as editor and Charles W. Penrose as associate editor. Mr. Richards resigned after a short service, leaving Mr. Penrose in charge. Later editors were John Nicholson, Joseph Hall, Leo Haefli and William Glassman. The paper was first published as a semi-weekly, but in a short time was made a daily. About 1881 the name was changed to the Ogden Daily Herald and still later to the Standard, under which name it is still issued every afternoon except Sunday by A. L. Glassman.

Among the leading newspapers established during the territorial days, but which are no longer in existence, at least under their original names, were: The St. George Cactus, which was published for a few months in 1862-63; the Corinne Daily Reporter, founded in 1867 and published for a short time—succeeded by the Corinne Journal in 1871; the Dixie Times (later the Rio Virgin Times) the first number of which was issued at St. George on January 22, 1868; a semi-monthly publication called "Keep-a-pitchin-in," established at Salt Lake City in 1869 and published for a short time only; the

Provo Daily Times, the first number of which came from the press on August 1, 1873—later published as the Utah County Advertiser and the Territorial Inquirer; the Beaver Enterprise, founded by Joseph Field late in the year 1873 or early in 1874; the Utah Mining Journal, which began its career in June, 1872, and the Mining Gazette started the next year, both published in Salt Lake City; the Silver Reef Echo and the Silver Reef Miner, published at Silver Reef City in the latter '70s; the Northern Light, started at Logan in May, 1879, later removed to Oxford, Idaho, and the name changed to the Banner; the Southern Utonian, started in March, 1881, and the Beaver County Record, established early in June, 1883, both published at Beaver City.

Running a newspaper on the frontier of civilization lacks much of being a sinecure. Without telegraph service, or even the advantages of a regular mail service, it is not surprising that the news contained in the early newspapers of Utah was several days (or even weeks) old before it reached the editor's sanctum and in other parts of the country would have been regarded as "stale." On October 18, 1861, the Overland Telegraph line was completed to Salt Lake City. The newspapers within reach of this line were then able to give their readers news of a more "up-to-date" character, greatly to the detriment of the newspapers unable to secure telegraph service, which caused some of them to suspend.

NEWSPAPERS IN 1919

The following list of Utah newspapers and periodicals is taken from Ayer's Newspaper Annual, which is regarded by publishers as being the best authority on the subject. Constant changes are taking place in the newspaper world, new papers are started, old ones change owners, while some suspend publication altogether. This list, which is taken from the 1919 annual, shows the condition of the Utah press at the beginning of that year and is believed to be as nearly complete and correct as such a list could be made:

Altonah—The Intermountain News, a democratic weekly, was established at Altonah, Duchesne County, in 1917 and is published every Friday by Aaron Johnson.

American Fork—The Citizen, established in 1903; an independent weekly; issued every Saturday by L. W. Gaisford, editor and publisher. The American Fork Tribune made its appearance on

July 26, 1919; W. E. Ellsworth, formerly with some of the Salt Lake City newspapers, editor and manager.

Beaver—The Beaver County Press, devoted to local interests and independent in politics, was established in 1904; issued every Friday by Karl S. Carlton, editor and publisher.

Bicknell—The Wayne County Booster, published by the students of the Wayne County High School, was established in 1917. It is devoted mainly to the educational and industrial interests of Wayne County; Joseph Hickman, editor.

Bingham Canyon—The Press-Bulletin, established in 1891; independent in politics; published every Friday by C. D. McNeeley.

Bountiful—The Davis County Clipper, was established in 1891 and is now published every Friday as an independent weekly by John Stahle.

Brigham—This city, the county seat of Boxelder County, has three newspapers. The Boxelder News, an independent weekly (now semi-weekly), was established in 1895; is now published every Tuesday and Friday; Victor E. Madsen, editor, the Boxelder News Company, publishers. The Boxelder Journal, a republican weekly, was established in 1909; published every Thursday; J. F. Erdmann, editor, Boxelder Journal Company, publishers. The Farm Bureau News, a monthly publication devoted to the agricultural interests of the intermountain country, began its career in 1917; Robert H. Stewart, editor, Boxelder Farm Bureau, publishers.

Castle Dale—Emery County Progress, an independent weekly, was established in 1900; published every Saturday by David S. Williams.

Cedar City—The Iron County Record, established in 1893; independent in politics; issued every Friday by Charles S. Wilkinson, editor and publisher. This is one of the oldest newspapers in Southern Utah.

Coalville—The Times, established in 1894; non-partisan; published every Friday by N. J. Peterson, editor and proprietor.

Delta—The Millard County Chronicle was established in 1910 as an independent weekly; issued every Friday by Charles G. Davis, editor and publisher.

Duchesne—The Record, established in 1908; independent in politics; issued every Friday by J. P. May.

Ephraim—The Enterprise, established in 1891; issued every

Saturday by Nephi Christensen, editor and publisher, as an independent weekly newspaper.

Eureka—The Reporter was started in 1894 and is now published every Friday by C. E. Huish, who is also the editor; independent in politics.

Fillmore—The Millard County Progress, founded in 1894 as an independent weekly; now issued every Friday by Joseph Smith.

Garfield—The Magna-Garfield Messenger, established in 1916; issued every Friday as an independent newspaper by J. S. Barlow.

Garland—The Globe, established in 1906; independent in politics; issued every Saturday by J. A. Wixom.

Gold Hill—The Standard, established as a newspaper devoted to local interests in 1916; now edited and published every Friday by L. G. Schwalenberg.

Grantsville—The News, established in 1917; an independent weekly; issued every Friday by Robert D. Halladay.

Green River—The Dispatch, published every Thursday by Helen Spalding, an independent weekly was established in 1907.

Gunnison—The Gazette, established in 1899; neutral in politics; published every Friday by Camp & Company.

Heber—The Wasatch Wave, established in 1889; the oldest paper in Wasatch County; issued every Friday as an independent weekly; Charles N. Broadbent, editor, the Wave Publishing Company, publishers.

Helper—The Times, founded in 1911 as an independent newspaper; issued every Friday by I. A. Lee, editor and proprietor.

Hyrum—The South Cache Courier, established in 1909; J. A. Wahlen, editor and publisher; issued every Friday as an independent weekly.

Kaysville—The Reflex, established in 1904; issued every Thursday as an independent newspaper; W. P. Epperson, editor and publisher.

Lehi—The Sun, a newspaper devoted to local interests, was established in 1914; edited and published every Wednesday by A. F. Gaisford, Sr., and A. F. Gaisford, Jr. The Utah Farmer, published at Lehi, began its career in 1901 as an agricultural weekly; issued every Saturday by the Deseret Publishing Company, James M. Kirkham, editor.

Logan—The Logan Journal was started as the Leader in September, 1879, and continued under that name until August 1, 1882,

during which time it was published weekly. On August 1, 1882, it was made a semi-weekly and the name was changed to the Utah Journal. Subsequently the word "Utah" was dropped from the name and the paper was made an afternoon daily. It is democratic in politics and is issued every afternoon except Sunday by the Earl & England Publishing Company, A. Gordon, editor. The Logan Republican, established in 1902, is published on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday of each week; edited by Herschel Bullen and published by the Republican Publishing Company. The students of the Utah Agricultural College issue a weekly every Thursday during the college year. It is devoted to the interests of the institution and is called "Student Life."

Mammoth—The Record, established in 1896; republican in politics; edited and published every Saturday by I. E. Diehl.

Manti—The Messenger, established in 1893; edited and published every Friday by M. A. Boyden as a republican weekly.

Marysvale—The Piute Chieftain was established in 1916 as a democratic weekly; issued every Thursday by H. W. Cheney, editor and publisher—the only newspaper in Piute County.

Midvale—The Town of Midvale has two weekly newspapers, both independent politically. The Times was established in 1909 and is issued every Friday; J. S. Barlow, editor, the Eagle Publishing Company, publishers. The Messenger was started in 1914 and is edited and published every Saturday by D. M. Clark.

Milford—The Beaver County News was established in 1908; independent in politics; issued every Friday by the Beaver County News Publishing Company; Karl S. Carlton, editor.

Moab—The Grand Valley Times, established in 1896; independent politically; issued every Friday by the Southeastern Utah Publishing Company, with Loren L. Taylor as editor. The Moab Independent was started in 1917 as an independent weekly, devoted chiefly to local interests; edited by F. W. Strong and issued every Thursday by the Independent Publishing Company.

Monroe—The Record, established in 1916; edited and published by F. A. Eidson; independent in politics; issued every Friday.

Monticello—The San Juan Record was established in 1915; published every Wednesday as an independent weekly; H. E. Blake, editor and proprietor.

Morgan—The Morgan County Star, established in 1912; independent in politics; edited and issued by C. H. Ruble every Saturday.

Mount Pleasant—Two independent weekly newspapers are published in Mount Pleasant. The Pyramid, established in 1890, is edited and published every Friday by Burke McArthur. The Call, established in 1906 is issued every Saturday by C. N. Lund, editor and proprietor.

Murray—The American Eagle, started in 1896; edited by J. S. Barlow and issued every Friday by the Eagle Publishing Company.

Myton—The Free Press was established in 1915; independent in politics; C. B. Cook, editor; issued every Thursday by the Uinta Basin Publishing Company.

Nephi—The Times-News dates its establishment in 1916; Dennis Wood, editor; issued every Friday by the Times-News Publishing Company.

Ogden—The Standard (previously mentioned) began its career in 1870; issued every afternoon except Sunday as an independent newspaper by A. L. Glassman. The Examiner, an independent daily, established in 1902, is issued every morning; J. W. Eldredge, editor; Ogden Examiner Publishing Company, publishers.

Ophir—The Examiner, established in 1913; devoted to local interests; edited by L. E. Kramer and issued every Saturday by the Tooele County Publishing Company.

Panguitch—The Progress, established in 1897; issued every Friday by F. E. Eldredge, editor and publisher.

Park City—The Park Record, established in 1880; republican in politics; edited by S. L. Raddon and issued every Friday by the Park Record Publishing Company.

Parowan—The Times, established in 1915; independent; Alexander Rollo, editor; issued every Wednesday by the Parowan Publishing and Printing Company.

Payson—The Paysonian was established in 1888; independent in politics; edited by Lawrence Jorgenson and issued every Thursday by the Paysonian Publishing Company.

Pleasant Grove—The Review, established in 1903; issued every Saturday as an independent weekly by L. W. Gaisford, editor and publisher.

Price—Two weekly republican newspapers are published in Price, the county seat of Carbon County. The News Advocate was established in 1895 and is issued every Thursday by H. W. Cooper,

editor and proprietor. The Sun, established in 1915, is edited and published by R. W. Crockett every Friday.

Provo—The Provo Herald began its career in 1885; issued on Monday and Thursday of each week as a democratic newspaper; Ira H. Masters, editor; Herald Publishing Company, publishers. The Post was established in 1909; republican in politics; H. C. Hicks, editor; issued on Tuesdays and Fridays by the Post Publishing Company. The White and Blue, a college paper, is published every Wednesday during the college year by the students of Brigham Young University.

Randolph—The Rich County News was established in 1896 as a newspaper devoted to local interests; edited by Chris Christensen and issued every Saturday by the Rich County News Publishing Company.

Richfield—The first newspaper in Sevier County was the Sevier Valley Echo, which was started in Richfield in August, 1884, and was published for about two years. The Reaper was started in 1887 and is now published every Saturday as an independent republican newspaper by J. L. Ewing, editor and proprietor.

Roosevelt—The Standard was established in 1914; independent in politics; issued every Wednesday by Arnold Reef, editor and publisher.

St. George—The Washington County News began its career in 1908; issued every Thursday by John R. Wallis, editor and publisher, as an independent weekly.

Salina—The Salina Sun was established in 1918; devoted chiefly to local interest; issued every Friday by J. L. Ewing, who is also the editor and publisher of the Richfield Reaper.

Salt Lake City—The publications of Salt Lake City are numerous and varied in character. Mention has already been made of the Deseret News, the Herald and the Tribune, the three oldest and best known daily newspapers. The Beobachter, a German newspaper, was established in 1890; issued every Wednesday; independent politically; Herman Grether, editor; the Beobachter Publishing Company, publishers. The Bikuben, a Scandinavian publication in the interests of the Church of Latter-day Saints, was established in 1876; issued every Tuesday; John S. Hansen, editor. The Character Builder, an educational monthly, was established in 1887; edited by John T. Miller and published by the Human Culture Publishing Company. The Chronicle, published by the students of the Uni-

versity of Utah, was established in 1892 and is published during the college year. A Greek weekly called the Evzonos was established in 1915 and is edited and published by George N. Photos. The Gazzetta, established in 1912, is issued every Saturday as an independent weekly; edited by G. Milano and published by the Italian Publishing Company. The Gold and Blue, a college monthly, was established in 1900 and is published by the students of the Latter-day Saints University. The Good Roads Automobilist, established in 1900 is published monthly by the Good Roads Automobilist Association and is edited by Robert Skelton. Goodwin's Weekly was established in 1902 and is edited by T. L. Holman; issued every Saturday by the Goodwin's Weekly Publishing Company. The Intermountain Catholic, a weekly publication in the interests of the Catholic Church, was established in 1899; edited by J. Leo Meehan and issued every Saturday by the Intermountain Catholic Publishing Company. The Intermountain Odd Fellow, a monthly magazine, was started in 1918 to promote the interests of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows; edited and published by Alexander F. Moore. The Intermountain Worker, a labor paper, was established in 1912 and is issued by the Intermountain Worker Publishing Company. The Irrigation Age, established in 1885, is published monthly by D. H. Anderson in the interests of irrigation projects and the solution of irrigation problems. The Juvenile Instructor, a Sunday school periodical, made its first appearance on January 1, 1866, with George Q. Cannon as editor. It is now published monthly by the Deseret Sunday School Union and edited by Joseph F. Smith. Light, a Greek weekly, was established in 1911 and is issued every Thursday by Dr. P. Kassinikos. The Mining Review, established in 1899 to promote Utah's mining interests, is published semi-monthly by Higgins & Greeson; Will C. Higgins, editor. The National Wool Grower, a monthly published by the National Wool Growers' Association. was started in 1910 and is edited by S. W. McClure. The New West Magazine, devoted to the general development of the West, was established in 1910 and is issued monthly by Robert W. Spangler, editor and publisher. The Relief Society Magazine, a monthly publication, is conducted by the Latter-day Saints in the interests of the relief work and is edited by Mrs. Susa Young Gates. The Retail Merchant, a trade journal, devoted mainly to the interests of the grocery trade, is published every Saturday by Harper Brothers, with John H. Harper as editor. The Rocky Mountain

Times, Japanese, was established in 1907; issued on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays by Shiro Iida. The Searchlight, an independent weekly, established in 1916, is edited and published every Friday by Jack Borlase. The Story Teller was established as a literary Sunday paper in 1910; edited by Hulde P. Jakeman and published by the Western Publishing Company. The Telegram was established in 1902 and is issued every afternoon except Sunday by the Telegram Publishing Company. The Universal Free Mason, established in 1908, is published monthly in the interests of the Masonic fraternity by the American Masonic Federation; edited by M. M. B. Thompson and Robert S. Spence. The University Pen, published monthly by the students of the University of Utah during the college year, was established in 1909. The Utah Educational Review was established in 1907 and is published monthly under the auspices of the University of Utah. The Utah Labor News was established in 1916 as an organ of organized labor; edited by Henry Sweet and published every Saturday by the Labor News Publishing Company. The Utah Nippo, a Japanese daily, is edited and published by U. Terasawa. The Utah Odd Fellow, a fraternal monthly, established in 1890, is edited and published by P. A. Simpkin. The Posten, a weekly publication devoted to the interests of the Latter-day Saints and printed in the Swedish language, was established in 1900 and is issued every Wednesday by the Utah Posten Publishing Company. The Western Poultryman, established in 1914, is a monthly publication devoted to the poultry industry; edited and published by Harlow P. Grow. The Young Woman's Journal, established in 1889, is edited by Mary E. Connelly and her associates and is published in the interests of the Latter-day Saints, with certain literary features, every month.

Sandy—The Sandy Star, established in 1911; independent in politics; edited by J. S. Barlow and issued every Friday by the Eagle Publishing Company.

Smithfield—The Sentinel, established in 1907; issued as an independent weekly every Friday by John W. Harry, editor and proprietor.

Spanish Fork—The Press, established in 1902; independent in politics; Elisha Warren, editor and publisher; issued every Thursday.

Springville—The Independent was established in 1891, and as its name indicates is independent politically; issued every Thursday by D. C. Johnson, editor and publisher.

Tooele—The Tooele Transcript was established in 1895; independent in politics; issued every Friday by James Dunn, editor and publisher. The Tooele Bulletin was started in 1915 as an independent newspaper; published Wednesdays and Saturdays by the Bulletin Publishing Company, L. E. Kramer editor. Mr. Kramer is also editor of the Ophir Examiner.

Tremonton—The Bear River Valley Leader, established in 1914; independent in politics and devoted chiefly to local interests; issued every Thursday by Alva D. McGuire, editor and proprietor.

Vernal—The Vernal Express was established in 1892; independent in politics; issued every Friday by the Vernal Express Publishing Company and edited by James H. Wallis.

CHARACTER OF THE UTAH PRESS

From the above list it may be noticed that of the 111 publications included in the 1919 Annual, thirty-six are published in Salt Lake City, leaving seventy-five publications distributed among sixty-one cities and towns of the state. Of these seventy-five newspapers and periodicals fifty-five are classed as "independent." Outside of a few of the largest cities, the newspapers appear to be more interested in building up the community in which they are published than in the welfare of any political party. The editors and publishers doubtless have their political opinions, the same as other citizens, but these opinions are not expressed in the editorial columns at the expense of the local interests. The Utah newspapers are, as a rule, loyal to Utah first and to party afterward.

Utah offers a good field to the enterprising journalist. There are about fifty thriving towns, with a population of five hundred or more, each located in a prosperous community, and it is safe to predict that each succeeding Newspaper Annual will contain a larger list of publications than the one of 1919, as these opportunities will not long remain neglected.

PART V

MILITARY

CHAPTER XX

UTAH IN THE WAR WITH SPAIN

SPANISH TYRANNY IN CUBA—REVOLT OF 1829—THE LOPEZ EXPEDITIONS—THE TEN YEARS' WAR — WEYLER'S CRUELTY — PROTESTS OF THE UNITED STATES—DESTRUCTION OF THE MAINE—CONGRESS DECLARES WAR — CALL FOR VOLUNTEERS — UTAH'S RESPONSE — BATTERY A — BATTERY B — BATTERY RECRUITS — FIRST CAVALRY TROOP — ROUGH RIDERS — SECOND ENGINEERS — BATTERY C — ROSTER OF EACH ORGANIZATION—IN THE PHILIPPINES—AGAINST THE INSURGENTS—CASUALTIES — THE HOME COMING—ORGANIZATIONS THAT REMAINED IN THE UNITED STATES—RESOLUTION OF THANKS.

For four centuries after the discovery of America, the Island of Cuba was a dependency of Spain. While that nation was losing, one by one, her other American possessions, the people of Cuba remained steadfast in their allegiance to the mother country. In 1808, when the Spanish dynasty was overthrown by Napoleon, the Cubans declared war against the French Republic. Their loyalty during all this period received but a poor recompense, however, as in 1825 King Ferdinand issued a decree which placed the lives and fortunes of the Cubans at the absolute disposal of the captains-general, or governors of the island, appointed by the crown. The "conquistadores" were slow in coming, but at last they had arrived.

Ferdinand's decree marked the beginning of Spain's policy of tyranny, and in some instances actual inhumanity, toward her colonial subjects. Some excuse for this policy may be found in the unsettled condition of political affairs in Spain, internal dissensions rendering the Spanish Government powerless to improve the environment of the colonists in the face of opposition on the part of many leading citizens. With the death of Ferdinand in 1833, his daughter, Isa-

bella, was proclaimed Queen. Ferdinand's brother, Don Carlos, set up the claim that he was the legitimate heir to the throne and insisted that the recognition of Isabella as Queen was a violation of the Salic law forbidding women to exercise the royal prerogative. He was not without supporters in his claims, and for many years the "Carlist Party" was a standing menace to the Spanish Government.

Naturally, while the Spanish authorities were engrossed with domestic affairs, the people of the colonies were neglected and grew discontented. As early as 1829 a conspiracy was formed in Cuba for the purpose of casting off the Spanish yoke, but this conspiracy was discovered and crushed before the revolutionists were ready to begin open hostilities. In 1844 the negroes of the island attempted an insurrection, but, like the conspiracy of fifteen years before, it was checked in its incipiency, and with great cruelty on the part of the Spaniards. Some five years later (1849-50) Narcisso Lopez, a former resident of Cuba, fitted out an expedition in New Orleans for the liberation of the Cubans from Spanish oppression. But Lopez was too quixotic for a military leader. His expedition failed and some of his misguided followers perished in Spanish dungeons.

In 1868 the "Ten Years' War" broke out, the revolutionists taking advantage of internal dissensions in Spain and hoping to establish the independence of Cuba. About the beginning of the third year of this war, Amadeus, second son of Victor Emanuel of Italy, was called to the Spanish throne as "constitutional king" and reigned until 1873, when the provisional government under Castilla came into power. Castilla threatened to "make a desert island of Cuba," and to make this threat good he sent an army of 257,000 soldiers to the island. The resistance was so determined, however, that fewer than fifty thousand of these soldiers returned to Spain. During the war property valued at $300,000,000 was destroyed and a heavy debt was incurred by Spain, which debt was thrown upon the Cubans as a penalty for their revolt. Not only was the debt laid upon the inhabitants of the island, but the captains-general also became more tyrannical in their administration of affairs.

The heavy burden of taxation imposed and the unreasonable demands of the captains-general only served to increase the discontent among the Cubans and to render them more determined than ever to achieve their independence. Experience had taught them the necessity of caution and for about fifteen years they carried on their preparations with the utmost secrecy. In 1895 the insurrection broke

out at several places on the island simultaneously, under the leadership of Generals Maceo and Gomez. Captain-General Campos, then governor of the island, carried on his military operations according to the rules of civilized warfare, but this policy failed to meet the approbation of the authorities at Madrid. Campos was therefore removed and General Weyler was appointed as his successor. Instantly a change could be seen. Upon taking command, Weyler issued his famous "I order and command" proclamation directing the troops to gather the inhabitants of the rural districts into the cities, where they could be kept under the watchful eye of the military authorities. It was claimed that this was necessary in order to prevent the people from giving aid to the insurgents. Any persons who failed to obey the order within eight days were to be regarded as rebels and to be treated as such. The proclamation also prohibited the transportation of provisions or supplies from one town to another without permission from the military authority. The supply of food in the cities and towns was inadequate to the needs of the "reconcentrados," as the people there confined were called, and many of the unfortunate Cubans actually starved to death. Weyler was no respecter of age or sex and women and children were the greatest sufferers.

The inhumanity of Weyler's policy soon aroused the indignation of the civilized world. European nations sent protests to Madrid, but they fell on deaf ears. The people of the United States raised funds and sent relief to the starving reconcentrados, but in nearly every case the contributions were diverted into the hands of Weyler or his subordinates and failed to reach the people for whom they were intended. Political conventions, irrespective of party, commercial organizations, several of the State Legislatures and other organizations in the United States adopted resolutions calling on the Federal Government to intervene in behalf of the oppressed Cubans. The platform upon which William McKinley was elected President in 1896 declared that some action must be taken in the interests of humanity. Immediately following Mr. McKinley's election, riots occurred in Havana, friends of Weyler telling the people that any intervention by the United States meant the ultimate annexation of Cuba to that country.

The year 1897 passed without the United States taking any decisive action, but about the beginning of 1898 the Atlantic Squadron of the United States Navy was ordered to the Dry Tortugas, off the southern extremity of the Florida Peninsula and within six hours

sail of Havana. On January 25, 1898, the Battleship Maine, one of the vessels belonging to the squadron, dropped anchor in the Harbor of Havana, the Spanish authorities having been notified by the American consul-general the previous day of the cruiser's intended arrival. Prior to this time, the Spanish Government had protested against the United States sending vessels bearing supplies to the reconcentrados. It can therefore be easily imagined that the presence of the Maine in the harbor, while the two nations were supposed to be at peace, was not pleasing to the Spanish officials, who, as a measure of retaliation, ordered the cruiser Vizcaya to New York. Thus matters stood until February 9, 1898, when the Spanish minister at Washington resigned his position and asked for his passports. His request was granted and Spain was without an official representative in the United States.

DESTRUCTION OF THE MAINE

About twenty minutes before ten o'clock on the evening of February 15, 1898, the Maine was blown up, with a total loss of the vessel and 266 of her officers and crew, who were either killed by the explosion or drowned while trying to reach the shore. A court of inquiry was convened almost immediately and after a searching investigation it reported that "There were two explosions of a distinctly different character, with a short, but distinct interval between them, and the forward part of the ship was lifted to a marked degree by the first explosion. * * * In the opinion of the court the Maine was destroyed by the explosion of a submarine mine, which caused the partial explosion of two or more of her forward magazines."

The destruction of the Maine, with its consequent loss of life, increased the excitement in the United Sattes and the demands for intervention became more insistent. Still the administration declined to respond to these demands, for two reasons. The first of these was that General Weyler had been superseded by General Blanco, who had issued a proclamation declaring a cessation of hostilities, and a public announcement that the reconcentrados would be permitted to return to their homes. The other reason was that the President was awaiting the decision of the court of inquiry that was investigating the causes of the Maine's destruction. On March 8, 1898, Congress appropriated the sum of $50,000,000 "for the national defense," but nothing further was done until the 28th, when it became definitely known that Blanco's promise to release the reconcentrados had been, and was being, systematically ignored. On that day President Mc-

Kinley submitted the report of the court of inquiry to Congress and in the message accompanying it he invoked the deliberate consideration of that body.

The next day Senator Joseph L. Rawlins, of Utah, introduced a resolution the preamble of which declared that the war waged by Spain had destroyed the commerce between Cuba and the United States and American property in Cuba; that American citizens had been imprisoned and some had been assassinated in their cells; and that further peaceful protests were in vain. The resolution was as follows:

"Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled: That the independence of the Republic of Cuba be, and the same is hereby, recognized, and that war against the Kingdom of Spain be, and the same is hereby, declared, and the President is hereby authorized and directed to employ the land and naval forces of the United States to wage such war to success."

Although this resolution was not adopted, Congress was prompt with its response to the President's request. On the day following the receipt of the message bills relating to Cuban affairs were introduced in both the House and Senate, and on April 1st a naval appropriation bill was passed. On the 11th of April the President sent to Congress another message, in which he said: "In the name of humanity, in the name of civilization, in behalf of endangered American interests, which give us the right and duty to speak and to act, the war in Cuba must stop. In view of these facts and these considerations, I ask Congress to authorize and empower the President to take measures to secure a full and final termination of hostilities between the Government of Spain and the people of Cuba," etc.

CONGRESS DECLARES WAR

On April 13, 1898, the House of Representatives passed a resolution directing the President to intervene immediately in Cuban affairs. The resolution was sent to the Senate, where it was amended by the use of much stronger language, and on the 18th the House concurred in the amendments. The resolutions as adopted on that date were as follows:

"1. That the people of the Island of Cuba are, and of right ought to be, free and independent.

"2. That it is the duty of the United States to demand, and the Government of the United States does demand, that the Government of Spain at once relinquish its authority and government in the Island of Cuba and withdraw its land and naval forces from Cuba and Cuban waters.

"3. That the President of the United States be, and he hereby is, directed and empowered to use the entire land and naval forces of the United States, and to call into the actual service of the United States the militia of the several states to such an extent as may be necessary to carry these resolutions into effect.

"4. That the United States hereby disclaims any disposition or intention to exercise sovereignty, jurisdiction or control over said island, except for the pacification thereof, and asserts its determination when that is accomplished to leave the government and control of the island to its people."

These resolutions did not constitute a formal declaration of war, but merely gave the President power to intervene in the interests of humanity. Two days after their adoption, the United States sent its ultimatum to Spain, demanding the relinquishment of Spanish authority over Cuba before noon of April 23, 1898, and the withdrawal of the Spanish land and naval forces, in accordance with the second resolution. Spain refused compliance and Rear Admiral Sampson was ordered to blockade the Cuban ports. On the 23d President McKinley issued his proclamation calling for 125,000 volunteers, "the same to be apportioned, as far as practicable, among the several states and territories and the District of Columbia, according to population, and to serve for two years unless sooner discharged."

This proclamation was issued before an actual declaration of war had been made by Congress, but on the 25th it was enacted: "That war be, and the same is hereby declared to exist, and that war has existed since the 21st day of April, 1898, between the United States of America and the Kingdom of Spain."

UTAH'S RESPONSE

Under the President's call of April 23, 1898, Utah was asked to furnish two batteries of light artillery and a troop of cavalry for "special mounted service." On the 25th Governor Wells received the following telegram from the secretary of war: "The President has authorized the enlistment of eighty-five men in your state, good shots,

good riders, to form a company in a mounted rifle regiment, company officers to be taken from your section. Can you give us the men?"

To this message Governor Wells replied: "Utah will be proud to furnish the eighty-five men for company in mounted rifle regiment, as authorized by the President, in addition to her regular quota."

On the 26th the Governor issued his proclamation calling for volunteers and the work of raising Utah's quota was commenced. The response from all sections of the state was instantaneous and on May 1st Governor Wells telegraphed the war department that Utah's men were ready for mustering into the United States service. Orders came back to mobilize at Fort Douglas, Salt Lake City, and by the 4th all were at the rendezvous ready for the mustering officer. It was then discovered that through a misunderstanding, Utah was expected to furnish but one troop of cavalry, to be a part of the Second United States Volunteer Cavalry (Torrey's Rough Riders), though two troops had been raised. After several days of telegraphic correspondence between the governor and the secretary of war, aided by the personal appeal of United States Senator Frank J. Cannon, who was then in Washington, both troops were accepted, one becoming Troop I in Torrey's regiment and the other the "First Troop, Utah United States Volunteer Cavalry."

On May 1, 1898, the American fleet commanded by Commodore George Dewey engaged and practically annihilated the Spanish fleet then lying in Manila Bay, Philippine Islands. News of this signal victory—the first battle of the war—reached Salt Lake City in due time and was enthusiastically celebrated on Saturday, May 7, 1898, the men who were at Fort Douglas waiting to be mustered in taking part in the demonstration. The following Monday (May 9th) the two batteries, designated Battery A and Battery B, and the First Troop of Cavalry were mustered in, Utah being one of the first states in the Union to furnish the full quota of volunteers under the call of April 23d. Following is the roster of each of the three commands at the time of muster in, as reported to the Legislture by Governor Wells in January, 1899:

BATTERY A

Richard W. Young, captain; George W. Gibbs, first lieutenant; Raymond C. Naylor and W. C. Webb, second lieutenants; Ethan E. Allen, first sergeant; Harry A. Young, quartermaster sergeant; John

H. Meredith, veterinary sergeant; Joseph O. Nystrom, Daniel H. Wells, Emil V. Johnson, Ford Fisher, Emil Lehman and Will F. Aldrach, sergeants; Arthur W. Brown, William D. Riter, Alfred L. Robinson, Charles E. Varian, Charles R. Mabey, A. L. Williams, Lewis P. Hanson, Noble A. McDonald, William Kneass, George S. Backman, George A. Seaman, Willard Call, Thomas R. Smith, Mark A. Bezzant and George O. Larson, corporals; Hans P. Hansen and William M. Clawson, farriers; Buriah Wilkins and Vincent A. Smith, artificers; Victor E. Marthini, saddler; Elmer G. Thomas and George R. Fisher, musicians; James W. Allred, wagoner.

Privates—Joseph F. Anderson, Louis P. Anderson, John W. Beemus, John H. Berlin, Robert L. Bostwick, Archibald Bradford, John W. Campbell, Harold L. Caulkins, P. B. Christensen, Theo. Christensen, Theo. Cleghorn, Thomas Collins, William F. Denn, George E. Doty, George Duffin, Leonard Duffin, William Earl, William G. Ellis, Elfred Eckstrand, William Edwards, Frank W. Emery, Oscar A. Fenninger, George Frankenfield, P. B. Frederickson, Ezra S. Funk, Leo N. Gledhill, Frank T. Harmer, W. H. Hennefer, Samuel H. Hesburg, Joseph J. Holbrook, Chester J. T. Hope, Ephraim B. Howells, Lindsey Hudson, Thomas J. Hughes, William Jacobson, Charles G. Jenicke, Peter Jenson, Henry O. Jones, John T. Kennedy, Ray Kenner, Charles W. Krogh, Warren Larson, William H. Leaver, John B. Lickledérer, Arthur L. Louder, Ernest E. Lowry, August E. Lyngberg, William F. McLaughlin, Heile M. Madsen, Nelson E. Margetts, Joseph H. Morgan, David Mortensen, Michael Murray, William Nelson, Jr., Niels Nielson, Theo. M. Newman, Charles Parsons, William E. Perret, Frank E. Peters, Charles Peterson, Frank C. Peterson, M. C. Phillips, James Quinn, Severn Rasmussen, E. W. Rauscher, W. J. Robinson, John L. Robison, Wilbur I. Rowland, Isaac Russell, Michael F. Ryan, William A. Ryver, Emil F. Selmer, Harold E. Sleater, J. W. Sorensen, Stanley Staten, Edgar W. Stout, Arthur L. Thomas, Jr., Lehi Thomas, John A. Tilson, William Tipton, Francis B. Tripp, Francis Tuttle, Edward G. Wood, John R. Woolsey, S. A. Wycherly, Homer W. Wyne, John G. Young, John F. Zahler.

A majority of the 124 officers and enlisted men constituting the battery at the time it entered the service came from Salt Lake City and the immediate vicinity, though Bountiful, Ephraim, Gunnison, Park City and a few other towns contributed to the roster as given above.

BATTERY B

Frank A. Grant, captain; Edgar A. Wedgwood, first lieutenant; John F. Critchlow and Orrin R. Grow, second lieutenants; Louis B. Eddy, first sergeant; Don R. Coray, quartermaster sergeant; Felix Bachman, veterinary sergeant; Frank T. Hines, Louis M. Fehr, Horace E. Coolidge, Charles G. Forslund, J. A. Anderson and Charles Asplund, sergeants; Peter Olsen, Richard L. Bush, Robert Stewart, A. E. St. Morris, John T. Donnellan, Thomas L. Genter, W. Q. Anderson, G. B. Wardlaw, Andrew Peterson, Jr., Nephi Otteson, C. C. Clapper, Nephi Reese, John U. Buchi, James J. Ryan and John A. Boshard, corporals; P. J. Blake and Fred D. Sweet, farriers; Frank Dillingham and Lee A. Curtis, artificers; Louis Miller, saddler; Fred H. Crager and Joseph F. Grant, musicians; Antone Liljeroth, wagoner.

Privates—John Abplanalp, M. H. Ackaret, David M. Anderson, Peter Anderson, Bert W. Austin, John Baker, John W. Beasley, C. G. Billings, Einer Bjarnson, Stephen Bjarnson, Godfrey J. Bluth, Arthur Borkman, Fred A. Bumiller, John Braman, Augustus Branscom, John D. Bridgman, James K. Burch, Joseph W. Carr, V. L. Chamberlain, F. D. Chatterton, Eugene Chatlin, Theodore Christensen, W. J. Collins, R. F. Conover, F. H. Coulter, Jasper D. Curtis, John Dalgetty, Philip Dallemore, E. V. de Montalvo, Joseph Doyle, Elmer Duncan, D. A. Dunning, H. H. Dusenberry, W. H. Farnes, J. B. Ferguson, J. E. Flannigan, P. B. Florence, Charles I. Fox, M. T. Goodwin, Loren C. Green, Parker J. Hall, Walter S. Hall, Jacob A. Heiss, Peter Herbertz, John Hogan, T. A. Hoggan, Parley P. Holdaway, G. H. Hudson, John W. Hughes, Hans Jansen, M. C. Jensen, D. C. Johnson, John B. Kell, Samuel King, George Lacey, G. R. Larson, S. C. Lewis, James McCabe, Leonard McCarty, J. W. Meranda, A. P. Neilson, Reinhardt Olsen, Marshall Quick, Richard H. Ralph, George R. Rees, C. W. Robinson, W. H. Savage, P. D. Schoeber, Hyrum C. Scott, W. H. Shearer, Jerome Smith, Junius C. Snow, Harry S. Snyder, Henry L. Souther, John P. Tate, Thomas W. Thornberg, Moroni Turner, S. P. Tyree, Frank J. Utz, John R. Vance, Benjamin Van Syckle, A. N. Walters, G. H. Wheeler, J. G. Winkler, W. A. Wright, John D. Zollinger.

Of the 122 officers and enlisted men upon the muster roll of Battery B, the greater number came from Salt Lake City, Ogden and Provo, though Eureka, Manti and other towns furnished enough men

to form a respectable minority. Lieut. Edgar A. Wedgwood was commissioned to enlist enough men to bring both batteries up to a war footing, and before the two batteries left the state the following names were added to their muster rolls, the men coming from all parts of the state. These men were reported by Governor Wells as

BATTERY RECRUITS

Robert Alexander, David G. Archer, John R. Bagge, Harry J. Bean, Glen Benson, Peter J. Benson, William W. Burnett, Ray S. Burton, Caleb J. Bywater, Arthur C. Caffal, Gust Carlson, Millard Chaffin, Ralph Collett, James W. Connell, William Crooks, Clarence S. Curtis, David J. Davis, Leo Ducker, Alfred Ellis, George W. Engler, Willard Evans, Everett B. Ferris, August Fichtner, George Fowler, Jack Gilroy, Edgar A. Grandpre, George Grantham, Ned C. Graves, Walter Griffiths, Wilhelm I. Goodman, Thomas S. Gunn, Francis R. Hardie, George Harris, Charles Heatherly, Charles S. Hill, Thomas Hollberg, Ernest E. Hopkins, Jacob Huber, Wilmer E. Hubert, John E. Ingoldsby, James C. Ivins, Elmer Johnson, Louis E. Kahn, Richard Kearsley, Ralph Kidder, Matthew Kleinly, Murray E. King, Heinrich Klenke, William G. Knauss, James A. Lee, Thomas Leonard, William G. McConnie, William McCubben, Daniel McKay, Max Madison, Fred S. Martin, Joseph J. Meyers, George Moir, John W. Morton, Milton Morton, Barr W. Musser, Don C. W. Musser, Angus Nicholson, James R. Nielson, John D. Norris, Arthur F. Ohmer, John A. Pender, Louis J. Pennington, Louis C. Peterson, Ernest M. Pratt, Alexander Rae, William Rae, August Rademacher, Thomas Redall, Robert Reid, William Richmond, Edward Roberts, Jr., John E. Rogers, George E. Rowland, Fred W. Schaupp, Frank B. Shelly, Thomas Shull, George Simmons, Harry Smith, Sidney J. Smith, Bismarck Snyder, Hans Sorenson, Joseph D. Sorenson, Kund Sorenson, Charles Z. Stout, George Taylor, O. D. Tompkins, Frank A. Vincent, Chris Wagener, Edward P. Walker, Charles A. Walquist, George E. Weber, Joseph Wessler, Frank Wickehsham, Albert R. Williams, George W. Williams, James E. Wonnacott, James H. Yates, Carlos Young, total, 104.

FIRST CAVALRY TROOP

The First Troop, Utah United States Volunteer Cavalry, was mustered in with Joseph E. Caine, captain; Benner X. Smith, first lieutenant; Gordon N. Kimball, second lieutenant; John Meteer, first

sergeant; Samuel S. Porter, quartermaster sergeant; Charles O. Merrill, Ernest de Vigne, Ives E. Cobb, William A. Fortesque, Charles S. Price and Joseph H. Richards, sergeants; Harry H. Atkinson, Paul Kimball, Wilford V. Young, John H. Francis, K. B. Ritchie, Albert W. Lee, Walter S. Clawson and John B. Wheeling, corporals; Louis Smith and Emron C. Wright, farriers; John C. Crawford and Otis O. Butcher, musicians; James Payne, saddler; Marion Grundy, wagoner.

Troopers—William P. Adams, Albert W. Andrews, Jacob Brandt, Arthur W. Brattain, Oscar H. Breinholdt, Homer Brown, Joel T. Brown, Roger C. Canters, Enoch J. Cavanaugh, Alexander Colbath, Arthur F. Conklin, Perry R. Cotner, Samuel Dallin, Roy W. Daniel, Arthur Dennis, Jr., William B. Dodds, William H. Donaldson, Jarvis C. Doud, Rupert A. Dunford, Frank M. Eldredge, James W. Estes, Peter J. Fairclough, Ellis C. Freed, Walter F. Gannon, William H. Gardner, William R. Greenwood, George P. Hansen, Frank Harkness, Abner B. Harris, Robert L. Hodgert, J. F. Howell, Ralph Irvine, Elliott T. Kimball, Greeley C. Ladd, William D. Loveless, Albert W. Luff, Martin Lund, Rufus A. Marsh, Fred H. May, Arthur L. Miller, George C. Morrison, LeRoy Nelson, Charles B. Neugebauer, Charles A. Nielson, George M. Page, George E. Paget, Christian Peterson, Clem V. Porter, Ray R. Pratt, Fred E. Rucker, Lewis Schoppe, Garry N. Searle, Paul Spenst, William J. Stephens, Moroni E. Tervort, George L. Weiler, Delbert W. Whiting, Joseph T. Woodford, Kleber Worley. Total, 84.

ROUGH RIDERS

The troop of cavalry recruited for the Second United States Volunteer Cavalry, more commonly spoken of as "Torrey's Rough Riders," left Fort Douglas on Sunday, May 15, 1898, for Cheyenne, Wyo., and was mustered in the following Wednesday at Fort D. A. Russell as Troop I, with John Q. Cannon, captain; J. W. Young, first lieutenant; Andrew J. Burt, second lieutenant.

Non-Commissioned Officers and Troopers—Earl B. Allen, Orson Allred, Eric C. Anderson, William O. Ash, Charles H. Bates, Jesse F. Bean, John R. Beck, Jason R. Beebe, Lorenzo Bohm, E. H. Clark, Edward W. Clarke, A. C. Christensen, William F. Cleghorn, A. L. Cummings, Frederick S. Dart, Reuben W. Dewitt, Clarence R. Drake, Charles M. Dull, Axel W. Ekdahl, Samuel C. Elder, Robert Forrester, Stephen H. Fotheringham, Frederick B. Fowler, William

H. Goldman, F. C. Goodwin, Samuel E. Hansen, Carl B. Hard, Harry Harris, Joseph A. Harris, Sydney C. Hays, John C. Hilbert, Sidney K. Hooper, Frank Jardine, Charles C. W. Jasperson, Thomas Jones, James Kidney, Lewis Larson, William H. Leiter, James R. Lewis, John H. Lundy, Edgar McCarty, W. A. McKay, A. G. McKenzie, James McPherson, John H. Manson, Joseph V. E. Marsh, Robert R. Moody, Burton H. Morris, Albert F. Oakason, Thomas L. O'Flynn, Newman A. Page, Lars Peterson, F. H. Plaisted, Arthur H. Prade, R. G. Pratt, John H. Rinley, William C. Ritter, L. Robinson, John D. B. Rogers, David Sanderson, D. E. Scales, George C. Sharp, Francis R. Shepard, Milford B. Shipp, Joseph F. Skinner, J. C. Smelser, Arthur Smith, Chris S. Sorenson, George R. Sproat, Luther J. Stewart, Uri Stewart, Jr., John W. Streeper, L. S. Tenney, E. R. Thompson, Francis M. Walker, Robert C. Wilkerson, James B. Willison, Joseph A. Young. Total, 81.

SECOND ENGINEERS

On the last day of May, 1898, President McKinley appointed Willard Young, a son of Brigham Young, colonel of the Second Regiment, United States Volunteer Engineers, and about two weeks later the enlistment of members of the company commanded by Capt. Robert P. Johnston was commenced in Utah. To this company the state furnished forty men, to-wit: Anton Schneider, William B. Dougall, William F. Flannigan and James H. Howat, sergeants; Edward C. Cooper, Frederick Lyon and Fred J. Barnes, corporals; Frank C. Fisher, musician.

Privates—Alfa W. Beam, Milton T. Benham, John V. Buckle, Donald Darrah, William H. C. Drake, Jack H. Flynn, Frank Foster, Charles D. Gilbourne, Daniel T. Gilmore, James A. Graham, Joseph E. Hall, Charles Harris, Otto H. Hassing, Willard W. Henderson, Ralph C. Holsclan, Daniel F. Howells, William A. Leatham, William M. Lewis, John F. McCarty, James E. McDonald, James L. Morris, Walter Y. Mosher, Frank C. Moyle, James O'Day, Pattric O'Hagan, John B. Powers, William C. Seymour, Frank J. Silver, William J. Watson, Richard S. Wright, Ray A. Young.

BATTERY C

Under the second call for volunteers, Battery C, Utah Light Artillery, was mustered into the United States service on July 14, 1898. When this battery was mustered in the three Utah batteries were or-

ganized into a battalion of artillery and Capt. Richard W. Young was promoted to the command of the battalion with the rank of major; Lieut. Edgar A. Wedgwood was promoted to captain of Battery A; Lieut. John F. Critchlow was made captain of Battery B, and Corp. George A. Seaman was promoted to second lieutenant of Battery B. The officers and enlisted men of Battery C at the time of muster in were as follows:

Frank W. Jennings, captain; John D. Murphy, first lieutenant; William J. B. Stacey, second lieutenant; Henry Barrett, first sergeant; Cyrus L. Hawley, quartermaster sergeant; David Muir, veterinary sergeant; Albert C. Allen, Christian Lund, Edgar Stevenson, Leo Leon, Albert Hulbert and Edgar J. Bonstell, sergeants; Herbert J. Cushing, Bertie C. Rasmussen, Joseph Z. Dye, John B. Doyle, Percy T. Fisher, Elmer Green, Axel Ongman, Patrick H. Malloy and Alfred Voyce, corporals; George W. Olson and James S. Manson, farriers; Rutherford G. Goldman and Joseph Hansen, artificers; Samuel J. Cardwell, saddler; George A. White and Louis Hebertson, musicians; James Swenson, wagoner.

Privates—John Ahern, William H. Ash, Thomas Aspden, Edward W. Bachelor, Frederick C. Benson, Hyrum S. Buckley, James K. Butters, John H. Callahan, Theodore Candland, Joseph S. Canning, Charles Carlin, Benjamin F. Carter, Wilford Cartwright, James H. Chisholm, Frederick Christensen, Marshall Cole, Fred H. Collins, William Crawford, Henry Crossman, Edward Dalton, Frank R. Daniels, George W. Davis, Cornelius W. Fairbanks, Olof G. Fallquist, Robert J. Findlay, George W. Frazer, Joshua Gardner, Robert Glendenning, Tony D. Goldman, Kersey E. Gowin, Eddie J. Gruber, Joseph Hanson, Orson P. Hanson, Peter Hanson, Henry L. Harris, William D. Haymore, Angus Heiner, Charles Heiner, John S. Herbert, Lucien C. Horr, Christian Jensen, Joseph C. Loughran, Carl Lundstrom, M. H. McLeod, Carl Madsen, Catonder T. Martin, John Matthews, Albert Miller, Michael Morrissey, John Naismith, George E. Nay, Riley Patten, Edmund Peters, Aug. S. Peterson, Paules Peterson, Ned Price, Wesley Pulver, James Riley, James F. Robertson, Milo Rogers, Robert W. Rogers, Ray T. Savage, Alexander Shaw, William Shurtliff, Henry M. Sinnott, Albert W. Smith, Carlos E. Smith, John L. Smith, John B. Stevens, Clifford Stewart, Patrick R. Sullivan, Roy Tribe, Henry A. Van Alstyn, Edward N. Wadsworth, August Weis, Albert Welch, George A. Wilson, Louis Wolz, Henry Young. Total, 108.

IN THE PHILIPPINES

After Dewey's victory over the Spanish fleet in Manila Bay on Sunday, May 1, 1898, the United States decided to send a force of 12,000 troops to the Philippine Islands, under command of Maj.-Gen. Wesley Merritt. This force was sent in three detachments. The first, under Brig.-Gen. Francis V. Greene, arrived at Manila on June 30, 1898; the second under Brig.-Gen. T. H. Anderson, arrived there about two weeks later; the third, commanded by Brig.-Gen. Arthur McArthur and accompanied by General Merritt, followed soon after.

Batteries A and B of the Utah Volunteers left Fort Douglas on May 20, 1898, and arrived in San Francisco on the 22nd. They remained there in camp until June 14th, when they embarked with General Anderson's expedition, Battery A on board the Colon, one-half of Battery B on the China and the other half on the Zealandia. The expedition arrived in Manila Bay on July 17, 1898. For a few days the two Utah batteries remained on board the transports, then landed and went into camp at Camp Dewey. On the last day of the month four of the Utah guns were ordered to the firing line and took an active part in repelling the Spanish assault upon the American position at Malate.

At 8:30 A. M., August 13, 1898, Dewey's fleet began a bombardment of Manila and continued it for about an hour, when the firing ceased and the land forces advanced upon the city, which surrendered in less than an hour. In this action the Utah artillery rendered effectual service and was complimented by the commanding officers.

In the meantime, on July 26, 1898, more than two weeks before the fall of Manila, the Spanish Government, through M. Cambon, the French ambassador to the United States, sued for peace. The peace protocol, terminating the war, was signed at Washington, D. C., August 12, 1898, the day before the capitulation of Manila, but news did not reach the Philippines until after the battle.

AGAINST THE INSURGENTS

When the news that the war was over reached Manila, the troops were elated at the thought that they would soon be able to return home. But the Filipinos refused to acknowledge the sovereignty of the United States and the military forces were ordered to remain in the islands until order was restored. Active operations against the

insurgents began early in February, 1899, and from that time until ordered home the Utah batteries were among the most active of the military organizations in the Philippines. During the month of February all or a part of their guns were engaged at San Palog, Santa Mesa, Binondo Cemetery, Santa Ana, the two actions at Caloocan, on the Maraquina Road, at Pasig Island, in driving out sharpshooters around La Loma, at Guadalupe, San Pedro Macati, Balig Balig and a number of minor skirmishes.

Around San Pedro Macati during the first three days of March, the Utah guns were heard in several engagements. Then followed the actions at San Juan del Monte on the 7th, San Francisco del Monte on the 10th, Pasig on the 14th, Santa Cruz on the 15th, Morong on the 17th, Maraquina Road, Caloocan, Pasig and the Tuliahan River on the 25th and 26th, at Caloocan River on the 28th, and at San Mateo and Malolos on the 31st. The fight at the Tuliahan River on the 26th was the most severe engagement of the month, the insurgents losing 100 in killed and wounded and a large number captured, and the Americans losing 39 killed and 277 wounded.

Although a smaller number of engagements were fought in April, the hostilities were extended over a wider territory. Part of Battery A, commanded by Lieutenant Naylor, accompanied the expedition to the Bag Bag and Rio Grande rivers and took part in all the engagements of the campaign. An attack was made on the Americans near Malolos on the 18th and part of Battery B assisted in driving back the insurgents with heavy loss. At Guiguinto on the 27th the infantry became congested in crossing the bridge, the insurgents found the range and poured a deadly fire into the troops, which were threatened with a panic, when two of the Utah guns were dragged across the bridge, shelled the woods in which the enemy lay concealed and saved the day. The Utah boys assisted materially in the capture of Calumpit on the 27th, after a brisk fight, and the same day Apalit surrendered.

Capt. Frank A. Grant, of Battery B, had been placed in command of the flotilla that patrolled the Pasig River. When a squadron of the Fourth United States Cavalry made an attack on Santa Cruz on April 9th, they were soon overwhelmed by superior numbers. Captain Grant, seeing the predicament of the cavalry, brought his "fleet" within range and turned loose his Gatling guns, giving the cavalry an opportunity to escape. For his prompt action on this occasion and his gallantry on other occasions, Captain Grant was brevetted major.

On the last day of April the command with which the Utah batteries was connected started for Malolos, where it was expected Aguinaldo would make a stand in force. Early on the morning of May 1st the Utah guns were in position to shell the town at a distance of about two miles. After a few rounds of artillery, the infantry advanced and Malolos, thought to be an insurgent stronghold, surrendered almost without offering resistance. Santa Tomas was shelled on the 4th and the same day San Fernando, where Aguinaldo had his headquarters a short time before, capitulated after a slight engagement. From that time until June 22d there were occasional brushes with the insurgents around San Fernando and San Luis. Then came the welcome order to return to the United States to be mustered out.

CASUALTIES

Battery A—Killed, Quartermaster Sergeant Harry A. Young, February 6, 1899; Sergeant Ford Fisher, at San Luis, May 14, 1899; Corporal John G. Young, February 5, 1899; Private Wilhelm I. Goodman, February 5, 1899. Wounded, Capt. Edgar A. Wedgwood, April 23, 1899; David J. Davis, April 23, 1899; Ray Kenner, April 21, 1899; William H. Leaver, July 31, 1898, at Malate.

Battery B—Killed, Emil F. Selmer (wounded and died from the effect of his wounds); Corporal Moritz C. Jensen, April 26, 1899; Fred Bumiller, April 26, 1899; Max Madison, April 25, 1899; George H. Hudson, August 24, 1898, at Cavite. Wounded, Second Lieutenant George A. Seaman, April 11, 1899; Sergt. George B. Wardlaw, February 4, 1899; Sergt. Andrew Peterson, March 11, 1899; Corporal Henry L. Souther, March 24, 1899; Corporal William Q. Anderson, August 24, 1898; Privates John D. Abplanalp, April 24, 1899; John Braman, April 26, 1899; Parker J. Hall, March 25, 1899; Joseph G. Winkler, July 31, 1898.

THE HOME COMING

When the news reached Salt Lake City that the battery boys were ordered home, some public spirited citizens, anxious to have Utah follow the example of other states, started a movement to bring them from San Francisco to Salt Lake City at the public expense. As the state had no funds available for providing the necessary transportation, etc., a committee was formed to solicit contributions and in this way a fund of $13,772.05 was raised in a short time without difficulty.

A special train was chartered to bring the boys from San Francisco to Salt Lake City, where they arrived on August 19, 1899. Governor Wells, by proclamation, declared the day a holiday, the city was decorated with flags and bunting, and many people from various parts of the state joined in the welcome to the Utah soldiers who had fought so valiantly abroad. The Legislature of 1899 had made provision for medals for the members of the two batteries and these medals were distributed at the home coming. "Amid tears and cheers, praise and patriotism, feasting and thanksgiving, the day passed a delightful memory in Utah's history."

In his message to the Legislature in 1901, Governor Wells gave an account of the manner in which the fund was raised and reported a balance of hand of $2,300. "I recommend," said he in his message, "that an appropriation be made from the state treasury equal to the amount of the fund above named ($13,772.05), from which if desired and deemed advisable, the donors may be reimbursed, or, preferably, that this constitute the nucleus of a fund for the erection of a monument, arch or other suitable memorial to our brave sons who marched forth at the call of duty beneath the national emblem to defend the national honor."

OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

On May 24, 1898, the First Troop of Volunteer Cavalry, Capt. Joseph E .Caine in command, left Fort Douglas on May 24, 1898, for San Francisco and upon arriving there went into camp at Camp Merritt. It was hoped by the members of the troop that they would be ordered to the Philippines, but when Anderson's expedition, with the two Utah batteries, sailed on June 14, 1898, they were left behind. On the 15th of July they moved to the Presidio and there remained until August 13th, when they were ordered to Yosemite and Sequoia parks. Ten days later the troop was divided, thirty-three men under Lieutenant Smith going to Sequoia, and the remainder of the troop under Captain Caine moving to Raymond. Some of the men were engaged in fighting a forest fire and on October 29th the two detachments were ordered to San Francisco. The troop was mustered out on December 23, 1898.

Captain Johnston's company of engineers left Salt Lake City on July 10, 1898, for San Francisco, and upon arriving there was quartered at the Presidio. On August 3d the men embarked upon the transport "Lakme" for Honolulu, where they arrived on the 17th and

went into camp about four miles from the landing, giving their camp the name of "Camp McKinley." Later the men built permanent barracks for themselves about a mile nearer the city. On April 20, 1899, they were relieved by a detachment of the Sixth United States Artillery and on the 29th embarked for the return voyage to San Francisco. The company was mustered out on May 16, 1899.

Battery C was recruited under the call of May 25, 1898, and was mustered in on the 14th of July. On the last day of that month it left Salt Lake City for San Francisco and was on duty at the Presidio until the 18th of October. It was then ordered to Angel Island equipped as cavalry, being the only military organization on the island, and remained there until ordered back to San Francisco for muster out. It was mustered out on December 21, 1898.

Captain Cannon's troop of cavalry was mustered into the United States service at Fort D. A. Russell, Cheyenne, Wyo., May 18, 1898, as Troop I, Second United States Volunteer Cavalry, which was commanded by Col. Jay L. Torrey, a Wyoming man, with whom the idea originated of having mounted troops composed of "frontiersmen who are marksmen and horsemen." Through his efforts the necessary legislation was secured and three organizations of this character were raised for the army. They were commonly known as Roosevelt's Rough Riders, Torrey's Rocky Mountain Cavalry and Grigsby's Cowboys.

The regiment left Cheyenne on June 22, 1898, for Jacksonville, Fla., and upon arriving there was stationed at Camp Cuba Libra. The train carrying the second section ran into the first section near Tupelo, Miss., on June 26th. The collision resulted in three members of Troop C being killed and eleven others injured more or less severely, Colonel Torrey being among the latter. Camp Cuba Libre was situated so that it was impossible to maintain good sanitary conditions, and in other essentials the location was undesirable, but the regiment stuck to its post until mustered out on October 24, 1898.

Several changes occurred in the Utah troop during its term of service. Captain Cannon was promoted to lieutenant-colonel, Lieutenant Young became captain of the troop, and Sidney K. Hooper was promoted from first sergeant to second lieutenant.

It was a matter of regret to the members of these organizations that they were not called into the actual duties of war. They had enlisted to fight, hence the monotony of drill and camp duty became irksome at times and they longed for the firing line. When the news of

the victory at San Juan Hill, telling how Roosevelt's Rough Riders had covered themselves with glory by their daring charge, reached Jacksonville, one of the Utah boys remarked: "We'd have turned the trick just as easy as Rosy's boys if we had only been there." This laconic statement was doubtless true. The record made by the two batteries in the Philippines demonstrated that the Utah boys made good soldiers and all that Captain Caine's Cavalry, Battery C, the engineers and Captain Cannon's men lacked was opportunity.

On February 6, 1899, the Utah Legislature appointed a joint committee, composed of one senator and two representatives, to draft a resolution of thanks to Batteries A and B, then in the Philippines. The resolution was unanimously adopted the same day and a copy signed by the governor, president of the senate and speaker of the house of representatives was sent to each of the commanding officers. A similar resolution regarding the organizations that were kept at home might have been appropriately adopted, thanking them for their good intentions in answering their country's call, even though they "did not fire a shot at the enemy."

Utah also had a part in the reconstruction work in the Philippines. Gov. Gen. William H. Taft appointed Maj. Richard W. Young chief justice of the possessions and he served in that capacity for some time with marked ability.

CHAPTER XXI

NATIONAL GUARD—WAR WITH GERMANY.

TERRITORIAL MILITIA—WHEN THE STATE WAS ADMITTED—MILITIA LAWS—ON THE MEXICAN BORDER—WAR WITH GERMANY—THE CAUSES—STATE COUNCIL OF DEFENSE—COUNTY COUNCILS—RAISING THE ARMY — CONDITIONS IN UTAH—MARINE CORPS — IN ACTUAL SERVICE—THE FINANCIAL SIDE—LIBERTY LOANS—WAR SAVINGS STAMPS—WOMEN'S WORK—FORT DOUGLAS—TWO UTAH MEN—THE ARMISTICE

During Utah's territorial days the militia consisted chiefly of volunteer organizations recruited from time to time to protect the outlying settlements from Indian depredations. In his message to the first State Legislature on January 8, 1896, Gov. Heber M. Wells said: "The report of the adjutant-general shows that the National Guard of Utah consists of sixteen companies of infantry, three troops of cavalry, two batteries of light artillery and a signal corps. The strength of the entire force, as compiled from latest reports, is 1,012, namely: General field and staff, 27; infantry, 723; cavalry, 138; artillery, 104; signal corps, 23."

The governor also announced that the National Guard organizations were well equipped with guns, ammunition, uniforms, etc., except overcoats and blankets, and that First Lieut. William A. Lassiter, of the Sixteenth United States Infantry, had been in Utah since April 8, 1894 instructing the officers and enlisted men of the Guard in their duties. Such was the condition of Utah's militia at the time the state was admitted into the Union.

At the opening of the second session of the State Legislature in 1897, the governor reported that parts of the cavalry belonging to the National Guard had been mustered out, by reason of the expiration of their term of enlistment, and that the term of four companies

of infantry would expire before another session of the Legislature. He recommended an appropriation sufficiently large to encourage young men to enlist in the military service of the state, so that the National Guard of Utah might be maintained on a scale that would not suffer in comparison with the military establishment of other states. In response to this recommendation the Legislature passed an act providing for the reorganization of the militia and appropriating $16,000 to carry out its provisions.

Early in 1898 Utah was called upon to furnish men for the war with Spain, an account of which is given in the preceding chapter. For about ten years after the Spanish-American war, little attention was given by the state officials and the Legislature to the National Guard, further than to maintain the office of adjutant-general and make small appropriations for the benefit of the state's military organization. The Legislature of 1909 passed a long act of seventy-one sections providing for the reorganization of the National Guard, prescribing the system of enlistments, the term of service, pay of the members of the Guard while on active duty, etc., and made liberal appropriation for the purposes of reorganization in harmony with the provisions of the act, $10,000 of the money so appropriated to be used for the erection of a state arsenal and armory in Salt Lake City, the money to be expended by a board composed of the governor, secretary of state and adjutant-general.

In his message of January 10, 1911, Governor Spry called the attention of the Legislature to the recent act of Congress known as the "Dick Bill," which required the states, in order to draw their pro rata of the funds appropriated by Congress for the support of the National Guard, to maintain, "properly armed, equipped and disciplined, a force of 100 men for each senator and representative in Congress." To conform to the provisions of the Dick Bill (so called because it was introduced in Congress by Senator Dick, of Ohio), the Utah National Guard again underwent a reorganization which lasted until the United States Congress declared war against Germany in April, 1917.

ON THE MEXICAN BORDER

Connected with the internal strife among different factions in Mexico were frequent raids by Mexican banditti into the United States. To check these raids Congress passed the National Defense Act, which was approved by President Woodrow Wilson on June 3,

1916. This act authorized the President to call out the National Guard of the several states "to prevent the invasion of United States territory by foreign powers." A few days after the passage and approval of the act, the President issued his proclamation calling the National Guard into the service of the United States for the protection of the international boundary between this country and Mexico.

At the time the National Defense Act was passed by Congress, the National Guard of Utah consisted of the First Cavalry and the First Battery of Light Artillery, numbering in all 642 officers and enlisted men. The First Cavalry, commanded by Maj. W. G. Williams, was made up of seven troops, the commissioned officers and strength of which were as follows: Troop A, LeRoy Bourne, captain; C. W. Wilson, first lieutenant; D. G. Richart, second lieutenant; 72 non-commissioned officers and enlisted men. Troop B, W. E. Kneass, captain; Walter E. Lindquist, first lieutenant; Albert E. Wilfong, second lieutenant; 54 non-commissioned officers and enlisted men. Troop C, Elmer Johnson, captain; Lloyd Garrison, first lieutenant; F. R. Williams, second lieutenant; 57 non-commissioned officers and privates. Troop E, Soren M. Nielsen, captain; George Christensen, first lieutenant; Benjamin E. Reynolds, second lieutenant; 49 non-commissioned officers and enlisted men. Troop F, Fred Kameran, captain; Glen A. Jensen, first lieutenant; Jesse Keller, second lieutenant; 54 non-commissioned officers and privates. Troop G, Fred Jorgensen, captain; Charles Rasmussen, first lieutenant; Ernell Mortenson, second lieutenant; 61 non-commissioned officers and enlisted men. Troop H, Capt. E. B. Jensen and 64 enlisted men, was not fully organized.

The First Battery was composed of William C. Webb, captain; C. Y. Clawson and F. T. Gundry, first lieutenants; A. R. Thomas and H. C. Mendell, second lieutenants; 152 non-commissioned officers and enlisted men. This accounts for 587 men. The remainder of the 642 included the band of the First Cavalry with 28 members and a hospital corps of 27 men under the command of Capt. John F. Sharp.

On June 18, 1916, the secretary of war called on Governor Spry for one squadron and two separate troops of cavalry, and one battery of field artillery. Adjt.-Gen. E. A. Wedgwood on the same day issued his orders for all the National Guard except Troop H, of Logan, to mobilize at Fort Douglas. Three days later the secretary of war called for two more troops of cavalry and the work of recruiting the various organizations to war strength was commenced. The battery

was the first organization to leave for the border, taking a train on June 27, 1916, bound for Nogales, Ariz. The cavalry followed a little later and the entire National Guard remained on the border until the following winter, when the troops were ordered home and mustered out of the United States service.

WAR WITH GERMANY

Years must elapse before the true history of the great World war of 1914-1918 can be written, but no history of Utah at this time would be complete without some account of the part taken by the state in the great international conflict. The English blockade of German ports early in the war led the latter nation to inaugurate a submarine warfare in the attempt to cut off provisions and supplies from Great Britain and her allies. This submarine warfare soon became both merciless and indiscriminate. German officials and naval commanders seemed to believe in the truth of the old saying that "All's fair in love or war," and ships were sunk without regard to their nationality or the character of their cargoes.

For several months before the United States entered the war, President Wilson sought by correspondence to obtain some mitigation of Germany's submarine activities, through which passenger vessels of neutral nations were torpedoed and sunk and several American citizens lost their lives. Failing to secure reasonable assurances that this warfare would be modified, the President addressed Congress on February 3, 1917, announcing that all diplomatic relations with the Imperial German Government had been discontinued. After reviewing the correspondence and his failure to obtain satisfactory promises from the German Government that American citizens should be protected, the President said:

"If American ships and American lives should in fact be sacrificed by their naval commanders, in heedless contravention of the just and reasonable understandings of international law and the obvious dictates of humanity, I shall take the liberty of coming again before the Congress to ask that authority be given me to use any means that may be necessary for the protection of our seamen and our people in the prosecution of their peaceful and legitimate errands on the high seas. I can do nothing less. I take it for granted that all neutral governments will take the same course."

The mere act of severing diplomatic relations failed to bring better conditions upon the high seas and on February 26, 1917, the Presi-

dent came before Congress and delivered what is known as his "Armed Neutrality Message," in which he asked for authority to take such measures as might be necessary for the protection of merchant ships, by supplying them "with defensive arms, should that become necessary, and with the means of using them." Congress granted the authority asked for and merchant ships going into the "war zone" were equipped with arms. On April 2, 1917, the President again reviewed the situation in a special message to Congress, in which he said in part:

"The German Government denies the right of neutrals to use arms at all within the areas of the sea which it has prescribed, even in the defense of rights which no modern publicist has ever before questioned their right to defend. The intimation is conveyed that the armed guards which we have placed upon our merchant ships will be treated as beyond the pale of law and subject to be dealt with as pirates would be. Armed neutrality is ineffectual enough at best; in such circumstances and in the face of such pretensions it is worse than ineffectual; it is likely only to produce what it was meant to prevent; it is practically certain to draw us into war without either the rights or the effectiveness of belligerents. There is one choice we cannot make, we are incapable of making: We will not choose the path of submission and suffer the most sacred rights of our nation and our people to be ignored or violated. The wrongs against which we now array ourselves are no common wrongs; they cut to the very roots of human life.

"I advise that the Congress declare the course of the Imperial German Government to be in fact nothing less than war against the Government and people of the United States; that it formally accepts the status of belligerent which has thus been thrust upon it; and that it take immediate steps not only to put the country in a more thorough state of defense, but also to exert all its power and employ all its resources to bring the Government of the German Empire to terms and end the war."

This address is known as the "Wilson War Message." On the same day it was delivered to the two houses of Congress in joint session, both House and Senate passed the following resolution:

"Whereas, the Imperial German Government has committed repeated acts of war against the Government and people of the United States of America: Therefore be it

"Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the

United States of America in Congress assembled, That the state of war between the United States and the Imperial German Government which has thus been thrust upon the United States is hereby formally declared; and that the President be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to employ the entire naval and military forces of the United States and the resources of the Government to carry on war against the Imperial German Goverment; and, to bring the conflict to a successful termination, all of the resources of the country are hereby pledged by the Congress of the United States."

This resolution, known as Public Resolution No. 1, after being signed by Thomas R. Marshall, Vice president of the United States, and Champ Clark, Speaker of the House of Representatives, was submitted to President Wilson, who gave it his approval on April 6, 1917, which date marks the official entrance of the United States into the great world conflict.

STATE COUNCIL OF DEFENSE

On August 29, 1916, several months prior to the formal declaration of war, President Wilson approved an act of Congress providing for a Council of National Defense to co-operate with the national administration in "the creation of relations which will render possible in time of need the immediate concentration and utilization of the resources of the nation. Under date of April 10, 1917, the secretary of war wrote to the governor of Utah as follows:

"Hon. Simon Bamberger,

"Governor of Utah.

"Sir:—The Council of National Defense, as empowered by act of Congress, August 29, 1916, is now engaged in the work of preparation for the war and in the co-ordination of the resources and energies of the nation. It holds itself in readiness to co-operate with the states to bring about the most effective co-ordination of activities and procedure for the general good of the nation and the successful prosecution of the war and it invites the states to advise with it.

"To further the prompt and energetic organization which the situation demands, it recommends the creation by the states of committees with broad powers, to co-operate with the Council—such committees to be known perhaps as State Councils of Defense—these committees to be representative of the state's resources.

"Please advise us as promptly as possible of action being taken or contemplated in Utah in furtherance of the National Defense. Please

send us full information with copies of all laws, proclamations and forms relating thereto.

"NEWTON D. BAKER.

"Secretary of War and Chairman of
"Council of National Defense."

Governor Bamberger issued a call for citizens who were interested and willing to co-operate with the Council of National Defense to meet at the state capitol on April 26, 1917, and at this meeting the Utah State Council of Defense was organized, with L. H. Farnsworth, chairman; W. R. Wallace, C. C. Richards and T. N. Taylor, vice chairmen; W. C. Ebaugh, secretary; J. E. Taylor, assistant secretary. In August, 1918, W. C. Ebaugh was succeeded in the secretary's office by Arch M. Thurman, who continued in that capacity until the close of the war, when he was elected state war historian, to work in connection with a committee from each county in the state in compiling a history of Utah's part in the war. A committee appointed at this meeting to prepare a plan for permanent organization reported on May 15th, recommending that the work be divided among twelve standing committees, viz.: Finance, publicity, legal, co-ordination of societies, sanitation and medicine, food supply and conservation, industrial survey, survey of manpower, labor, military affairs, state protection and transportation. This organization and system of work was maintained throughout the war.

COUNTY COUNCILS

Soon after the State Council was fully organized it recommended the organization of county councils "to assume active charge of the war work in the respective counties, working under the direction of the State Council." The county councils numbered from eight to fifteen members each, owing to the size and population, and the work was divided in much the same manner as that of the State Council. Following is a list of the chairmen of the county councils: Beaver, J. F. Tolton; Boxelder, Wynn L. Eddy; Cache, J. W. Funk; Carbon, A. W. Horsley; Davis, E. P. Ellison; Duchesne, M. P. Pope; Emery, Henry Thompson; Garfield, Joseph E. Heywood; Grand, J. P. Miller; Iron, Wilford Day; Juab, J. F. Burch; Kane, Heber J. Meeks; Millard, Daniel Stevens; Morgan, Daniel Heiner; Piute, A. F. Haycock; Rich, Arch McKinnon; Salt Lake, David McMillan; Salt Lake City, Lee C. Miller; San Juan, George A. Adams; Sanpete, J. W. Cherry; Sevier, R. D. Young; Summit, W. D. Sut-

ton; Tooele, C. R. McBride; Uinta, L. W. Curry; Utah, A. P. Merrill; Wasatch, J. W. Clyde; Washington, John R. Wallis; Wayne, Sylvester C. Williams; Weber, Dr. E. M. Conroy.

RAISING THE ARMY

To declare war is one thing—to raise an army to carry on that war is another. Instead of relying on the old system of calling for volunteers, Congress passed what is known as the "Selective Draft Act," which was approved by the President on May 18, 1917. This act authorized the President to raise all organizations of the regular army to the maximum enlisted strength authorized by law; to draft into the military service of the United States any or all members of the National Guard and the National Guard Reserves; and to raise by draft, organize and equip a force of 500,000 men, etc., the troops so raised and mustered into the service of the United States to serve "for the period of the existing emergency unless sooner discharged."

Section 2 of the act provided "That the enlisted men required to raise and maintain the organizations of the regular army and to complete and maintain the organization embodying the members of the National Guard drafted into the service of the United States, at the maximum legal strength as by this act provided, shall be raised by voluntary enlistment, or if and whenever the President decides that they cannot effectually be so raised and maintained, then by selective draft."

All other forces authorized by the act were to be raised by the selective draft exclusively, to be composed of men between the ages of twenty-one and thirty years, inclusive, and all male citizens between those ages were required to register for military duty. The first registration was made on June 5, 1917, the second on June 5, 1918, when all young men who had arrived at the age of twenty-one years since the previous registration were required to register. Early in the summer of 1918 the act was amended to include all able-bodied male citizens between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, and these men were required to register on August 24 and September 12, 1918.

CONDITIONS IN UTAH

When war was declared there was in Utah one battery of artillery—the famous Utah battery which had won laurels in the war with Spain and only a short time before had returned from the Mex-

ican border; a squadron of cavalry in Salt Lake City; Troop E, of Ogden; Troop F, of Provo; Troop G, of Manti, and Troop H, of Logan. Under authority of the war department these organizations were merged into an artillery regiment, the One Hundred and Forty-fifth field artillery, which was first commanded by Brig.-Gen. Richard W. Young. The organization first went into training camp at Jordan Narrows and later was transferred to Camp Kearny, California. There it was joined with the One Hundred and Forty-third and One Hundred and Forty-fourth regiments of field artillery to form the Sixty-fifth brigade. Brigadier-General Young was promoted to the command of the brigade and Col. W. C. Webb, who was in command of the Utah battery during its service on the Mexican border, was placed in command of the One Hundred and Forty-fifth regiment.

MARINE CORPS

Although, under the selective conscription act, the Government depended more upon the draft than upon voluntary enlistments to increase the military forces of the United States to the required strength, recruiting for volunteers to bring the National Guard units up to war strength went on until August 9, 1917. Capt. James Watson, of the regular army, Lieut.-Com. E. Guthrie, of the navy, and Capt. Alfred M. Robbins were in charge of the recruiting in Utah. The recruiting offices were thronged with young men who were anxious to serve their country. This was especially true of the marine corps, whose traditions run back to the colonial days preceding the Revolutionary war and whose slogan, "First to Fight," caught the fancy of many of Utah's red-blooded young men. On the first permanent increase of 7,500 men, the district of Utah exceeded its quota, enlisting a higher percentage than any other district of the western division.

Prior to the declaration of war, the Utah recruiting district for the marine corps was in charge of Sergt. Frank R. Busch, but on April 7, 1917, Capt. Alfred M. Roberts arrived in Salt Lake City as Sergeant Busch's successor. During the recruiting it was frequently necessary for the recruiting officers to work all night in the examination of applicants. Altogether, Utah furnished 857 of her sons to the marine corps, and "every man was a volunteer." Many of them were students attending the various educational institutions. Official figures show that while Utah ranks forty-fifth in population among

the states of the Union, she stands fifteenth in the actual number of marines enlisted, and on a per capita basis, she furnished more marines than any other state, a record of which the people may well be proud.

IN ACTUAL SERVICE

After the training of the Utah artillery at Jordan Narrows and Camp Kearny, the gunners were sent to France. They received further training at Bordeaux and the regiment was under orders to go into action when the news came that the armistice had been signed, thus cheating the men of the honors they would certainly have won had they been permitted to take their places upon the firing line. The One Hundred and Forty-fifth was one of the early regiments to be returned to the United States and was demobilized at Logan.

Capt. H. B. Sprague's ambulance corps, after a thorough training at Fort Douglas and Camp Grant, Rockford, Ill., was sent overseas and was on active duty at the front soon after its arrival in France. After the armistice was signed, the corps rendered effective service in the hospitals, caring both for soldiers and civilians.

The One Hundred and Fifty-ninth field hospital was organized in Utah and retained its identity while on duty in France. It was commanded by Capt. George Roberts and cared for many of the wounded soldiers during the final military operations on the Western Front. After the cessation of hostilities the hospital remained in France caring for the sick and wounded until the spring of 1919, when it was ordered home.

The Three Hundred and Sixty-second Infantry of the Ninety-first or "Wild West" division was made up almost entirely of Utah men. Other regiments of that division also contained a considerable percentage of men from the "Beehive State." The Ninety-first division was the organization that saved the day for the allied forces at the Argonne Forest. The men of this division were all drafted men, but their action at Argonne Forest demonstrated that conscripts can be depended upon as well as volunteers to uphold the honor of their country. In that engagement the Three Hundred and Sixty-first infantry was commanded by a Salt Lake man, Capt. Charles E. Chenowith, who was seriously wounded by the explosion of a shell within a few feet of where he was standing, waiting the lifting of the enemy's barrage for the order to charge. Although struck by several fragments of the exploding shell, he remained at his post and directed

the movements of his men in a successful attack. After his return home he received the distinguished service cross, which was pinned upon his breast at Fort Douglas.

While at Camp Kearny some three hundred men were detached from the One Hundred and Forty-fifth Artillery and sent overseas, where they were attached to other artillery organizations. These men were in several actions in the Somme district. Some of them sacrificed their positions as non-commissioned officers in the regiment in order to get into active service at the front.

Utah furnished 20,872 men to the various arms of the land forces and 3,510 more served in the different branches of the navy. Of the 24,382 men who entered the service, 12,831 were volunteers and 11,551 were called under the selective draft. A list of casualties prepared by the State Council of Defense about July 1, 1919, shows 147 killed in action; 70 who died of wounds, including two who died from the effects of being gassed; 3 reported "missing in action;" 10 were killed in accidents; 1 was drowned at sea; 4 died on shipboard while on the way to Europe, and 300 died of disease in the various camps in this country, France and England. This list is not complete, as all the casualties had not been reported at the time it was published.

In addition to the soldiers, Utah sent quite a number of women nurses and ambulance drivers to France, all of whom were engaged in active service in the fighting zone.

THE FINANCIAL SIDE

When war was declared the United States was lacking in military equipment of all kinds. Vast sums of money were needed for the organization, subsistence and equipment of the army and navy, the manufacture and transportation of arms, munitions, etc. To raise these sums four popular loans were authorized by the Government, apportioned among the states according to population and wealth. These four loans, known as "Liberty Loans," aggregated $16,285,283,000. In each state a committee of citizens was organized to assist in the sale of the bonds, co-operating with the state and county councils of defense. Clarence Bamberger was chairman of the Utah loan committee in the first and second Liberty Loans, and the third and fourth loans were handled under Heber J. Grant as chairman. After the armistice was signed a fifth loan, called the "Victory Loan," was

authorized in the spring of 1919. The following figures show how Utah kept faith with the nation on each occasion.

Loan	Quota	Subscribed
First Loan	$ 6,500,000	$ 9,400,000
Second Loan	10,000,000	16,200,000
Third Loan	12,315,000	12,531,300
Fourth Loan	18,570,000	19,878,600
Victory Loan	13,890,000	14,500,000
Total	$61,275,000	$72,509,900

In the sale of bonds the bankers, councils of defense, commercial clubs, women's clubs, boy scouts, industrial corporations, etc., all worked together and the result of their united efforts, as shown by the above figures, was that Utah "went over the top" in every loan, her total subscriptions amounting to $11,234,900 more than the assigned quota. "Honor flags" were awarded to many different localities in the state which were prompt in purchasing their alloted quota of Liberty Bonds.

WAR SAVINGS STAMPS

As a further means of raising money for the successful prosecution of the war, the Government hit upon the plan of asking the people to purchase securities known as "War Savings Stamps" to the amount of $2,000,000,000, which amount was allotted to the several states on the same basis as the Liberty Loans. The stamps could be purchased in sums ranging from a twenty-five cent thrift stamp to $1,000 worth of war certificates. They differed from the liberty bonds in that the interest on the savings stamps was made payable only at maturity.

Utah's quota of the war savings stamps for the year 1918 was $7,482,100 and this was the only instance where the state failed to raise more than the amount allotted, reporting only $5,614,540 worth of stamps sold. This condition was largely due to the fact that no individual or corporation was permitted to subscribe for or purchase more than $1,000 of the securities, which meant that a large number of small sales was necessary to raise the desired maximum. However, the state made up in other funds more than the amount it fell short on the war savings stamps. Utah's total contributions to the war finances were:

Liberty and Victory bonds	$72,509,900
War savings stamps	5,614,540
Red Cross funds	1,132,000
Soldier's welfare fund	110,000
Red Cross membership drive	67,000
Y. M. C. A. war fund	10,000
United War Work fund	412,000
Total	$79,855,440

These figures mean nearly one hundred and eighty dollars for every man, woman and child within the state. In addition to this direct financial aid, when the edict came from the food administration to conserve food and increase the production of foodstuffs, the people of Utah cheerfully complied and the production of 1918 showed an increase of almost 35 per cent over that of the preceding year. In this work the farmers were aided by the county councils of defense, the Agricultural College and other agencies working for the final victory.

WOMEN'S WORK

Nearly twenty-four thousand Utah women were actively engaged in war work. At the very beginning of the war the woman's committee of the Council of National Defense asked Governor Bamberger to appoint a woman's committee for Utah, and he responded by appointing ten representative women on the state council. These ten served as a sort of clearing house for all the patriotic activities of the women of the state. They were active in Red Cross work, in promoting the sale of liberty bonds and war savings stamps, in planting and cultivating "war gardens," in filling many positions of men who entered the service, and in many other ways assisting in carrying on enterprises calculated to win the war. Too much credit cannot be given to the patriotic women of the state for the part they took in war work.

FORT DOUGLAS

When the United States entered the war Fort Douglas was without a garrison, except a small quartermaster detachment of one officer and six men. On May 24, 1917, the Twentieth United States Infantry, Col. Alfred Hasbrouck commanding, arrived at the fort from the Mexican border, where it had been on duty for about three years.

Colonel Hasbrouck succeeded Capt. W. B. Elliott as commander of the post. Orders were soon afterward received for the Twentieth to divide into three parts, two of which were to form the bases of two new regiments—the Forty-second and Forty-third. This was done and the work of recruiting the three regiments to war strength was vigorously pushed forward. On Pioneer Day, July 24, 1917, the three infantry regiments and the one of artillery, 6,000 men in all, with field equipment, took part in the pageant—the greatest military display in the history of Utah up to that time. Besides the three infantry regiments, the first battalion of the Seventieth Railway Engineers was organized at Fort Douglas.

Perhaps the most interesting feature of the fort's war history was the establishment of a prison camp there soon after the United States entered the war. When the camp was first established it was intended for the custody and care of German sailors belonging on ships interned at Pacific ports. The first company of prisoners, numbering 300, came from the German ship Cormoran interned in the Philippine Islands. They arrived about the middle of June, 1917, and a little later 200 more were added from the ship Geier interned at Honolulu. Still later, when the United States department of justice began gathering in enemy aliens many of them were sent to Fort Douglas to be held during the war. Some of the most noted German spies, agents and propagandists in the country were confined in the prison camp at the fort, and it is worthy of note that only two succeeded in making their escape.

TWO UTAH MEN

While hundreds of Utah men worked faithfully in their respective stations to aid the Government in the prosecution of the war, two of them are deserving of more than passing mention. They were John M. Browning, of Ogden, and Daniel C. Jackling, of Salt Lake City. Mr. Browning was the inventor of the Browning machine gun, of which there were three types—the heavy water-cooled gun, the light automatic and the synchronized aircraft gun. Benedict Crowell, assistant secretary of war, in a report entitled "America's Munitions, 1917-1918," says:

"The first of May, 1917, brought the tests recommended by the investigation board, these tests continuing throughout the month. To this competition were brought two newly developed weapons produced by the inventive genius of that veteran of small arms manu-

facture, John M. Browning. * * * After the tests the board pronounced these weapons the most effective guns of their type known to the members. The Browning heavy gun, with its water jackets filled, weights 36.75 pounds, whereas the Browning automatic rifle weighs only 15.5 pounds."

Following the test the Government ordered 10,000 machine guns and 12,000 automatic rifles for immediate delivery, and when the armistice was signed 48,000 Browning guns had been sent to the army in Europe and contracts for the manufacture of 186,000 others were canceled.

Early in the war Daniel C. Jackling was appointed director of United States Government explosive plants. The huge smokeless powder plant at Nitro, W. Va., near Charleston, was built under his supervision. Work on the plant was commenced on February 1, 1918. When completed it was operated by the Hercules Powder Company. The full capacity of the plant was 625,000 pounds of smokeless powder daily, but at the time the armistice was signed the daily output was 110,000 pounds. This plant, by the adoption of improved appliances, reduced the cost of nitro powders about 40 per cent.

THE ARMISTICE

On November 11, 1918, the news flashed over the wires that the leaders of the contending armies, with the consent of their governments, had agreed upon the terms of an armistice and that the war was practically at an end. In all the cities of the country business was practically suspended, patriotic processions marched through the streets to the strains of martial music, speeches were made, homes, public buildings and business houses were decorated with the national color and the day was one of general rejoicing. No state in the Union had more cause for rejoicing than Utah, as no state, all things considered, could show a better war record. Her sons were among the first to reach the firing line and her people at home promptly met every demand upon their purses or their patriotism.

PART VI

COUNTIES

CHAPTER XXII

THE COUNTIES OF UTAH

FIRST COUNTIES IN UTAH—ACT OF MARCH 3, 1852—NEW COUNTIES CREATED—PRESENT DAY COUNTIES — BEAVER—BOXELDER—CACHE — CARBON—DAGGETT—DAVIS—DUCHESNE—EMERY—GARFIELD — GRAND — IRON—JUAB—KANE — HISTORICAL SKETCH OF EACH — LOCATION AND BOUNDARIES — TOPOGRAPHY — DATE OF ORGANIZATION—EARLY SETTLERS—RESOURCES—OCCUPATIONS — TRANSPORTATION AND WEALTH, ETC.

When Utah was organized as a territory in 1850, it included the present State of Nevada and the rectangle afterward taken from the northeast corner and added to the State of Wyoming. The first counties in this vast territory were erected in December, 1849, by the Legislature of the State of Deseret and were six in number, viz.: Juab, Salt Lake (at first called Great Salt Lake), Sanpete, Tooele, Utah and Weber. Davis County was created by another act of the Deseret Legislature, approved on October 5, 1850, hence there were seven counties established prior to the date when the territorial government of Utah went into effect.

On March 3, 1852, Gov. Brigham Young approved an act defining the boundaries of twelve counties, to wit: Davis, Deseret, Great Salt Lake, Green River, Iron, Juab, Millard, Sanpete, Tooele, Utah, Washington and Weber. To assist the student of Utah history in determining the relationship of the original counties to those bearing the above names at the present time, the act of March 3, 1852, is here given in full:

"Section 1. Be it enacted by the Governor and Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah: That all that portion of the territory bounded north by Oregon; east by the meridian passing through a point where the Weber River enters a canyon about four miles below the ford on emigration road; south by the parallel of latitude

through the junction of the county road and the headwaters of Rocky Creek, being about two miles south of the mouth of Weber River Canyon; and west by California, is hereby included within the limits of Weber County.

"Section 2. All that portion of the country bounded north by Weber County; east by the dividing range of mountains at the head of the streams running toward the Salt Lake; south by the parallel of latitude running through the hot springs; and west by the eastern shore of Salt Lake, is hereby included within the limits of Davis County.

"Section 3. All that part of the territory bounded north by Weber County; east by the western shore of the Salt Lake; south by the parallel of latitude forming the southern boundary of Davis County; and west by California, is hereby called Desert (Deseret) County, and is attached to Weber County for election, revenue and judicial purposes.

"Section 4. All that portion of the territory bounded north by Oregon; east by the territorial line; south by the parallel of latitude forming the southern line of Davis County; and west by Weber and Davis counties, is hereby called Green River County, and is attached to Great Salt Lake County for election, revenue and judicial purposes.

"Section 5. All that portion of the territory bounded north by Davis and Green River counties; east by the territorial line; south by the parallel of latitude running through the hot spring at the foot of Utah Mountain; and west by the southeastern shore of the Salt Lake and the meridian passing through the Black Rock, is hereby included within the limits of Great Salt Lake County.

"Section 6. All the islands in Great Salt Lake and south of the Weber County line, are hereby attached to Great Salt Lake County for election, revenue and judicial purposes.

"Section 7. All that portion of country bounded north by Great Salt Lake County; east by the territorial line; south by the parallel of latitude passing along the summit of the dividing ridge between Juab and Utah valleys, where the state road crosses said summit; and west by the meridian forming the western boundary of Great Salt Lake County, is hereby included within the limits of Utah County.

"Section 8. All that portion of the territory bounded on the north by Desert (Deseret) County and the southern shore of the Salt Lake; east by Great Salt Lake and Utah counties; south by the parallel

forming the southern boundary of Utah County; and west by California, is hereby called Tooele County.

"Section 9. All that portion of the territory bounded north by Tooele and Utah counties; east by the meridian passing through the highest summit of Mount Nebo; south by the parallel of latitude passing through the ford on the Sevier River; and west by California, is hereby declared to be Juab County.

"Section 10. All that portion of country bounded north by Juab County; east by the meridian line forming the eastern boundary of Juab; south by latitude 38° 30′; and west by California, is hereby called Millard County.

"Section 11. All that portion of the territory bounded north by Utah County; east by the territorial line; south by latitude 38° 30′; and west by Juab and Millard counties, is hereby declared to be within the limits of Sanpete County.

"Section 12. All that portion of the territory bounded north by Millard and Sanpete counties; east by the territorial line; south by latitude 37° 30′; and west by California, is hereby called Iron County.

"Section 13. All that portion of the country south of Iron County and included in the territory, is hereby declared to be Washington County, and is, moreover, attached to Iron County for election, revenue and judicial purposes; and the sheriff of Iron County is hereby authorized to organize Washington County when the public good may require it."

NEW COUNTIES CREATED

The third Territorial Legislature, which adjourned on January 20, 1854, created the County of Carson (in what is now Nevada), provided for the organization of Green River County, erected the County of Summit, and more clearly defined the boundaries of Davis County. No county legislation was enacted by the fourth legislature, but during the fifth session, which was convened at Fillmore on December 20, 1855, Governor Young approved acts erecting the counties of Beaver, Boxelder and Cache, within the present limits of Utah; Cedar, Greasewood, Humboldt, Malad, St. Mary's and Shambip, in what is now the State of Nevada.

By an act of Congress, approved by President Buchanan on March 2, 1861, Nevada was cut off from Utah and organized as a territory. On January 17, 1862, the Utah Legislature adjourned

after passing an act defining the boundaries of seventeen counties—Beaver, Boxelder, Cache, Davis, Great Salt Lake, Green River, Iron, Juab, Millard, Morgan, Sanpete, Summit, Tooele, Utah, Wasatch, Washington and Weber.

A similar act, approved on January 10, 1866, included, in addition to the above, the counties of Kane, Piute, Richland and Sevier, and fixed the county seats of the twenty-one counties as follows: Beaver, Beaver City; Boxelder, Brigham City; Cache, Logan; Davis, Farmington; Great Salt Lake, Salt Lake City; Green River, Fort Bridger; Iron, Parowan; Juab, Nephi; Kane, Grafton; Millard, Fillmore; Morgan, Littleton; Piute, Circleville; Richland (now Rich), St. Charles; Sanpete, Manti; Sevier, Richfield; Summit, Wanship; Tooele, Tooele City; Utah, Provo; Wasatch, Heber City; Washington, St. George; Weber, Ogden City.

PRESENT DAY COUNTIES

When the Territory of Wyoming was created by act of Congress, approved by President Andrew Johnson on July 25, 1868, Green River County was taken from Utah and added to the new territory. Since that time the counties of Utah have been divided and new ones formed until at the beginning of the year 1919 there were twenty-nine counties in the state, to-wit: Beaver, Boxelder, Cache, Carbon, Daggett, Davis, Duchesne, Emery, Garfield, Grand, Iron, Juab, Kane, Millard, Morgan, Piute, Rich, Salt Lake, San Juan, Sanpete, Sevier, Summit, Tooele, Uinta, Utah, Wasatch, Washington, Wayne and Weber.

In a work of this character it would be impracticable to attempt a detailed, comprehensive history of each county. It was the writer's desire, however, to include some account of the organization of each, a list of the first county officers, etc., and to this end letters of inquiry were written to county clerks and others, early in the preparation of this history, asking them to furnish the desired information. Some of these persons failed to respond, and others reported their early county records too obscure and imperfect to supply the necessary authentic data. From various sources have been gleaned the following facts relating to each of the twenty-nine counties.

BEAVER COUNTY

The County of Beaver is situated in the southwestern part of the state. It is bounded on the north by Millard County; on the east by

the summit of the Tushar Mountains, which separates it from the counties of Sevier and Piute; on the south by Iron County; and on the west by the State of Nevada. It is thirty miles wide from north to south, its greatest length from east to west is ninety-two miles, and the area, according to Rand & McNally's Atlas, is 2,660 square miles.

The eastern half of the county is somewhat mountainous, the principal ranges being the Mineral Mountains, north of the Beaver River, the Beaver Lake and San Francisco Mountains near the Millard County line. The western portion forms part of the floor of the Great Basin, though near the western boundary there are two isolated elevations known as Sawtooth and Indian peaks. The principal watercourses are the Beaver River and its branches, Indian, Wild Cat and Pine creeks and the Big Wash. Pine Creek is the only stream of consequence in the western half of the county. Agriculture is the leading occupation and there is a considerable area under irrigation. One of the early silver mines of Utah was discovered in the San Francisco Mountains, and in the northern part of that range are rich sulphur beds, but the mineral resources of the county have not been exploited to any great extent.

Beaver County was settled in February, 1856, by Simeon F. Howd and thirteen others from Parowan. They built the first log cabin on the banks of the Beaver River, which was so named from the numerous beaver colonies and dams along the stream, and on April 17, 1856, laid off the Town of Beaver City. The second settlement in the county was made where Minersville now stands in 1859.

Although the county was created in 1856, it was not organized until the passage of the act of January 10, 1866, which declared the county seat located at Beaver City. The first county officers were: John R. Murdock, James Low, Simeon Andrews and John Blackburn, commissioners; William Fotheringham, clerk; John Hunt, sheriff; H. A. Skinner, assessor, treasurer and county attorney. In 1883 a court-house was erected at a cost of $20,000 and it is still in use.

Indian raids caused the early settlers much trouble and anxiety. On October 23, 1866, a band of Piute braves attacked the ranch of John P. Lee, located on South Creek, about eight miles from Beaver City, set fire to the house and wounded one of the family. On June 14, 1867, another band made a raid on the settlement at Beaver City and ran off a number of horses. A second raid on this settlement was

made on the 18th of September in the same year, when some two hundred head of horses and cattle were taken. Early in September, 1873, the United States established Fort Cameron near Beaver City and stationed a detachment of troops there for the protection of the settlers. The post was abandoned on April 30, 1883, and the buildings are now used as the Murdock Academy.

Between the years 1866 and 1896 the District Court of the Second Judicial District was held in Beaver City. These were the most prosperous years in the history of the county. In 1873 the first newspaper—the Beaver Enterprise—was established by Joseph Field. In May, 1880, the Utah Southern Extension Railroad was completed to Milford, and in 1900 the Los Angeles & Salt Lake Railroad was finished through the county, this company having acquired the old Utah Southern Extension.

Beaver (the word city has been dropped) still remains the county seat. Other towns and villages of importance are: Adamsville, Greenville and Minersville on the Beaver River; Milford, at the junction of the main line of the Los Angeles & Salt Lake Railroad and a branch running to the mines in the San Francisco Mountains; Newhouse, the terminus of the branch railroad, and Frisco, a mining town on the branch railroad near the south end of the San Francisco Range.

In 1910 the United States census reported the population of Beaver County as being 4,717, and in 1919 the population was estimated at 5,500. The assessed valuation of property in 1918 was $8,994,184. The county officers at the beginning of the year 1919 were: George A. Parkinson, Owen Burke and C. C. Sloan, commissioners; Joseph R. Murdock, clerk and auditor; A. L. Fotheringham, sheriff; George B. Skinner, assessor; Electra Dorrity, recorder; Arthur Smith, treasurer; Russell E. Parsons, attorney; Arnold Low, surveyor.

BOXELDER COUNTY

Occupying the northwest corner of the state is the County of Boxelder, which was created by act of the Legislature on January 5, 1856, the name being adopted on account of the boxelder trees growing along the streams. It is one of the large counties of Utah, having an area of 5,444 square miles. On the north it is bounded by the State of Idaho; on the east by the counties of Cache and Weber; on the south

by Tooele County; and on the west by the State of Nevada. A large part of the Great Salt Lake lies within the limits of Boxelder County.

The extreme southern part lies in what is known as the Great Salt Lake Desert. Around the shores of the Great Salt Lake the surface is less broken than elsewhere in the county, but in the northern and western portions there are several small mountain ranges, such as the Goose Creek, Raft River, Tecoma, Pilot and North Promontory ranges, the Blue Spring Hills, etc. The most important streams are the Bear and Malad rivers, in the eastern part, forming a junction a short distance north of Corinne. In the western part are the Raft River and Goose Creek, which flow northward to the Snake River in Idaho, the Grouse, Dove, Birch and Rosebud creeks, which flow in the opposite direction.

The first settlement was made in the county in the spring of 1851, while the territory still constituted a part of Weber County. In March of that year Simeon A. Carter was sent with a small party to explore the country north of Ogden and founded a settlement on Boxelder Creek, where the City of Brigham now stands. Others who settled within the county limits in 1851 were James Brooks, William Davis and Thomas Pierce. A number of Welsh and Swedish immigrants also joined the little colony by the time it was one year old. Another settlement was made in 1851 on North Willow Creek, where the Town of Willard now stands.

As in the case of nearly all the early Utah settlements, the pioneers of Boxelder were much annoyed by Indians. On April 13, 1860, a band of Shoshone Indians visited Brigham City, taking several horses and insulting the helpless citizens. This same band had previously attacked and wounded Thomas Miles on the road between Ogden and Kaysville. Several forays of this nature followed during the next three years and on May 8, 1863, a small gang of marauders made a raid on the settlement in the Boxelder Valley, four miles above Brigham City, killed William Thorpe and ran off several head of valuable horses. This raid called the attention of the authorities to the seriousness of the situation, with the result that Governor Doty and Gen. P. E. Connor got the Shoshone chiefs together at Brigham City on the 30th of July and concluded a treaty of peace. After this treaty was made the settlements grew more rapidly and new ones were formed in other parts of the county.

Agriculture and stock raising are the chief occupations. Some sections are irrigated and in 1918, according to the report of the state

board of equalization, Boxelder returned the largest assessed acreage of any county in the state—1,611,768.65 acres. Only four counties in the state returned a greater valuation of live stock—$2,720,870. The total valuation of property in that year was $31,985,302, the county being exceeded in this respect only by Salt Lake, Utah and Weber counties.

Boxelder is well provided with transportation facilities and was one of the first counties in Utah to get a railroad. On May 10, 1869, the Union and Central Pacific railroad were joined at Promontory, in this county, completing the continuous line of railway from coast to coast. The principal stations on the Union and Central Pacific are Brigham, Corinne, Kelton and Promontory, though there are numerous small shipping stations on both the old line and the Lucin Cutoff. Kelton was formerly a prominent stage and freight center, goods and passengers arriving at this point over the Union Pacific from the East being taken to all parts of the surrounding country by stage coach and freight wagon.

A division of the Oregon Short Line Railroad runs northward from Salt Lake City, passing through the eastern part of Boxelder County, and a branch leaves this line at Brigham and runs to Malad City, Idaho. Along the two branches of the Oregon Short Line several towns and villages have grown up, the most important shipping and trading points being Bear River City, Collinston, Dewey, Fielding, Garland, Honeyville, Plymouth, Portage, Tremonton, Washakie and Willard. Brigham and Corinne are junction points for the Oregon Short Line and the Central Pacific.

In 1918 the state board of equalization reported 317.58 miles of main track and 66.44 miles of side track in the county, the valuation of all railroad property being $11,834,467.

In 1910 the population of Boxelder County, according to the United States census, was 13,894, and in 1919 it was estimated at 16,000. The county officials at the beginning of the year 1919 were: Brigham Wright, A. R. Capener and G. G. Sweeton, commissioners; John G. Wheatley, clerk and auditor; Job Welling, sheriff; Lorenzo Pett, assessor; Alice Eliason, recorder; John J. Ward, treasurer; William E. Davis, attorney; K. C. Wright, surveyor.

CACHE COUNTY

Cache County is situated in the northern part of the state, being bounded on the north by the State of Idaho; on the east by Rich



CACHE COUNTY COURTHOUSE, LOGAN

County; on the south by Weber County, and on the west by Box-elder. It is irregular in shape and has an area of 1,164 square miles. The county was created by the act of January 5, 1856, and originally included the territory now comprising Rich County. It derives its name from the fact that early trappers were in the habit of caching their stores or furs in the valley of the Little Bear River, which became known as the "Cache Valley."

No settlement had been made within the limits of the county at the time the act of January 5, 1856, was passed, though the Cache Valley had been used prior to that time by the pioneers for haying and pasturing cattle. Among those who had cut hay or pastured stock there were Andrew Moffatt, Samuel Roskelley, Joseph and Simon Baker, Bryant Stringham and Stephen Taylor.

The first actual settlement was made by Peter Maughan and five others on September 1, 1856, on the site of the present Town of Wellsville, where a small fort called "Maughan's Fort" was built as a protection against predatory Indians. Mr. Maughan was soon afterward appointed probate judge, with instructions to organize the county, and the county was organized on April 4, 1857. Mr. Maughan remained identified with the interests and affairs of Cache until his death on May 24, 1871.

For about three years the settlement at Maughan's Fort was the only one in the county, but between the years 1859 and 1861 several new settlements were planted. The first house was built in the City of Logan in June, 1859; Providence, about two miles south of Logan, was settled about the same time, or perhaps a little earlier. Early in October, 1859, John and Robert Thornley, Seth and Robert Langdon, left Salt Lake City to look for some good farming land in the Cache Valley. On the 10th they selected farms near the present Town of Smithfield. Others soon joined them and in November the settlement was organized as a ward of the Latter-day Saints Church, with John G. Smith as bishop. Hyde Park and Hyrum were settled in April, 1860; Millville in June of that year, and Paradise, near the south end of the valley, in the late summer or early fall. Benson, Lewiston, Newton and Richmond were settled a little later.

On Sunday, July 22, 1860, the Smithfield settlement was attacked by a band of Indians and a fight ensued, in which Ira Merrill and John Reed, two of the settlers, were killed. The Indians were finally driven off with a loss of two killed and several wounded. Several

white men were also wounded. Immediately after this affair a fort was built and the settlement suffered no more from Indian raids.

The leading industries are agriculture, horticulture and stock raising. The waters of the Bear and Logan rivers are used extensively for irrigation and some of the most productive and best improved farms in Utah are to be seen in these valleys. In 1918 there were nearly four hundred thousand acres taxed as farm lands and the assessed valuation of these lands was $9,623,329, only one county in the state (Salt Lake) showing a greater acreage valuation.

In January, 1873, the Utah Northern (now the Oregon Short Line) Railroad was completed to Logan and during the year it was extended to Franklin, Ida. Cache County has a number of active cities and towns. Logan, the county seat, is the fourth city of the state; Hyrum, Lewiston, Providence, Richmond, Smithfield and Wellsville each have a population of one thousand or more; Hyde Park, Mendon, Millville and Trenton are all flourishing business centers. These towns are all on the lines of railway, and Avon, Clarkston, Newton and Paradise are important trading points for rich agricultural districts away from the railroad.

Ample transportation facilities are furnished by the Oregon Short Line Railroad and the Utah-Idaho Central, an electric line which connects the principal towns of Cache County with Ogden, Utah, and Preston, Ida. In 1918 there were 97.60 miles of steam railroad and 57.22 miles of electric railway in the county, the total valuation of railroad property being $3,674,519.

At the beginning of the year 1919 the county officers were: E. Bergeson, William Murray and Moses Thatcher, commissioners; A. M. Mathews, clerk and auditor; J. H. Baker, sheriff; C. F. Olson, assessor; James H. Stewart, recorder; Leslie W. Hovey, treasurer; Leon Founesbeck, attorney; T. H. Humphreys, surveyor; R. V. Larsen, superintendent of schools.

According to the United States census of 1910, Cache was then the fourth county in the state in population, the number of inhabitants at that time being 23,062. In 1919 the population was variously estimated from twenty-five to twenty-six thousand.

CARBON COUNTY

By an act of the Utah Legislature, approved by Governor West on January 17, 1894, the northern part of Emery County was cut off and erected into the County of Carbon, so named because of the rich



OLD THATCHER MILL, BUILT BY HEZEKIAH THATCHER IN 1860

deposits of coal within its limits. It is bounded on the north by the counties of Utah, Duchesne and Uinta; on the east by Uinta, from which it is separated by the Green River; on the south by Emery, and on the west by the County of Sanpete. From north to south the county is twenty-four miles wide; its greatest length from east to west—along the northern boundary is almost seventy miles, and the area is 1,487 square smiles.

The altitude varies from about four thousand feet in the Price Valley, near the southern border, to over six thousand feet on the high plateau in the eastern portion. The Price River is the principal water-course. Tributary to it are Coal, Gordon, Government, Miller and Willow creeks and some smaller streams, the system watering the western half of the county. In the eastern part are several small canyon creeks, the most important being Eight-mile and Minnie Maud creeks and Jack Canyon.

The active settlement dates from the building of the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad, which was completed through the county in 1883. Early in March of that year the little settlement of Latter-day Saints on the Price River (then in Emery County) was organized into a ward, with George Frandsen as bishop. This is the first record of an organized settlement in the county.

The first election for county officers was held on Tuesday, May 1, 1894, and resulted in the choice of the following: E. C. Lee, E. P. Gridley and Eugene Santschi, selectmen (commissioners); H. A. Nelson, clerk, auditor and recorder; Thomas Lloyd, sheriff; D. W. Holdaway, assessor; John Forrester, treasurer; S. J. Harkness, attorney; W. J. Tidwell, surveyor; J. W. Davis, superintendent of schools.

At the same election Price was selected as the county seat by a decisive majority. The present court-house at Price was completed in 1910, and the new county high school there was opened in January, 1913.

After the completion of the main line of the Denver & Rio Grande (at first known as the Rio Grande Western), coal mines were opened in various places and branch railroads were built into the mining districts. The branch to the Clear Creek mines was built in 1898, that to Sunnyside two years later, and the Hiawatha branch was opened for traffic in 1909. The opening of new coal mines and the building of the branch railroads proved a stimulus to settlement, and in 1910 Carbon reported a population of 8,624. In 1919 the population was estimated at more than ten thousand.

Although coal mining is probably the most important industry, agriculture has not been neglected. The soil in the valleys is generally fertile and about thirty thousand acres are under irrigation, the mining towns affording the farmers a convenient market for most of their products. According to reports of the forestry service, 35,712 acres of the Manti National Forest lie in Carbon County, hence grazing is an important industrial feature, several thousand head of cattle and sheep being annually pastured on the ranges.

Price, the county seat, with a population of 3,200, is the largest and most important town. Other towns are Castlegate, Helper, Hiawatha and Sunnyside. In 1918 the assessed valuation of property in Carbon County was $20,240,444. Of this $1,059,471 represented the value of mining claims, and $3,101,864, the value of railroad property.

At the beginning of the year 1919 the county officers of Carbon were: Albert Boyner, Emil Ostlund and A. E. Gibson, commissioners; H. C. Smith, clerk and auditor; T. F. Kelter, sheriff; Mrs. Lee S. Thomas, recorder; H. S. Robinett, treasurer; O. K. Clay, attorney; Otto Herres, surveyor; Orson Ryan, superintendent of schools.

DAGGETT COUNTY

Daggett is the youngest of the Utah counties. It was set off from the northern part of Uinta County under the general law of March 7, 1913, which provided the manner in which new counties might be organized, to-wit: "Whenever any number of qualified electors of any portion of any county in this state desire to have the territory within which they reside created into a new county, they may petition therefor to the board of county commissioners of the county in which they reside; said petition must be signed by at least one-fourth of the qualified electors, as shown by the registration list of the last preceding election, residing in that portion of the county to be created into a new county," etc.

The act also provided that the petition must be presented on or before the Monday in May of any year, setting forth the name and boundaries proposed for the new county, and that the board should thereupon order an election, to be held some time in July, giving thirty days notice. When the returns of the election were made, if a majority favored the erection of the new county, the same should be

certified to the governor, who should issue his proclamation declaring the new county organized in accordance with law.

Pursuant to these provisions, the legal voters living north of the Uinta Range petitioned the board of commissioners for a separation of the county and the erection of Daggett County, with the following boundaries: "Beginning at the point of intersection of the boundaries of Utah, Wyoming and Colorado; thence west to the 110th meridian of west longitude; thence south to the watershed of the Uinta Mountains; thence east along said watershed to the Colorado state line; thence north to the place of beginning."

The commissioners ordered the election as provided by law, a majority of the votes was found to be in favor of the new county, with the county seat at Manila, and on November 16, 1917, Governor Bamberger issued his proclamation declaring Daggett County organized, with the following officers: Niels Pallesen, George C. Rasmussen and Henry Twitchell, commissioners; John S. Bennett, sheriff and assessor; F. W. Tinker, clerk and recorder; Daniel M. Nelson, treasurer; Charles F. Olsen, attorney.

Daggett is one of the seven Utah counties that have no railroad accommodations, Granger and Green River, Wyo., on the Union Pacific, being the nearest railroad towns. The first session of the District Court was held in Manila in April, 1919.

The first settlements made in Daggett were established while the territory was included in Uinta County and are located along the northern boundary or in the Green River Valley. There are no large towns and the most important villages are: Antelope, Bridgeport, Greendale, Linforth and Manila.

DAVIS COUNTY

Situated on the eastern shore of the Great Salt Lake is Davis County, which was created by an act of the Deseret Legislature on October 5, 1850, and named in honor of Capt. Daniel C. Davis, of the Mormon battalion. It is the smallest county in the state, having an area of only 275 square miles. On the north it is bounded by Weber County; on the east by Morgan; on the south by Salt Lake County, and on the west by the Great Salt Lake.

Bancroft's History of Utah (p. 305) says: "In the autumn of 1847 one Thomas Grover arrived with his family on the bank of a stream twelve miles north of Salt Lake City, and now called Centerville Creek. His intention was to pasture stock for the winter; and

for this purpose a spot was chosen where the stream spreading over the surface forms plats of meadow land, the soil being a black gravelly loam. Here Grover, joined by others in the spring, resolved to remain, though in the neighborhood were encamped several bands of Indians, and this notwithstanding that as yet there was no white settlement north of Salt Lake City."

Bancroft does not give the source of his authority for this statement, which does not agree with that of Whitney, who says that on September 28, 1847, Peregrine Sessions founded the second settlement in Utah, where the Town of Bountiful now stands. This was known for some years as the "Sessions Settlement," the name Bountiful having been given to it by an act of the Legislature, approved on February 27, 1855. Some of Mr. Sessions' descendants still reside in the county. The first ground was plowed in the spring of 1848 by Mr. Sessions and Jezreel Shoemaker.

According to Whitney, Hector C. Haight was the second actual settler. He located some six or seven miles north of the Sessions Settlement. The came Thomas Grover, Daniel Wood, A. B. Cherry, Nathan T. Porter, Christopher Layton, John Stoker, William Kay and Capt. Daniel C. Davis, for whom the county was named, and who settled on a little creek south of the present Town of Farmington.

On February 7, 1852, Gov. Brigham Young approved an act appointing probate judges for the several counties of the territory and providing for their organization. By that act Joseph Holbrook was named as the probate judge of Davis, and the county was soon afterward organized. At the general conference of the Latter-day Saints Church in Salt Lake City, in October, 1853, the bishops reported the number of inhabitants in the various settlements of the territory. This census showed the population of the Davis County settlements as follows: Centerville, 194; Kay's Ward, 417; North Canyon, 574; North Cottonwood, 413; total, 1,598.

The bench lands of Davis County produce excellent fruits. Here the peach, cherry, apricot, apple, plum and all kinds of berries grow in profusion. Sugar beets are also raised in large quantities. Much of the land lying near the lake is too wet for cultivation, but it is only a question of time when these acres will be reclaimed. When that is done Davis will be one of the greatest agricultural counties, area considered, in the state.

Early in the year 1870 the Utah Central Railroad was completed



ORIGINAL HOME OF GEORGE OGDEN CHASE, CHASE PARK, CENTERVILLE, DAVIS COUNTY

through the county, giving the people railway communication with Salt Lake City and Ogden. Later the Denver & Rio Grande, the Union Pacific and the Bamberger electric line were built, thus providing transportation facilities above the average of the Utah counties. The principal towns located along these lines of railway are: Bountiful, Centerville, Clearfield, Farmington (the county seat), Kaysville, Layton and Woods Cross, all thriving business centers.

Farming, stock raising and fruit growing are the leading occupations. Although the smallest county in the state, without mining interests, the assessed valuation of property in 1918 was $16,234,374, only eight of the twenty-nine counties returning a larger valuation. In 1910 the population was 10,191, and in 1919 it was estimated at 13,000. The county officers at the beginning of the latter year were: David F. Smith, John W. Gailey and Thomas Parker, commissioners; Charles E. Nalder, sheriff; John H. Blood, assessor; Seth C. Jones, clerk and auditor; Iris Jacobson, recorder; H. S. Welling, treasurer; Robert J. Barnes, surveyor; L. I. Layton, attorney.

DUCHESNE COUNTY

Duchesne County was organized in 1914 under the general law (see Daggett County), and is made up almost entirely of the former Uinta Indian Reservation, which was thrown open to settlement in 1905. It is bounded on the north by the Uinta Mountains, which separate it from Summit County; on the east by Uinta County; on the south by Carbon, and on the west by the counties of Utah and Wasatch. The area of the county is a little over three thousand square miles.

The Duchesne and Strawberry rivers flow in an easterly direction through the central part, their waters finally reaching the Green River. Tributary to these rivers are numerous smaller streams, such as the Red River, the Lake Fork, Antelope, Cottonwood and Indian creeks and a score or more of brooks that flow through the canyons from the Bad Lands Cliffs near the southern boundary. This system of drainage is the largest in Utah on the west side of the Green River, watering a basin of about one million acres, most of which lies in Duchesne County. When the Government opened the Uinta Reservation some of the lands were reserved for the Indians. These lands were generally selected close to the streams, leaving the bench lands (probably the best in the basin) for the white man. As there is aboundant water, these lands can be easily irrigated. Prior to the

opening of the Indian reservation, the Government built irrigation works to irrigate the Indian lands. In a number of cases the white settlers have enlarged and improved these canals and there are already about fifty thousand acres under irrigation. On these lands alfalfa, potatoes and all kinds of fruit are raised.

Two national forests—the Ashley and the Uinta—extend into Duchesne County. In the former there are 379,743 acres in Duchesne and in the latter 357,786 acres, giving the county a total area of 737,529 acres of forest reserves well adapted to grazing.

The history of the white man's occupation of Duchesne County dates back only a little more than a decade. Prior to the opening of the Indian reservation Government officials, stock men, a few Indian traders and the soldiers at Fort Duchesne were about the only white men in the Uinta Basin. Since then a number of thriving towns and villages have grown up in the county, the most important of which are Duchesne (the county seat); Fruitland, in the western part; Myton and Roosevelt, near the eastern boundary; Altonah, Boneta and Lake Fork, in the interior; and Hanna, on the upper Duchesne River.

The great need of Duchesne County is a railroad. With proper transportation facilities rich deposits of coal, Gilsonite and other minerals could be opened, adding to the wealth of the state and the prosperity of the people. According to the United States Geological Survey, Duchesne County has more of the rare hydro-carbons than all the rest of the United States.

The county officers at the beginning of the year 1919 were: Thomas Rhoades, J. A. Pack and Owen Bennion, commissioners; F. M. Shelton, clerk and auditor; Joseph Timothy, sheriff; G. S. Bowers, assessor; Mark S. Woolley, treasurer; Melissa Lance, recorder; E. H. Burgess, attorney; A. M. Todd, surveyor. Although a young county, without railroads or manufacturing enterprises, Duchesne in 1918 returned a property valuation of $5,860,227.

EMERY COUNTY

On February 12, 1880, Gov. George B. Emery approved an act creating a county bearing his name, and including the present counties of Emery, Carbon and Grand. The act also named Samuel Jewkes as probate judge, Elias Cox, Jasper Peterson and William Taylor as selectmen to organize the county court and appoint the offi-

cers necessary to complete the county organization. On March 8, 1880, the court met at the house of N. P. Miller, at which time and place the following officers were appointed: Emanuel Bagley, clerk and recorder; E. Curtis, Sr., sheriff; J. K. Reid, treasurer; W. J. Shelton, prosecuting attorney and surveyor; Oscar Crandall, assessor and collector.

Grand County was erected in 1892 and Carbon in 1894, thus reducing Emery to its present area of 4,453 square miles. On the east it is bounded by Carbon County; on the north by Grand, from which it is separated by the Green River; on the south by Wayne County, and on the west by the counties of Sanpete and Sevier.

The northern part of the county includes about two-thirds of the Castle Valley, which extends southward to the San Rafael River. South of the San Rafael River is the elevation known as the "San Rafael Swell," one of Utah's most peculiar geological curiosities. Rising from it are picturesque and fantastic peaks, spires, domes, etc., and beneath these freaks of nature lie millions of dollars' worth of carnotite, uranium ore and other valuable minerals. The northeastern part is watered by the Price River, the San Rafael flows through the central part and the Muddy River crosses the southwest corner. All these streams flow in a southeasterly direction to the Green River. The Price Valley is broken by the Red and Beckwith plateaus and the Wasatch Range forms the western border of the county.

Despite the great altitude (Castle Dale, the county seat, is 5,500 feet above the sea level) farming is carried on successfully in the valleys. Along the Cottonwood and Ferron creeks, in the western part, and around Green River, in the eastern part, fruit growing is an important industry. The Green River apples, peaches, pears and cantaloupes have been noted for many years for their fine quality and always command the top price in the markets. Bee culture is carried on extensively along the eastern slope of the Wasatch Mountains, large quantities of honey being shipped from Ferron every year. In the Castle Valley are some of the richest coal deposits of Utah, hence Emery has large mining interests. In 1918 the valuation of its mining claims was $650,088, Carbon being the only county in the state returning a larger valuation, and this was due mainly to the better transportation facilities in the latter county.

The pioneer settler of Emery was James McHatton, a cattleman, who located in the Huntington Creek Valley, about three miles west of the present Town of Huntington, some five years before the county

was created. In the spring of 1878 William Avery, Elias and Jehu Cox, Anthony Humbel and Benjamin Jones took up homesteads along Huntington Creek; a company led by Orange Seely settled on Cottonwood Creek; William Taylor, Sr., William Taylor, Jr., Mads and Nick Larsen, Joseph Wrigley and a few others settled on Ferron Creek, and Sylvester Wilson and his brother, with a few other families settled on the Gunnison Trail. A little later a colony led by Casper Christensen and the Lund brothers founded the Town of Emery, first known as "Muddy," in the western part, on the headwaters of the Muddy River. The year 1879 large additions were made to the population, which led to the creation of a new county.

Postoffices were established at Castle Dale, Ferron, Huntington, Blake (now Green River) and Wilsonville, all except the one at Huntington being on the overland mail route between Ouray, Colo., and Salina, in Sevier County, Utah. The Rio Grand Western (now the Denver & Rio Grande) Railroad was completed through the county in 1882, when the overland mail route went out of business.

The first saw and grist mill was built in the county in the fall of 1879 by Samuel Jewkes & Sons, who hauled the machinery by ox teams from Fountain Green. In this mill horses were first used as motive power. The flour and meal ground at this mill would hardly be awarded a grand prize at a world's fair, but they served to sustain life during the long, severe winter of 1879-80.

With the completion of the railroad up the Price River Valley in 1882, a number of new settlements were established along the line of railroad. The most important of these are Green River, Woodside, Cedar, Verde and Mounds. Green River had been settled before the building of the railroad and was formerly known as Blake. Castle Dale, Emery, Ferron, Huntington and Orangeville, away from the railroad, are important trading centers.

In 1910 the population of Emery County was 6,750 and in 1919 it was estimated at 7,500, nearly all being located north of the San Rafael River or on the headwaters of the Muddy River in the western part. The assessed valuation of property in 1918 was $7,775,794. The county officers at that time were: Isaac Allred, O. R. Gillespie and D. H. Leonard, commissioners; J. B. Jewkes, clerk; Levi Howard, sheriff; Peter Talboe, recorder; Louis W. Guyman, treasurer; Joseph Hansen, assessor; W. G. Peacock, Jr., attorney; E. O. Anderson, surveyor.

GARFIELD COUNTY

The County of Garfield was created by the twenty-fifth Territorial Legislature, Gov. Eli H. Murray giving his approval to the act on March 9, 1882. The territory comprising the county was taken from the eastern part of Iron County. The Legislature first proposed naming the county "Snow," in honor of Erastus Snow, a pioneer of 1847, who had been prominently identified with the early development of the resources of Southern Utah. James A. Garfield, President of the United States, had been shot by Charles J. Guiteau on July 2, 1881, and died on the 19th of September following. While Governor Murray did not seriously oppose the name suggested by the Legislature, he recommended the name of Garfield, as a mark of respect to the martyred President, and his recommendation was accepted.

The act creating the county adjusted the boundaries of Iron, Kane and Washington counties to meet the new conditions; designated Panguitch as the county seat of Garfield; appointed James Henrie probate judge; and named Jesse W. Crosby, Ira Elmer and Andrew P. Schow as selectmen to complete the county organization.

Garfield has the same boundaries today as when it was created in 1882, to-wit: On the north by Piute and Wayne counties; on the east by the Colorado River, which separates it from San Juan County; on the south by Kane County, and on the west by Iron County. Its width from north to south is about forty-two miles, its average length from east to west about one hundred and twenty-four miles, and the area is 5,234 square miles.

The eastern part—the "High Plateau" section—is watered by the Dirty Devil River and Crescent Creek east of the Henry Mountains; Pine Alcove Creek between the Henry Mountains and the Circle Cliffs. In the central part the Escalante River is formed by the junction of several small streams, and, like the Dirty Devil River, flows southeasterly to the Colorado River. Between the Escalante Mountains and the western boundary are the Sevier and Panguitch valleys, the most fertile and populous sections of the county, where there are several irrigated farming districts. According to the report of the Utah Industrial Commission, on June 30, 1918, there were 13,828 acres of irrigated land in the county.

The first settlements were made in the Panguitch Valley by Latter-day Saints colonists, while the territory was still a part of Iron County. Early in December, 1850, George A. Smith, with thirty fam-

ilies and a company of over one hundred men, taking 101 wagons and 600 head of stock, left Salt Lake City for the purpose of planting colonies in Southern Utah. Panguitch was one of the settlements established a few years later as a result of this movement. Very few persons were added to the Panguitch colony during the first decade of its existence on account of troubles with the natives. The Indians caused the settlers a great deal of annoyance at all times, and after the breaking out of what is known as the "Black Hawk war" in 1865, conditions became so bad that in the spring of 1867 the settlement was abandoned.

After the cessation of hostilities and the restoration of peace, some of the settlers returned to their homes, others joined them a little later, and on April 23, 1877, the Panguitch Stake of Zion was organized with James Henrie as president, George W. Sevy and Jesse W. Crosby as counselors. On August 5, 1877, two new wards were organized in the county, viz.: Clinton (now Cannonville), with Jonathan T. Packer as bishop; and Escalante, on the headwaters of the Escalante River, with Andrew P. Schow as bishop.

Garfield is one of the seven Utah counties not yet provided with railroad transportation. This fact has had a tendency to retard settlement and development of the natural resources. The county has the largest area of forest reserves of any county in Utah, three national forests—the Powell, Sevier and Fillmore—extending into it, with a total of 1,085,537 acres. As these lands are well adapted to grazing, the stock raising industry is growing in importance every year. It is estimated that the ranges here will furnish forage for 200,000 sheep and 35,000 cattle, though fewer than half those numbers are now pastured in the county.

In 1910 the population was 3,660 and the increase since that census has been comparatively slight. In 1918 the assessed valuation of property was $2,783,310. The county officers at that time were: Vern Lyman, E. H. Jorgensen and James N. Henderson, commissioners; Ann Cooper, clerk; James A. Goulding, sheriff; Maggie E. Foy, recorder; James S. Passey, treasurer; J. L. Smoot, assessor; G. J. Goulding, attorney; John H. Clark, surveyor.

Panguitch, the county seat, is the most important town, though Cannonville, Coyoto, Escalante, Hatch, Henrieville, Spry and Tropic are postoffices and trading centers for agricultural communities.

GRAND COUNTY

By the act of March 12, 1892, the eastern part of Emery County—that part lying east of the Green River—was erected into a new county called Grand, from the Grand River, which flows through the eastern part in a southwesterly direction. It is bounded on the north by Uinta County; on the east by the State of Colorado; on the south by San Juan County, and on the west by Emery, from which it is separated by the Green River. Its area is 3,692 square miles.

The surface is uneven and the average altitude is about five thousand feet. In the northern part are the Roan or Brown Cliffs, north of which is the East Tavaputs Plateau, in which rise a number of creeks that flow northward into Uinta County. South of the Roan Cliffs are the Book Cliffs, which mark the northern limits of the Grand River Valley. Along the west bank of the Grand River, in the southern part, are the Dome Plateau and the Orange Cliffs, and in the southeast corner, on the line between Grand and San Juan counties, are the La Sal Mountains.

The first attempt to form a settlement in what is now Grand County was made in the spring of 1855. On Monday, May 21st, of that year, a company of some forty men, with a herd of cattle and the necessary farming utensils, under the leadership of Alfred N. Billings, left Manti for the purpose of establishing a settlement in the Grand River Valley, near the Elk (now the La Sal) Mountains. After a toilsome march of more than one hundred and twenty miles through the wilderness, these men arrived on the site of the present Town of Moab, where on June 15, 1855, they began the construction of a fort and some log cabins, while some prepared ground for planting and others cut hay for feeding the cattle during the coming winter. The territory was then a part of Sanpete County.

The Indians, however, resented the presence of the white men in the country and subjected the little colony to all sorts of petty depredations. On the 23d of September a band made a raid on the settlement, killed William Behunin, Edward Edwards and James W. Hunt, wounded Mr. Billings, set fire to the haystacks and drove off the cattle. The day following this raid the colonists abandoned their fort and started for Manti, where they arrived on the last day of the month.

The fort and cabins were destroyed by the Indians and no further attempt was made to establish a settlement east of the Wasatch Moun-

tains for more than twenty years. At a conference of the Sanpete Stake, held at Mount Pleasant in the fall of 1877, Orange Seely was appointed bishop of all that portion of Sanpete County lying east of the Wasatch Range. He led a company into what is now Emery County and a little later a new Moab was founded. Construction work on the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad was pushed vigorously in 1880-81, and on February 15, 1881, Moab was organized as a ward, with Randolph H. Stewart as bishop. This time the settlement was permanent

With the completion of the Denver & Rio Grande through the county, several small settlements grew up along the line of railway, such as Cisco, Crescent, Thompsons, Westwater and Whitehouse. A branch line of railroad runs from Thompsons to Neslen, six miles north. But with all these new settlements, Grand County reported the smallest population in 1910 of any county in the state, having then but 1,595 inhabitants.

Farming is carried on to some extent in the valleys, and around Moab are some fine orchards, fruits from this section having been awarded prizes wherever they have been exhibited. But the most important industry is stock raising. In 1918 Grand was the fifth county of the state in the number and value of its sheep. Of the total assessed valuation in that year of $5,299,543 the live stock interests represented $1,299,231 and the railroad property was valued at $2,310,138. There were then only 3,287 acres of irrigated land in the county.

Following is a list of the county officials at the beginning of the year 1919: R. J. Thomson, Heber Murphy and J. G. McBride, commissioners; H. S. Rutledge, clerk and recorder; W. J. Bliss, sheriff; Charles Kelley, treasurer; O. H. Newell, assessor; O. A. Tangren, attorney.

IRON COUNTY

Situated in the southwestern part of the state is Iron County, one of the old counties of Utah. It was created by the Deseret Legislature at its third session, which began on December 2, 1850, after Congress had provided for the organization of Utah Territory, the act afterward being reaffirmed by joint resolution of the first Utah Territorial Legislature, legalizing all the acts of its predecessor. As originally established, Iron County extended from the Colorado line to the eastern boundary of California. The western portion was cut off by the organization of Nevada as a territory in 1861, and by the erec-

tion of Garfield County in 1882, Iron was reduced to its present dimensions of 3,256 square miles. It is bounded by Beaver County on the north; by Garfield on the east; by Kane and Washington on the south, and by the State of Nevada on the west. Its name was adopted on account of the rich deposits of iron ore within its limits, the existence of which was known even at that early date.

The eastern part is somewhat mountainous, the principal ranges being the Antelope, Harmony, Iron and Parowan, with a number of isolated peaks or buttes. Between the mountain ranges are fertile valleys, watered by such streams as Bear, Castle, Coal and Summit creeks and their minor tributaries. The western half lies in what is known as the Escalante Desert and is sparsely settled. In the northwest corner are several fine springs, the best known being Mountain, Eightmile, Sulphur and Cold Springs.

Parley P. Pratt and others, while exploring Southern Utah in 1849 visited the Little Salt Lake in the Parowan Valley and recommended that a settlement be formed there. Consequently, in December, 1850, George A. Smith led a company of 118 men, thirty of whom were accompanied by their families, with 600 head of stock, 101 wagons and a small cannon, left Salt Lake City for the Little Salt Lake Valley. On January 13, 1851, Smith selected a site for a settlement where the City of Parowan now stands, and on the 9th of February a branch of the Latter-day Saints was there organized.

By the act of February 7, 1852, Chapman Duncan was appointed probate judge of Iron County, and under his administration the county organization was perfected soon afterward, with Parowan as the county seat. At the general conference of the church held in Salt Lake City in October, 1853, the population of Cedar City was reported as being 455, and that of Parowan, 392, a total of 847. Cedar City was settled by a portion of Smith's company in the spring of 1851.

On February 7, 1854, Lieut. John C. Fremont, with nine white men and twelve Delaware Indians, arrived at Parowan without provisions and in a famished condition. Just before reaching Parowan one man fell from his horse exhausted and died before relief could be obtained. The people of Parowan cared for the wayfarers for nearly two weeks, then furnished them with a supply of provisions, and on the 20th the party resumed the journey to California.

Iron County has 54.62 miles of the Los Angeles & Salt Lake Railroad, which crosses the county from northeast to southwest through

the Escalante Desert. There are several small stations along the railroad, but the principal towns—Cedar City, Kanarraville, Paragonah and Parowan—are all located in the eastern part of the county.

Farming is the leading occupation. Fifteen thousand acres are irrigated by the gravity system and 5,000 acres are irrigated by artesian wells. About ten thousand acres are under cultivation by dry farming methods. Some mining is done, but the mines being situated so far from the railroad makes it difficult for them to compete with those supplied with better transportation facilities. Three national forests—the Dixie, Fillmore and Sevier—extend into Iron County, giving it a total of 267,353 acres of forest reserves. These lands are used by stock men for winter grazing, their own lands, aggregating some one hundred and fifty thousand acres, being used for summer pastures. In 1918 the county reported 9,056 cattle and 100,772 sheep on the ranges. In that year the various interests of the county were thus represented in the assessed valuation of property:

Farm lands and improvements	$2,646,755
Railroad property	2,107,865
Live stock	1,811,946
Mining claims	30,978
All other property	1,166,430
Total	$7,763,974

In 1910 the population was 3,933 and in 1919 it was estimated at 5,000. The county officers at the beginning of 1919 were: H. L. Adams, H. W. Lund and William Lund, commissioners; John W. Bentley, clerk; Alfred Froyd, sheriff; Kate Taylor, recorder; Morgan Richards, treasurer; Maeser Dalley, assessor; E. H. Ryan, attorney; R. S. Gardner, surveyor.

JUAB COUNTY

Juab is one of the first five counties created by the Deseret Legislature in December, 1849. As originally erected, it extended from the highest summit of Mount Nebo to the eastern boundary of California. The western portion was cut off by the organization of the Territory of Nevada in 1861 and the county now extends from the San Pitch Mountains to Utah's western boundary. It is bounded on the north by Tooele and Utah counties; on the east by Utah and San-

pete; on the south by Sanpete and Millard, and on the west by the state of Nevada. The area of the county is 3,410 square miles.

The county was named for an old Indian who was found there by the first white settlers, and who was a true friend of the pioneers, often warning them of intended hostile demonstrations on the part of the Indian bands living in the vicinity, and in other ways showing his kindness. It seems that this Juab and one other Indian were the last surviving members of a tribe which had nothing in common with the other tribes inhabiting the Great Basin. A town in the southeastern part of the county also bears the name of this old native friend of the pioneers.

Across the eastern part run the East Tintic and West Tintic mountain ranges, near the north end of which is one of the richest mining districts of Utah (See chapter on the Mining Industry). According to the report of the industrial commission, there were in June, 1918, over thirteen thousand acres of irrigated land in the county. Dry farming is practiced extensively in the eastern valleys and west of the Tintic Mountains, though there are still some fifty thousand acres of land that have never felt the touch of the plow. The Fillmore, Manti and Uinta national forests extend into Juab, the total area of forest reserves in the county being 117,954 acres. These forest ranges and the winter ranges in the western part furnish forage for large numbers of cattle and sheep.

It is generally conceded that the first settlement in Juab was made in the early part of September, 1851, where the City of Nephi now stands, by Joseph L. Heywood and a few others from Salt Lake City. In December following, three families located on Clover Creek, about seven miles north of the Heywood settlement, where the village of Mona is now situated. These two settlements were the only ones in the county when Governor Young approved the act of February 7, 1852, appointing probate judges for the several counties in the territory. George W. Bradley was appointed probate judge of Juab, and under his direction the county organization was perfected on August 1, 1852, by the election or appointment of the following officers: John Carter, Charles H. Bryan and William Cazier, selectmen (commissioners); Israel Hoyt, sheriff; Amos Gustin, clerk of the county and probate courts; George W. Bradley, probate judge; Z. H. Baxter, assessor and collector. Amos Gustin also performed the duties of recorder, and Z. H. Baxter, the duties of county surveyor.

In addition to these officials, others who were prominent in the affairs of the county at that early date were Charles Sperry, David Cazier, Jacob G. Bigler, David Udall and Charles Foote. The county officers at the beginning of the year 1919 were: P. J. Bonner, Oscar Andrus and George Francom, commissioners; Earl S. Hoyt, clerk; Daniel Martin, sheriff; Charles Haynes, assessor; Thomas Bailey, recorder; T. H. G. Parkes, treasurer; W. A. C. Bryan, attorney; R. A. Wilkins, surveyor.

About the time the first county officers were chosen in 1852, a post-office was established in the Heywood settlement and was first known as "Salt Creek." The name was subsequently changed to Nephi. The name of the first postmaster could not be learned.

Frequent troubles with the Indians occurred during the years immediately following the establishment of the first settlements. On July 19, 1853, a number of horses were driven off, but no one was hurt. The Indians again appeared at Nephi on Sunday, October 2, 1853, and this time the settlers showed fight. In the skirmish that ensued, eight Indians were killed, one squaw and two boys taken prisoners. The whites suffered no casualties. A fort was built soon after this affair, which had a tendency to check the depredations of the savages.

At the general conference of the Latter-day Saints Church, held in Salt Lake City in October, 1853, the population of the Nephi settlement was reported as 229. No report was received from the colony at Mona, which numbered at least half as many inhabitants as Nephi.

The Utah Southern Railroad—the first railroad in the county—was completed to Juab, fifteen miles south of Nephi, about the middle of June, 1879. In 1918 Juab had 140 miles of railroad, all east of the West Tintic Range. Practically all the towns of the county are located along the railway lines, the principal ones, in the order of population, being Eureka, Nephi, Mammoth, Levan, Silver City, Juab and Mona.

In 1910 the population of the county was 10,702 and in 1919 it was estimated at 12,500. The assessed valuation of property in 1918 was $14,388, Juab standing tenth in the state in property valuation.

KANE COUNTY

Kane County lies along the southern border of the state, extending from Colorado River on the east to Washington County on the

west. It was created by the thirteenth Territorial Legislature, Governor Doty approving the act on January 16, 1864. It was named for Col. Thomas L. Kane, who befriended the Latter-day Saints in many ways about the time of their emigration from the Missouri River to the Salt Lake Valley in 1847 and the years immediately following. The county is bounded on the north by Iron and Garfield counties; on the east by San Juan, from which it is separated by the Colorado River; on the south by the State of Arizona, and on the west by Washington County. The northern boundary is 120 miles long, the southern about forty miles less, the average width from north to south is nearly forty miles, and the county has an area of 4,373 square miles, or 2,798,730 acres, being almost as large as the entire State of Connecticut.

From 1852 to 1864 the territory comprising Kane County formed a part of Washington, and the first settlements were made during that period. One of the early settlers was a man named Maxfield, who established a ranch on Short Creek, a small tributary of the Virgin River, not far from the present village of Glendale. This neighborhood was raided by Indians on April 2, 1866. Joseph and Robert Berry, living about four miles from Maxfield's, were killed, as was Robert Berry's wife, and the cattle and horses belonging to the place were driven away. This was one of the unpleasant incidents of the so called Black Hawk war. The depredations were continued during the following year and in April, 1867, most of the settlers abandoned their homes and fled to the more densely populated districts for protection.

After the suppression of the Indians, Kane County experienced something of a "boom." Many of the old settlers returned, accompanied by new ones, and several new settlements were formed. Kanab was founded in 1870; Johnson's Settlement (now Johnson), ten miles northeast of Kanab, began the same year; Pahreah, on the Pahreah River, in 1872; Orderville, on the west bank of the Virgin River, about twenty miles north of Kanab, was settled in 1875, and a number of farmers located in the Virgin, Kimball and Pahreah valleys.

When the county was first created the county seat was located at Rockville. By the act of February 19, 1869, the boundary line between Kane and Washington was readjusted and the county seat of Kane was removed to "Tokerville." Rockville and Toquerville are both now in Washington County. When the present boundary line

between the two counties was established, the county seat of Kane was fixed at Kanab.

About two-thirds of the county have never been surveyed. Heber J. Meeks, of Kanab, writing of the county in 1915, says: "While much of the unsurveyed portions will never amount to a great deal from an agricultural standpoint, yet other portions of such will ever be a source of wealth to live stock growers and still other portions interesting to scientists, for in this county are found many old craters of extinct volcanoes, vast beds of lava, peculiarities of stratification of interest to geologists, peaks and cliffs rich in variety of colors, sentinel rocks that are truly named, and broad plateaus with an infinite variety of flora and fauna."

Among the undeveloped resources of the county are the copper deposits near Pahreah, samples of which have shown as high as 89 per cent pure metal; the Colob coal fields, which extend into Kane from Iron County; the Kanab coal fields in the Pink Cliffs; and the large timber interests, it being estimated that two billion feet of merchantable timber can be taken from the Markagunt and Paunsagunt plateaus in the northwestern part, where 152,559 acres of the Sevier National Forest extend into Kane County.

Kane is one of the seven Utah counties without a railroad, which accounts for the undeveloped resources above mentioned. James W. Bryan, representative in Congress from the State of Washington, introduced a bill in the Sixty-fourth Congress authorizing the Government to build a railroad from Marysvale, the terminus of the Sanpete Valley branch of the Denver & Rio Grande, southward to the Kaibab National Forest in Arizona, for the purpose of making accessible for commercial purposes the immense timber resources of that forest. The people of Kane County were elated at the prospect of thus obtaining a railroad, but the bill failed to become a law.

Farming and stock raising are the principal occupations. The soil of the valleys in the western part is of unusual fertility and in the vicinity of Alton forty bushels of wheat and seventy bushels of oats to the acre are not uncommon yields. The average potato yield in recent years has been 250 bushels to the acre. Most of the farming is of the dry farming class, very little of the land being irrigated. The county has about one-third of the goats in the state, 110,000 sheep and 15,000 cattle on the ranges.

In 1910 the population was 1,652 and it was probably not over two thousand in 1919. At the beginning of the latter year the county

officers were: W. G. Little, Fred G. Carroll and John F. Brown, commissioners; Dellos McAllister, clerk, recorder and auditor; Walter E. Hamblin, sheriff; Edward W. Little, assessor; Addie L. Swapp, treasurer; David E. Pugh, attorney; William M. Cox, surveyor.

CHAPTER XXIII

COUNTY HISTORY, CONTINUED

MILLARD COUNTY—MORGAN—PIUTE—RICH—SALT LAKE—SAN JUAN —SANPETE—SEVIER—SUMMIT—TOOELE — UINTA — UTAH — WASATCH — WASHINGTON — WAYNE — WEBER — BRIEF HISTORY OF EACH—WHEN ORGANIZED—EARLY SETTLEMENTS — INDIAN WARS —OCCUPATIONS—RESOURCES—TRANSPORTATION — TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES—TOWNS AND VILLAGES—POPULATION AND WEALTH, ETC.

MILLARD COUNTY

Millard County is situated in the western part of the state, being bounded on the north by the County of Juab; on the east by Juab, Sanpete and Sevier; on the south by Beaver, and on the west by the State of Nevada. It is the third largest of the Utah counties, having an area of 6,604 square miles, San Juan and Tooele counties being the only ones exceeding it in size.

Between Millard and Sevier counties are the Pahvant Mountains, part of the Wasatch system, and west of these mountains lies the Pahvant Valley. Through this valley runs the Sevier River, which enters Millard County near the northeast corner and follows a southwesterly course until it empties into Sevier Lake, in the central portion of the county. Far back in the geologic past, the Sevier River was a much larger stream than it is at the present time. For ages and ages it carried alluvial deposits from the mountains and spread them over the desert north of Sevier Lake, where tests have shown this alluvial soil to be sixty feet or more in depth. This section is known as the "Delta" and is one of the richest agricultural districts in Utah. In this Delta, some fifteen miles northeast of Sevier Lake, are several smaller lakes, the best known of which are Blue, Clear and Swan

lakes. North and east of these lakes is the most densely populated section of the county.

The western half of the county consists mainly of sage brush lands, with small mountain chains here and there, the principal ones being the Cricket Mountains, east of Sevier Lake, the Antelope, Detroit and Confusion ranges in the northern part, and the Wah Wah Mountains on the southern boundary. In the extreme western part the land is more fertile and better watered, and here several settlements have grown up in recent years.

The first mention of Millard County found in Utah records is in the act of February 3, 1852, which created the counties of Deseret, Green River, Millard and Washington. Millard Fillmore was then President of the United States and signed the act of Congress creating the Territory of Utah, which accounts for the county's name. Just a month later another act of the Legislature defined the boundaries of all the counties in the territory, Millard extending westward to the eastern boundary of California. The county was organized soon afterward by Anson Call, who was appointed probate judge on February 7, 1852. The first county officers were: Orange Warner, S. P. Hoyt and N. W. Bartholomew, selectmen or commissioners; Anson Call, probate judge; Peter Robison, clerk of the probate court; John Dutson, treasurer; L. H. McCullough, assessor and collector; Josiah Call, sheriff.

The following were the county officers at the beginning of the year 1919; Carl L. Brown, C. O. Warnick and C. F. Christensen, commissioners; C. H. Day, clerk and auditor; G. W. Cropper, sheriff; Bertha Warner, recorder; Harry Anderson, treasurer; A. T. Rappleye, assessor; Grover A. Giles, attorney.

The first settlement was made on Chalk Creek, where the City of Fillmore now stands, in the early fall of 1851 by Anson Call and thirty families from Salt Lake City. About the same time Gov. Brigham Young appointed a committee of five to select a site for a permanent seat of government for Utah Territory. The committee consisted of Orson Pratt, Albert Carrington, Jesse W. Fox, Joseph L. Robinson and William C. Staines. After looking at several proposed sites, these commissioners selected the Call Settlement and the Town of Fillmore was surveyed on October 29, 1851 (See Fillmore).

Early in 1852 the first postoffice in the county was established at Fillmore, with Levi H. McCullough as postmaster. At the general conference of the Latter-day Saints Church in Salt Lake City, early

in October, 1853, the population of Fillmore was reported as being 304. This was the only Millard County settlement to make a report, probably because it was the only one in the county with sufficient population to be worthy of notice. The present county court-house was built in 1869-70 at a cost of $10,000.

The Los Angeles & Salt Lake Railroad crosses the southern boundary about twenty-five miles from the southeast corner and follows a northeasterly course through the county, passing east of the Sevier Lake and through the Delta country. A branch of the same system intersects the main line at Lynndyl and another branch, fourteen miles long, has recently been built from the main line at Delta to Lucerne, in the northern part of the county. Altogether, Millard has 126.58 miles of railroad.

Farming and stock raising are the chief occupations. According to the report of the Utah Industrial Commission of June, 1918, Millard then had more irrigated land than any other county in the state—74,442 acres—with new projects under contemplation which will bring the total irrigated area up to 150,000 acres. In the Delta region large crops of wheat, oats and barley are grown; more alfalfa seed is raised in this district than in any other of similar size in the West; over one thousand tons of sugar beets are raised every year, and in the vicinity of Oak City, in the northeastern part of the county, are many fine orchards. Bee culture flourishes and large quantities of honey are shipped annually from the older settlements in the Pahvant Valley.

In 1918 the state board of equalization found more live stock in Millard than in any other county in the state. Besides the horses and other domestic animals on the farms, there were on the ranges 200,031 cattle and 286,576 sheep. The assessed valuation of property for that year was as follows:

Farm lands and improvements	$ 7,447,188
Live stock	5,297,914
Railroad property	3,996,117
Personal property	1,642,380
All other property	438,181
Total	$18,821,780

The oldest towns are situated in the eastern part. Fillmore (the county seat) is about twenty-five miles from the nearest railroad sta-

tion. Holden, Kanosh, Meadow, Ork City and Scipio are all active business centers. The principal towns along the railroad are Clear Lake, Delta, Desert, Hinckley, Leamington, Lucerne, Lynndyl and Oasis. In the extreme western part the villages of Burbank, Gandy and Garrison are trading places for the farmers of that section and outfitting points for stock men. In 1910 the population was 6,118 and in 1919 it was estimated at over nine thousand.

MORGAN COUNTY

Situated in the northeastern part of the state, hemmed in by mountains, is the County of Morgan. It is a small irregularly shaped county, bounded on the north by Weber and Rich counties; on the east by Rich and Summit; on the south by Summit, and on the west by Salt Lake and Davis. Its area is 626 square miles. The Weber River flows in a westerly direction through the central portion, receiving the waters of Cottonwood and Lost creek from the north and East Canyon Creek from the south.

In the spring of 1855 a small party, led by Jedediah M. Grant and Thomas Thurston, left Salt Lake City for the purpose of founding a settlement at some suitable point in the Weber Valley. They selected a location near the present city of Morgan City, began the erection of some log cabins and began preparing the ground for planting. During the next five years several new settlements were formed in what is now Morgan County. The ninth Territorial Legislature, which convened in Salt Lake City on December 9, 1861, and adjourned on January 17, 1862, defined the boundaries of seventeen counties, one of which was Morgan. It was so named for Jedediah M. Grant, whose middle name was "Morgan," and the county seat was located at Littleton, a town which no longer appears on the maps of Utah. After the survey of the Union Pacific Railroad was completed, the county seat was removed to Morgan City, in order to have the county capital on the railroad line.

The main line of the Union Pacific Railroad runs through the central part, following the Weber River, with stations at Devils Slide, Morgan, Stoddard, Peterson, Strawberry and Gateway. These are the only towns or villages in the county.

Farming is the leading occupation and as there are only about eight thousand acres of irrigated land in the county, most of the cultivation is done according to dry farming methods. Potatoes, wheat

and vegetables adapted for canning constitute the greater portion of the farm products. Fruit of fine quality is grown in some sections, and the dairy industry is annually increasing in importance. The county also has live stock and mining interests of moderate proportions.

Morgan is a county without any special history. From the time of the first settlement in 1855 to the present the growth has been "slow but sure," each census showing an increase in population and wealth. In 1910 the population was 2,467, and in 1919 it was estimated at 3,000. The assessed valuation of property in 1918 was $5,066,862, an increase of $391,231 over the assessment of the preceding year. The county officers at the beginning of the year 1919 were: John S. Turner, W. E. Criddle and W. A. Bridges, commissioners; B. Y. Robinson, sheriff; James W. Carrigan, assessor and surveyor; Kate Littlefield, clerk, auditor and recorder; Charles E. Condie, treasurer and attorney.

PIUTE COUNTY

South of the geographical center of the state, in the Sevier Valley, is the County of Piute, which was created by legislative enactment in January, 1865, and named for the Indian tribe that once inhabited this section of Utah. By the act of January 10, 1866, the boundaries were defined more clearly and included all the present County of Wayne. The same act located the county seat at Circleville, in the southwestern part. From there it was removed to a place called Bullion, then, through the influence of the settlers living in the northern part, it was removed to Marysvale, and by the act of February 22, 1878, it was established at Junction, where it has since remained.

Piute is bounded on the north by Sevier County; on the east by Wayne; on the south by Garfield, and on the west by Beaver. Its area is 763 square miles. As this area is largely covered by mountains, the tillable land is somewhat limited in extent, being confined to the Sevier Valley and the valleys of the smaller streams.

The first settlement in Piute, of which any record can be found, was made at Circleville in March, 1864, by a colony of some fifty families from Ephraim, Sanpete County. Kingston, Marysvale and Junction were settled a little later, and Fort Sanford was built on the Sevier River. Indian troubles were frequent during the early years. On Sunday, April 22, 1866, Alfred Lewis was killed and three others were wounded by Indians near Marysvale. The same day an-

other hostile band appeared in the neighborhood of Fort Sanford, killed a Mr. West and seriously wounded a man named Hakes. These depredations caused the settlements to be abandoned, the people gathering at Circleville for mutual protection and defense. Under these conditions the settlement of the county made slow progress and the United States census of 1870 reported only eighty-two resident inhabitants. In 1910 the population was 1,734 and in 1919 it was estimated at 1,950.

Notwithstanding the limited area of agricultural land, farming and stock raising are the leading industries. About 40 per cent of the total area (198,474 acres) lies in the Fillmore Fishlake and Sevier national forests, and most of the land in the forest reserves is suitable for grazing. The assessed valuation of property in 1918 was $2,365,627. Of this total $1,063,081 represented the valuation of farm lands and improvements; $474,446, the live stock interests; $124,853, railroad property, and $27,363, mining claims. The small valuation of railroad property is accounted for by the fact that there are only about five miles of railroad in the county, a branch of the Denver & Rio Grande system crossing the northern boundary a little west of the center and terminating at Marysvale. The mining claims are largely owned by people of limited means and are to a great extent undeveloped. A few years ago a vein of alunite, rich in potash and alumina, was discovered in the northern part and a tramway about eight miles long has been constructed to connect the mines with the railroad at Marysvale.

Following is a list of the county officers at the beginning of the year 1919: Charles R. Dalton, Erastus S. Anderson and Edward H. Vest, commissioners; Walter S. Price, clerk and auditor; William F. Carson, sheriff; Josie B. Sprague, recorder; Wiley Dalton, assessor; Isabelle Luke, treasurer; Edgar R. Larson, attorney.

RICH COUNTY

On January 16, 1864, Gov. James Duane Doty approved an act cutting off that part of Cache County lying east of the Wasatch Mountains and erecting it into a new county to be known as "Richland," that name being conferred upon it on account of the fertility of the soil in the Bear River Valley, in which the greater part of the county is situated. By the act of January 29, 1869, the last syllable of the name was dropped and since that time the county has been known as "Rich."

From the northern boundary of the state to the Wasatch Mountains on the south is about fifty-five miles, and the average width of Rich County is about twenty miles, giving it an area of 1,150 square miles. On the north it is bounded by the State of Idaho; on the east by the State of Wyoming; on the south by Summit and Morgan counties, and on the west by Cache and Weber counties. About half of Bear Lake lies in the northern part, the remainder of the lake being in Idaho. This is one of the most beautiful of the intermountain lakes, being about twenty miles long and from three to eight miles wide. Soundings have been taken to a depth of three hundred feet or more and the lake is a favorite resort for fishermen. Devotees of the gun as well as the rod find plenty of sport in the vicinity of the lake, Rich County claiming to have more sage hens than all the remainder of the state.

Low mountain ranges lie along the western boundary; between Bear Lake and the Wyoming line are the Black Mountains, or "Boundary Hills," and on the eastern boundary are the Crawford Mountains. The central portion is occupied by the upper Bear River Valley, the west fork of that stream being formed near the south end of the Crawford Mountains by the junction of Saleratus and Twelve Mile creeks.

The first settlements were made at Garden City, on the western shore of Bear Lake; at Randolph, the present county seat; and at Woodruff, near the source of the Bear River, all established about the time the county was created. These three settlements and Laketown, near the head of Bear Lake, now constitute the four largest towns in the county, most of the inhabitants being engaged in farming or stock raising and living on their farms or ranches.

There are approximately fifty thousand acres irrigated, upon which are raised crops of wheat, oats, barley and hay, and from the yield of these crops may be gained some idea of the fertility of the soil. Common yields are from forty to sixty bushels per acre for wheat; fifty to seventy, for barley; fifty to ninety, for oats, and in some instances over one hundred bushels on the irrigated lands, and from one-half to two-thirds of these quantities where dry farming methods are employed. The abundance of hay grown and the fine grazing lands have contributed to make the live stock business a profitable one, and the fattening of beef cattle for market is rapidly increasing in importance.

Numerous deposits of lead, silver and copper ore have been dis-

covered in the mountain range between Cache and Rich counties, but as a rule the deposits are small and have not been developed for want of transportation facilities. Practically all of the great phosphate deposits of the Crawford Mountains are in Rich County. The United States Geological Survey has estimated the quantity of phosphate rock here to be ninety million tons, containing 70 per cent or more of bone phosphate. Some development work has been done in this phosphate field, several thousand tons of the rock having been mined and hauled to Sage, Wyo., the nearest railroad point.

The development of the mineral resources only awaits the construction of a railroad to place them within reach of the markets. At present Rich has only about six miles of railroad, the Union Pacific just touching the southeast corner, and the little station of Wynta is the only railroad station in the county.

Rich County has an electric power plant located at Swan Creek, owned by citizens of the county. This plant furnishes electric light and power for a large part of the county and the capacity is sufficient to furnish power far in excess of that now utilized. It is claimed that this plant is operated at less expense than any similar one in the State of Utah.

Following is a list of the county officers at the beginning of the year 1919: Shelby Huffaker, George A. Peart, Jr., and Clarence E. Booth, commissioners; Arthur McKinnon, clerk and auditor; Stanley Wilson, sheriff; Mrs. Sara A. McKinnon, recorder; T. J. Tingey, Jr., treasurer; A. H. Brooker, assessor; James Walton, attorney; Joseph F. Neville, surveyor.

In 1910 the population was 1,883 and in 1919 it was estimated at 2,000. The assessed valuation of property in 1918, as shown by the report of the state board of equalization, was $3,269,751.

SALT LAKE COUNTY

Salt Lake County enjoys the distinction of being the site of the first settlement made by the Latter-day Saints in Utah. As that settlement was made within the present limits of Salt Lake City, and the history of that city is so interwoven with the history of Salt Lake County, many of the details concerning those early days of 1847 and the years immediately following will be found in the chapter on Salt Lake City.

The county is situated in the north central part of the state, is of irregular shape, and has an area of 756 square miles. Davis County

bounds it on the north; Morgan, Summit and Wasatch on the east; Utah on the south; Tooele on the west, and along the northwestern border lies the Great Salt Lake from which it takes its name.

This county was one of six created in December, 1849, by the Legislature of the provisional State of Deseret, and when first established it contained a much larger area than at present, extending eastward to the Colorado line. It was at first known as "Great Salt Lake" County, but by the act of January 29, 1868, the first word of this name was dropped and "Salt Lake" adopted as the legal name of the county. It was organized under the provisions of the act of February 7, 1852, which appointed Elias Smith probate judge, the county organization being perfected on the fifteenth of March. At the general conference of the Latter-day Saints Church in Salt Lake City on October 6, 1853, the bishops of the several wards reported the population as follows:

Salt Lake City (nineteen wards)	5,979
Big Cottonwood	161
Butterfield Settlement	71
Little Cottonwood	273
Mill Creek	668
South Cottonwood	517
West Jordan	361
Willow Creek	222
Total	8,252

The settlement in Salt Lake City was made in July, 1847, and the other settlements mentioned in the above census were all made within the two years following. Canyon Creek (the Butterfield Settlement), afterward known as Sugarhouse; Mill Creek; Holliday (afterward Big Cottonwood), and South Cottonwood were organized as bishops' wards by the church authorities on February 16, 1849. On November 23, 1849, an exploring party of some fifty men was organized at the house of Capt. John Brown on the Big Cottonwood and left the next day to examine the country south of Salt Lake City.

Little Cottonwood was organized as a ward in December, 1849, with Silas Richards as the first bishop. This locality figured prominently in the early mining operations of Utah. The Little Cottonwood Canyon contains large granite deposits, where the Consolidated Stone Company has three large plants quarrying the stone and pre-

paring it for buildings. The state capitol is constructed of granite from these quarries and large quantities of the stone are shipped to points outside the state.

Salt Lake County is the wealthiest and most populous county in Utah. In 1910 the population was 131,426 and in 1918 the assessed valuation of property was $291,678,407. In addition to Salt Lake City, there are a number of thriving towns in the county, viz.: Bingham, Brinton, Draper, Forest Dale, Holliday, Lark, Midvale, Murray, Sandy, Sugarhouse, Taylorsville, Union and Wilford. The county leads all the others in mineral production, has the largest railroad interests of any county in the state, and over half the manufacturing establishments of Utah are located in Salt Lake City and the surrounding towns.

It must not be concluded, however, that mining and manufacturing are the only industries of consequence. Most of the lands lying east of the Jordan River are irrigated and on these lands are some of the best managed farms in the state. Sugar beets, celery, vegetables of all kinds and fruits are raised in profusion, and there are numerous dairies, Salt Lake City affording a convenient and ready market for the products of the farms, gardens and dairies. In the eastern part there are 99,720 acres of the Wasatch National Forest used as stock ranges, and in 1918 several thousand head of cattle and sheep here found pasturage.

The county officers at the beginning of the year 1919 were: C. F. Stillman, J. S. Lindsay, commissioners; J. E. Clark, clerk; M. C. Iverson, auditor; John S. Corless, sheriff; James E. Lynch, assessor; Berkley Olson, recorder; W. W. Barton, treasurer; Richard Hartley, attorney; George S. Bywater, surveyor. (See also the chapter on Salt Lake City.)

SAN JUAN COUNTY

This county, the largest in the state, occupies the southeast corner of Utah. It was created by an act of the twenty-fourth Territorial Legislature in February, 1880; is bounded on the north by Grand County; on the east by the State of Colorado; on the south by the State of Arizona, and on the west by the counties of Wayne, Garfield and Kane. Its area is 7,761 square miles, being larger than the combined states of Delaware and Connecticut.

The Green River separates San Juan from Wayne County. Near the southeast corner of Wayne County the Green and Grand rivers



NATURAL BRIDGE "EDWIN," NEAR BLUFF



NATURAL BRIDGE IN CEDAR CITY CANYON

unite to form the Colorado River, which flows between San Juan on the east and Garfield and Kane counties on the west. The San Juan River, from which the county takes its name, flows in a westerly direction across the southern part, emptying into the Colorado about twelve miles from the south line of the state. Tributary to these rivers are numerous small creeks and "washes." The La Sal Mountains are situated on the northern boundary, the Abajo Mountains in the central part, Elk Ridge a little farther west, the Clay Hills in the point between the Colorado and San Juan rivers, and the Navajo Mountains near the southwest corner.

Probably no region of the same size in the United States presents as great a variety of weird and wonderful scenery as San Juan County. In 1907 an expedition went out from the University of Utah, under the direction of the Archaeological Institute of America, to explore that part of San Juan County lying north of the San Juan River. From the bulletin issued by the university regarding the work of this expedition the following extracts are taken:

"The greater part of the surface is a high plateau of from 5,000 to 6,000 feet elevation. From this plateau rises the remnants of a still more lofty mesa that in places cover large areas, but for the most part stand out as isolated cliffs. All the softer portions have been washed down and used to help form the plains below, while the harder parts still remain, worn into mighty monuments, castles, domes and spires that lift their heads far above the lower mesa upon which they stand. In some places these cliffs are quite alone, as for instance 'organ rock,' while in others they are grouped near together. An illustration of the latter is 'Monumental Park,' situated in Utah and along the Utah-Arizona line fifty miles southwest of Bluff."

Along the canyons that traverse this broad mesa are the famous natural bridges, first visited by white men in September, 1883, and which are as yet little known to the world. These great natural wonders were known to the ancient cliff and pueblo dwellers, as may be seen by the ruins of the altars and homes found in the vicinity. To quote again from the bulletin referred to: "Virginia has long been known for its great natural bridge. As youths we were fascinated by the description of it in our readers and the illustrations of its massive proportions found in our geographies. Yet Utah can boast of four great natural arches, any one of which is larger than Virginia's wonder. They are the 'Nonnezoshie,' northwest of Navajo Mountain, the 'Carolyn' and the 'Augusta,' in White Canyon, and the 'Edwin,'

in Armstrong Canyon. * * * Under Nonnezoshie, the greatest of Utah's arches, could be placed two of the Virginia bridge and yet have some room to spare."

The southeast corner of the county, south of the San Juan River and east of the meridian of 110° west longitude, is occupied by a part of the Navajo Indian Reservation. The first settlement was made at Bluff, on the north bank of the San Juan, opposite the reservation, early in the year 1880 by a company from Iron County. Among the pioneers were Silas S. Smith, James Lewis, Jens P. Nielson, Charles E. Walton, L. H. Redd, Jr., George Seavy, F. I. Jones, Frank Hyde, Willard and P. R. Butt, H. G. Green, W. E. Gordon and Joseph F. Barton.

At that time the nearest railroad point was Alamosa, Colo., 500 miles distant, and Mancos, Colo., 100 miles away, was the nearest postoffice. There were then quite a number of outlaws and rough characters from Texas and Arizona, employed by the New Mexico Land and Cattle Company to take care of some thirty thousand cattle. They did not like the idea of settlers coming into the country and the pioneers found the Navajo Indians more friendly than these cowboys.

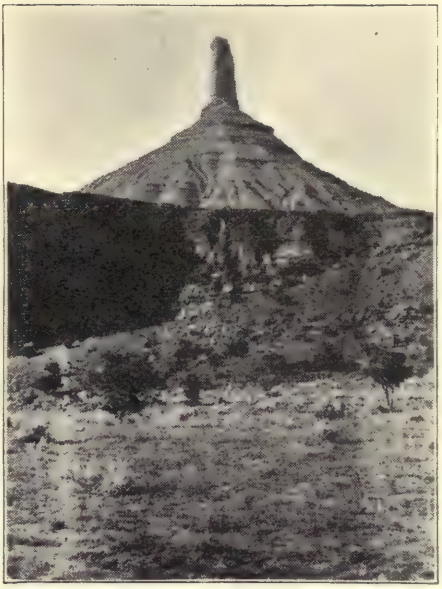
Silas S. Smith was appointed probate judge by the act creating the county and served until August, 1880, when the following county officers were elected: James Lewis, probate judge; Jens P. Nielson, Kuman Jones and George Seavy, selectmen (commissioners); Charles E. Walton, clerk and recorder; L. H. Redd, Jr., assessor and collector; Willard Butt, sheriff. The clerk's salary was $40 per annum, the assessor and collector received 10 per cent of all taxes collected, which the first year amounted to $1,500.

The county officers at the beginning of the year 1919 were: J. H. Wood, George W. Perkins, commissioners (one vacancy); J. W. Palmer, clerk, auditor and recorder; C. R. Christensen, sheriff and assessor; J. B. Decker, treasurer; O. W. McConkie, attorney; Peter Allen, surveyor.

When the county was created, Bluff was designated as the county seat, and the settlers had to build roads to reach the seat of justice. In 1895 the county seat was removed by vote of the people to Monticello, about forty-five miles north of Bluff and more centrally located. The county offices were kept in rented quarters until 1905, when a building was purchased for the modest sum of $300 and remodeled for a court-house.



WINDOW ROCK



CASTLE ROCK



TWIN ROCKS AT BLUFF

Farming and stock raising are the principal occupations. There are about nine thousand acres of irrigated land, but dry farming methods are employed over the greater part of the county. Some years ago the state established agricultural experiment stations in various sections, one of the farms being located near Monticello. Prof. L. A. Merrill, formerly in charge of the extension work of the Utah Agricultural College, said of this station: "As a result of the operation of the station, confidence has been established in the dry farming industry, and without question San Juan County today ranks as the very best dry farming county in the state, and in my judgment this is the best dry farming section in the West."

It should be stated, however, that the country around Monticello has some advantage over other dry farming sections, inasmuch as the average annual precipitation at Monticello for the last few years has been 27.5 inches, while other dry farming localities have only about half that much. With soils of equal fertility, a difference of ten inches or more in the annual precipitation counts for much in crop production.

The greater portion of the La Sal National Forest (472,924 acres) is situated in San Juan County. Upon these lands and the private ranges there were in 1918, 19,555 horses, 23,559 cattle and 39,443 sheep, the total value of live stock in the county being $1,671,267. The assessed valuation of all property for that year was $2,729,181.

San Juan's greatest need is transportation facilities. The nearest railroad stations to Monticello are Cisco and Whitehouse, on the Denver & Rio Grande, seventy-five miles to the north, and the town of Bluff is nearly fifty miles from Dolores, Colo., on the same railroad. The county in 1914 voted a bond issue of $14,500 for road building, but the wagon and the automobile can scarcely be expected to do the work of the locomotive.

SANPETE COUNTY

Sanpete was one of the six counties created by the Deseret Legislature in December, 1849, and is therefore one of the oldest counties in Utah. The name is a corruption of "San Pitch," the name of an Indian chief who was killed at the mouth of Birch Canyon, between Fountain Green and Moroni, on April 18, 1866.

As at first established the county included the present counties of Carbon, Emery, Grand and Sevier and the southern part of Uinta.

By the erection of these counties Sanpete was reduced to its present area of 1,564 square miles. It is bounded on the north by Utah County; on the east by Carbon and Emery; on the south by Sevier, and on the west by Juab and Millard counties.

The county was organized under the provisions of the act of February 3, 1852, with Manti as the county seat and the following officers: George Peacock, probate judge; Gardner Lyon, Phineas W. Cook and James Richey, selectmen (commissioners); Cyrenus H. Taylor, clerk; Nelson Higgins, sheriff; John Lowry, Jr., assessor and collector; George Pectol, treasurer.

At the beginning of the year 1919 the county officers were: C. J. Christiansen, Parley Christiansen, commissioners; George H. Fisher, sheriff; F. R. Lamb, clerk; J. W. Fox, assessor; Marrill Anderson, recorder; Pratt Allred, treasurer; John A. Hougaard, attorney.

The settlement of the county is due to a request of the Ute chief, Walker, who, with a delegation of his tribe, visited Salt Lake City on June 14, 1849, and requested settlers for the Sanpitch Valley, to teach the Indians how to build houses and cultivate the soil. In response to this request Governor Young sent out an exploring party, consisting of W. W. Phelps, Ira Willes, Joseph Horn and D. B. Huntington, with Chief Walker as guide. This party arrived on the site of Manti on August 20, 1849, where they were treated kindly by the Indians and upon the return to Salt Lake City reported in favor of founding a colony at that place.

Late in the fall about fifty families left Salt Lake City for the Sanpitch Valley. Among these original pioneers were: Joseph Allen, John Baker, Titus Billings, G. W. Bradley, James Brown, John Butterfield, John Cable, Isaac Case, John Carter, O. S. Cox, John Elmer, Amos Gustin, Sylvester Hulet, William Mendenhall, Gardner and William Potter, Albert and Azariah Smith, Barney Ward, Abram Washburn and Edwin Whiting.

On November 22, 1849, these immigrants pitched their camp where the City of Manti now stands and for some time lived in houses made of wagon boxes. As winter approached some dug caves in the south side of the hill where the temple now stands, for better protection. The winter was a severe one and when the time came for breaking ground in the spring of 1850 there was but one team of horses in the colony with strength enough to draw a plow, until the grass grew sufficiently to furnish forage. This team, the property of Jezreel Shoemaker, was used to break up small garden patches and the work of

planting was commenced. The snow was slow in melting and the crops were not all planted until June.

It seems that Chief Walker soon regretted having made the request for white settlers, and indicated a desire to drive them out of the country. He was particularly anxious to obtain the scalp of Charles Shumway and one day in the early summer of 1853, while most of the able-bodied men were at work in the fields, he rode into Manti at the head of a few warriors, demanding the surrender of Shumway that he might be put to torture. Those in the town prepared to resist the demand, and through the mediation of Chief Sowiatt the Indians finally withdrew.

This did not end the hostilities, for on July 18, 1853, Alexander Keel was killed at Payson by Arropine, a brother of Walker. This was the signal for the beginning of a general warfare against the settlements in Central Utah and inaugurated what is known as the "Walker War." The day following the killing of Keel, the Indians fired on the guard at Mount Pleasant, attacks were made on the settlements at Manti and other places and several hundred head of horses and cattle taken by the savages. A company of fifty militia, commanded by Capt. P. W. Conover, was sent out from Provo to assist the settlers and on July 23d engaged the Indians in a fierce battle east of Mount Pleasant. Six Indians were killed, several wounded and the rest fled to the mountins. The settlers at Mount Pleasant then removed to Spring City, where they built a small fort and under the protection of the militia were able to harvest their crops.

The depredations continued until the death of Walker on January 29, 1855, at Meadow Creek, Millard County, Arropine (sometimes called Siegnerouch) succeeding to the chieftainship. He made a treaty of peace with the white people, though it was not faithfully observed by some of the warriors who continued their depredations, and even Arropine himself found that by playing upon the fears of the colonists he could compel them to pay tribute in the form of provisions and clothing to keep the peace.

During the latter '50s and early '60s the settlers enjoyed comparative peace. On April 9, 1865, John Lowry and some of the other settlers near Manti got into an altercation with an Indian named Jake, one of the minor chiefs, over some cattle that had been stolen. Chief Black Hawk made this an excuse for declaring war and assembling his braves for the purpose of driving the whites out of the valley. Some of the citizens went out to collect the cattle and were fired on

from ambush near Twelve Mile Creek, Peter J. Ludvigsen being killed. The same day James Anderson and Elijah B. Ward were killed in Salina Canyon.

These affairs marked the beginning of the Black Hawk war. Col. J. T. S. Allred, with eighty-four men of the Sanpete militia, pursued the Indians and fell into an ambush in Salina Canyon on April 12, 1865. Jens Sorensen and William Kearns were killed and the sudden attack threw the troops into confusion, resulting in a retreat to Salina.

Through May and June the depredations continued. On July 15th Col. Warren S. Snow was made a brigadier-general and placed in command of the militia and minute men. Three days later he followed the Indians into Grass Valley and attacked them, killing twelve and scattering the rest, with the loss of one man slightly wounded. Frequent skirmishes occurred at intervals until August 19, 1868, when a treaty of peace was concluded at Strawberry Valley, and though it was not strictly kept by the red men it improved conditions for the settlers and an era of prosperity opened for the citizens of Sanpete County. Those who had been compelled to abandon their homes during the hostilities returned, new colonies were planted and the work of conquering the wilderness began in earnest.

The county assessor reported 69,644 acres of land under irrigation in 1918, placing Sanpete the third county in the state in the area of irrigated land. The first farmers depended on the cultivation of only such lands as could be irrigated, but within recent years a great deal of bench land has been brought under cultivation by dry farming methods. The principal crops are grain, alfalfa and alfalfa seed, oats, rye, potatoes, barley and sugar beets. There are a number of good orchards and several tons of honey are shipped from Fairview and Mount Pleasant every year.

The Manti and Uinta national forests extend into Sanpete, giving the county 406,855 acres of forest reserves, most of which is good grazing land. In 1918 the county stood seventh in the state in the extent of its live stock interests, having on the ranges 2,395 horses, 17,778 cattle and 56,677 sheep. Of the total assessment of $13,132,432 in 1918 the live stock values amounted to $2,204,412.

Near Manti and Ephraim are large deposits of an oolitic limestone, from which a number of buildings in the county have been constructed, the most notable one being the Mormon Temple at Manti. Much of this stone was used in finishing the interior of the new capi-

tol in Salt Lake City and large quantities are shipped from the state. In 1852 William Ward, a sculptor, carved a block of this stone three feet long, two feet wide and about six inches thick for the Washington Monument. Upon this stone was carved a beehive, with the "All Seeing Eye" above and the word "Deseret" below.

Three branches of the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad furnish transportation, the county having a total of 113.72 miles of railway touching the principal towns, viz.: Axtell, Ephraim, Fairview, Fountain Green, Gunnison, Manti, Moroni, Mount Pleasant and Spring City. Away from the railroad the villages of Centerfield, Fayette, Mayfield and Wales are trading points for farming communities. In 1910 the population was 16,704 and in 1919 it was estimated at 18,500.

SEVIER COUNTY

Sevier County was created by the fourteenth Territorial Legislature, which met on December 12, 1864, and adjourned on January 20, 1865. It is situated in the Valley of the Sevier River, from which it takes its name, a little south of the center of the state; is bounded on the north by Sanpete County, on the east by Emery; on the south by Piute and Wayne, and on the west by Millard and Beaver. Its area is 1,978 square miles. Along the western border are the Pahvant Mountains, in the eastern part are the Fishlake and Wasatch mountains, and between these ranges lies the Sevier Valley, one of the most fertile districts of the State of Utah.

The first settlement was made at Richfield in 1863 by a company of ten men from Manti, led by Albert Lewis, who built the first house, a combination of cedar posts, cottonwood logs and clay. In 1864 ten acres of wheat was raised and the first irrigating canal was constructed in 1865. During the twelve months following the settlement of Richfield, colonies were planted at Glenwood, Monroe, Salina and Vermillion. When the county was created Richfield was made the county seat.

The early settlers were Latter-day Saints and on May 12, 1864, Salina Ward was organized with Peter Rasmussen as the first bishop. In the spring of 1865 the Black Hawk war broke out and the people of Sevier and the adjoining counties were the greatest sufferers. On July 14, 1865, Robert Gillespie and Anthony Robinson were killed near Salina; on the 26th of the same month the Indians attacked Salina, wounded one man and drove off nearly all the stock belonging

to the settlement; the depredations continued during the year 1866 and became worse in the spring of 1867; Richfield and Glenwood were attacked on March 21, 1867, when the Indians killed Jens Petersen and his wife and a Miss Smith, and ran off a number of cattle and horses. In April most of the settlements in the county were deserted on account of the Indian hostilities and remained in that condition until after the peace treaty was concluded on August 19, 1868.

Farming and stock raising are the leading occupations. There are about fifty thousand acres of irrigated land in the county, mostly in the Sevier Valley, though outside of this valley there are large basins of fertile land where dry farming is carried on with profitable results. Wheat, sugar beets, alfalfa and other kinds of hay constitute the principal crops. The county has several good flour mills and the wheat is shipped in the form of the finished product. Dairying and poultry raising have made considerable headway in the last few years and are becoming important industries. Bee culture is also carried on with profit, as the conditions in the county are more than usually favorable.

In proportion to area, Sevier has more forest reserves than any other county in Utah. Three national forests—the Fillmore, Fishlake and Manti—extend into the county, giving it a total of 815,852 acres of excellent grazing lands. On these ranges in 1918 there were 2,383 horses, 17,157 cattle and 57,396 sheep. The total assessed valuation of property in 1918 was $11,440,568, of which $2,209,512 represented the live stock interests.

The Marysvale branch of the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad system follows the Sevier River through the county, and another branch of the same system connects Salina and Nioche, giving Sevier a total of 78.6 miles of railway. Near Sigurd, about half way between Richfield and Salina, are rich deposits of gypsum and cement rock, which are manufactured into plaster and cement by mills at Sigurd and shipped to all parts of the country west of the Rocky Mountains.

In 1910 the population of the county was 9,775 and in 1919 it was estimated at 11,000. At the beginning of the year 1919 the following were the county officials: A. D. Nebeker, A. K. Hansen and Frank Herbert, commissioners; George M. Jones, clerk and auditor; Mary J. Bohman, recorder; Mrs. Lou Goldbranson, treasurer; Andrew Hansen, assessor; O. R. Michelson, attorney; Christian Anderson, surveyor.

SUMMIT COUNTY

The first mention of Summit County in the annals of Utah is found in the proceedings of the third Territorial Legislature, which met in Salt Lake City on December 12, 1853, and adjourned sine die on January 20, 1854. During this session acts were passed providing for the organization of Carson, Green River and Summit counties. The county was soon afterward organized with the county seat at Wanship, where it remained until February 12, 1869, when E. P. Higgins, acting governor, approved an act removing it to Coalville. In 1872 the boundaries were readjusted, adding more territory to Summit County and giving it its present area of 1,862 square miles. It is bounded on the north by Morgan County and the State of Wyoming; on the east by the State of Wyoming and Daggett County; on the south by the summit of the Uinta Mountains, which separates it from the counties of Duchesne and Wasatch, and on the west by the counties of Salt Lake and Morgan.

The east fork of the Bear River rises in the Uinta Mountains in the southern part of Summit County and flows northward into Wyoming. In the eastern part the streams flow into the Green River. The county derives its name from the fact that it occupies the summit of the watershed between the Green River and the Salt Lake Valley.

The first settler in the county was Samuel Snyder, who in 1853 built a sawmill in what was then known as "Parley's Park," near the western boundary. Other early settlers were: Robert Jones, who settled near Henefer and died there on April 27, 1906; Thomas L. Frazier, who had served in the Mormon battalion; David Moore, still living at Castle Rock in the spring of 1919, and Joseph Huff, first bishop of the Latter-day Saints Church at Upton.

Early in 1869 the Union Pacific Railroad was built through the western part of the county. The Summit County Railroad Company was organized on November 27, 1871, and the first carload of coal ever shipped from Coalville went out over this road on May 14, 1873. There are now 112 miles of railroad in the county, all operated by the Union Pacific system. Along the railway lines are situated the principal towns, viz.: Castle Rock, Coalville, Echo City, Henefer, Hoytsville, Park City and Wanship. The villages of Kamas, Oakley, Peoa and Woodland, all in the western part and away from the railroad, are neighborhood trading points.

Quartz mining, coal mining, agriculture, stock raising and lum-

bering are the leading industries. The quartz mining district about Park City produces large quantities of silver, lead, zinc, gold and copper, the first extensive quartz mining having been done by the Ontario Mining Company in this field. (See chapter on the Mining Industry.)

About forty square miles of coal lands are situated within the limits of Summit County, the veins running from four to twelve feet in thickness. Coalville, whose name is suggestive of its principal industry, is the center of the coal fields and the annual shipment amounts to one hundred and fifty thousand tons or more.

Thirty-five miles from Park City are rich deposits of high grade iron ore which have barely been touched, owing to lack of transportation facilities. The lumbering industry also languishes for lack of a railroad. In the eastern part of the county, extending westward along the slope of the Uinta Mountains, are 487,225 acres of the Ashley and Wasatch national forests, in which the estimated quantity of timber ready for the sawmill is sixty billion feet. Most of this timber is white and yellow pine, some Norway pine and red fir, all suitable for building material, but so situated that it can be utilized only at great expense on account of the great distance from the railroads.

There are about twenty-five thousand acres of irrigated land, and dry farming is carried on over a large part of the county. Much of the surface lies at such an altitude that irrigation is practically impossible. Dairying is rapidly increasing in importance, the proximity of Ogden, Salt Lake City and Park City assuring markets for the products, and the native grasses affording abundant forage for cattle.

The natural advantages for stock raising are above the average, both grass and water existing in sufficient quantities to sustain thousands of animals. For some reason these advantages have never been utilized to their capacity by stock men, the live stock in 1918 being assessed at only $699,920, only five counties in the state returning a smaller live stock valuation. The total valuation for that year was $13,033,029.

In 1910 the population was 8,200 and in 1919 it was estimated at 9,000. The county officers at the beginning of the latter year were: W. W. Evans, Charles H. West and Levi Pearson, commissioners; Charles L. Frost, clerk; L. P. McGarry, sheriff; George L. Hobson, assessor; Kate W. Kimball, recorder; W. S. Horan, treasurer; L. B. Wight, attorney; E. H. Rhead, surveyor.

TOOELE COUNTY

This was one of the first six counties in Utah, created by the Deseret Legislature in December, 1849. By the act of March 3, 1852, the boundaries of all the counties in the territory at that time were defined, Tooele extending westward to the eastern line of California. Its present area is 6,849 square miles, San Juan being the only Utah county with a larger area. It is bounded on the north by Boxelder County; on the northeast by the Great Salt Lake; on the east by Salt Lake and Utah counties; on the south by Juab County, and on the west by the State of Nevada.

John Rowberry is credited with having been the first white man to settle in what is now Tooele County. Late in the year 1849, while in charge of a herd of cattle belonging to Ezra T. Benson, he wandered into the Tooele Valley in search of pasturage. Some writers on Utah state that other employees of Mr. Benson drove a herd of cattle into the Setlement Creek Valley, a short distance south of Tooele City, a few weeks before Rowberry's coming, but the statement lacks authenticity. Following Rowberry came five men with their families, viz.: Phineas R. Wright, Cyrus Call, Samuel Mecham, Orson Brafett and Cyrus Tolman. They were accompanied by a Mrs. Kelsey, a widow. This little company settled where the City of Tooele now stands, Cyrus Tolman building the first house.

By the act of February 7, 1852, Alfred Lee was appointed probate judge, with instructions to organize the county. These instructions were carried out and the county organization was completed the following April. Different stories have been told as to how the county received its name. One is that an Englishman came to the first settlement, before the county was organized, and remained but a short time, saying that it was "too 'illy" (too hilly), and that the Cockney's expression was the basis of the name. Another, and what is believed to be the correct one, is that the name "Tule" was adopted because of the great quantity of rushes growing there, tule being a Spanish word signifying a species of bulrush. Thomas Bullock, the pioneer clerk of the county, misspelled the name "Tooele" in a public document, the error was copied by others and the name became fixed.

Although Tooele is situated in close proximity to the most populous part of the state, it is rather sparsely settled, when the area is taken into consideration, the population in 1910 being 7,924, fewer than two inhabitants to the square mile. In the western part lies the

greater portion of the great Salt Lake Desert, which contains vast beds of salt that have no counterpart anywhere else in the United States. With the exception of a small settlement in the Deep Creek Valley, in the southwest corner, and the mining camps at Gold Hill in the Deep Creek Mountains, the inhabited portions are all east of the Cedar Mountains.

Among the early settlements was one called Richville, which was made the county seat by act of the Legislature on January 16, 1855. It seems that the location was not satisfactory to the inhabitants, for the next session of the Legislature repealed the act and authorized the county court to select the location of the county seat. Tooele City was the choice of the court and Richville has disappeared from the map.

The Overland Stage Route ran through Tooele County. On March 22, 1863, the eastbound mail coach was "held up" by Indians, near what was known as the Eight Mile Creek Station, and the driver, Henry Harper, was killed. The coach contained four passengers, one of whom was wounded. Judge Mott, delegate to Congress from Nevada Territory, was one of the passengers. When the driver was killed the judge gathered up the reins, laid whip to the horses and succeeding in bringing the stage safely to the next station.

Farming, stock raising and mining are the chief industries. With the development of dry farming, great progress has been made in agriculture, many farms having been entered in the Tooele, Rush and Skull valleys. There is very little irrigated land in the county, but in 1918 the farm lands and improvements were assessed at $4,579,220. In the number and value of live stock, Tooele is the second county in the state, Millard County being the only one exceeding it in this respect. On the ranges in 1918 there were 1,075 horses, 16,022 cattle and 229,751 sheep, the total value of live stock being $3,376,332. The total property valuation for that year was $20,871,285. The mines of Tooele County yield gold, silver, copper, lead and zinc. In 1917 the value of the mineral output was $3,253,492.

Two lines of the Los Angeles & Salt Lake Railroad—the main line and the Fairfield branch—traverse the valleys in the eastern part. The Western Pacific crosses the northern portion, with a branch from Wendover to Gold Hill. Altogether there are 248.02 miles of railway in the county. The principal towns are located along the line of the Los Angeles & Salt Lake Railroad, viz.: Ophir, St. John, Stockton, Tooele, Topliff and some minor stations. Wendover, near the

western boundary, is a supply point for a considerable territory. Grantsville and Mercur, away from the railroad, are good sized towns.

At the beginning of the year 1919 the county officers were: R. N. Bush, C. H. Barrus and C. A. Orme, commissioners; Fred L. England, clerk; D. M. Adamson, sheriff; Ray Hammond, assessor; W. F. Atkin, recorder; George L. Tate, treasurer; John B. Gordon, attorney; Alonzo J. Stookey, surveyor.

UINTA COUNTY

Occupying a large part of the Green River Valley, along the eastern border of Utah, is Uinta County, which was created in 1880 by the same Legislature that created Emery and San Juan counties. As at first established it included the present County of Daggett and contained an area of 5,235 square miles. That part north of the summit of the Uinta Mountains was set off as Daggett County in 1917, leaving Uinta an area of approximately 4,500 square miles. It is bounded on the north by Daggett County; on the east by the State of Colorado; on the south by Grand County, and on the west by Duchesne and Carbon counties.

The county takes its name from the Uinta Mountains, or, going farther back into the past, from Uinta Indians, who once inhabited this region. In the act creating the county, and in other state documents and reports of that period, the name is spelled "Uintah," but the United States Government and the leading atlas makers drop the final letter, spelling the name "Uinta," and that form is used in this history.

At the time the county was organized in 1880, a large part of it lay within the limits of the Uinta Indian Reservation. Ashley (now Vernal) immediately south of the Fort Thornburg military reservation, was the only white settlement of consequence in Northeastern Utah and it was made the county seat.

The first attempt to found a settlement in what is now Uinta County was made in the early fall of 1862. On September 2, 1862, a company left Salt Lake City to locate a site for a colony at some point in the Green River Valley. Owing to the opposition of the Indians and the distance from other settlements, the project resulted in failure and several years elapsed before a second attempt to establish a settlement in that quarter was made.

With few exceptions, the early settlers were Latter-day Saints from Salt Lake City and the older settlements of Utah. They came

in slowly and not until May 9, 1887, was the Uinta Stake of Zion organized with Samuel R. Bennion as president; Reuben S. Collett and James Hacking, counsellors. The stake was composed of six wards, which, with their respective bishops, were as follows: Ashley, (Vernal), George Freestone; Merrill's, Thomas J. Caldwell; Mill, William Shaffer; Glines, Peter Abplanalp; Riverdale, Nathan Hunting; Mountain Dell, Silas J. Merrill. These bishops and their associates were among the pioneers of the county.

Farming and stock raising are the main industries. A great variety of crops is produced, including hay, grain, sugar beets, all sorts of vegetables, fruits, melons and peanuts. Sweet potatoes, which are raised in only a few places in Utah, have been grown successfully in Uinta for years past, with not a single failure recorded. Uinta has over fifty thousand acres irrigated. On the irrigated lands wheat has yielded as high as seventy-five bushels to the acre and oats one hundred bushels. The dry farms produce from twenty-five to forty bushels of wheat and four tons of alfalfa per acre. Cheese and butter are sent out by parcels post in considerable quantities and about fifty thousand dollars are received annually from the sale of honey.

In 1918 Uinta was the third county of Utah in the value of its live stock. The Ashley National Forest in the northern part and the the mountain slopes furnish excellent pasturage. On these ranges in 1918 were 2,692 horses, 16,022 cattle and 158,432 sheep, the value of all live stock being $3,376,332. The assessed valuation of all property in that year was $7,951,170. A large part of this development has been made since the opening of the Uncompahgre Indian Reservation in June, 1897.

In 1890 the population was 2,762 and in 1900 it was 6,458, an increase of 3,696 in ten years, most of which was made during the last three years of the decade. On August 1, 1905, offices were opened at Price, Provo and Vernal, Utah, and Grand Junction, Colo., for registration for homestead drawings on certain lands formerly belonging to the reservation. This resulted in large additions to the population, which in 1910 was 7,050 and in 1919 it was estimated at 8,500.

The great Uinta Basin is rich in minerals that only await the building of a railroad to become of benefit to mankind. Coal is found in abundance in all sections of the basin. Scientists have discovered more than a score of members of the hydro-carbon group of minerals, the value of which is estimated in billions of dollars. It is claimed that two-thirds of the uranium and vanadium ores of the United States

are found in Utah and Colorado, much of them in the Uinta Basin. Copper ore of high grade has also been found and some of it has been hauled by team to the railroad, netting the mine owners a profit after paying the expensive transportation charges. The only railroad in the county is about fifteen miles in the southeast corner, the road entering Utah from Colorado and terminating at Watson.

The county officers of Uinta at the beginning of the year 1919 were: George W. Parry, Lynn Ashton and Ashley Bartlett, commissioners; James O'Neil, Jr., clerk and auditor; Lafayette Richardson, sheriff; William F. Hanson, assessor; Mabel Hacking, recorder; Reuben A. McConkie, treasurer; Wallace Calder, attorney; Earl Thompson, superintendent of schools; Nile Hughel, surveyor.

There are no large towns in the county. Vernal, the county seat, is the most important. Dragon, Fort Duchesne, Independence, Jensen, Lapoint, Moffatt, Ouray, Randlett, Watson and Whiterocks are trading and outfitting villages. Some of the larger towns are supplied with electric light, waterworks and telephone connections.

Uinta County was once the home of prehistoric giant animals. A few years ago Professor Douglas, of the Carnegie Institute, visited the county to examine the prehistoric remains. The following laconic account of his discovery of a dinosaur in the cliffs is from the pen of D. L. Whitehurst, of the Salt Lake Herald:

"Professor Douglas had spent much of his life in the past—that is, he did much studying to find out if man originated from a monkey, and why. Professor Douglas had heard that residents of Vernal had discovered rare bones and were even laying the foundations of their homes on them. So he came straight to the little city, expecting, no doubt, to establish some relationship between the bones and the present residents. He searched long and without much encouragement from the citizens, except to attain for himself the name of 'Nutty.'

"One day he came face to face with a giant dinosaur, nestled up in the cliff. Douglas grinned, it is said, a very foolish thing to do when meeting a dinosaur. Strange, it is related, the prehistoric animal grinned, too—been grinning, in fact, for millions of years.

"Professor Douglas got a bunch of men to work on the remains—had to send to Pittsburgh, because none of the local men would fool with such an absurd thing as digging up the grave of an animal that had died before the Mormons came to the valley. By and by, the thing who used to eat monkeys by the gross, if monkeys lived millions of years ago, was packed in plaster of paris and sent east, where it was

dismantled and remantled and set up in a glass case. It was forty feet in length and it stood fourteen feet in the air. Since that time Professor Douglas has found other members of the same species and has also sent their remains to Pittsburgh, where they have been placed on exhibition.

"It was maintained by the scientific man who found the bones of the prehistoric creature that it had been washed there by a great flood, which evidently must have been before mankind knew Utah. It is further estimated that the bones had been deposited in the sands for millions of years, which is a long time, say persons in the basin who have been waiting twenty years for a railroad to enter the valley."

UTAH COUNTY

Utah County is situated in the north central part of the state and is irregular in form. It is bounded on the north by Salt Lake County; on the east by Wasatch and Duchesne; on the south by Carbon, Juab and Sanpete, and on the west by Juab and Tooele. Utah Lake, the largest body of fresh water in the state, is situated in the central part; the Wasatch Mountains lie along the eastern border and the Oquirrh Mountains on the western. The central portion consists of the Utah Lake Basin and the fertile valleys of the Provo River, Spanish Fork and a number of creeks.

This county was one of the six created by the Deseret Legislature in December, 1849, and derives its name from the Indian tribe which once inhabited the country. By the act of March 3, 1852, the eastern boundary was the territorial line. Through the creation of the counties on the east Utah was reduced to its present area of 2,034 square miles.

By the act of February 7, 1852, Preston Thomas was appointed probate judge and the county was organized under his direction by the election or appointment of the following officers: Dominicus Carter, Alfred Bell and James McLellan, selectmen (commissioners); Lucius N. Scovil, clerk; Absalom P. Dowdel, sheriff; G. W. Bean, assessor and collector; Edson Whipple, treasurer; William M. Wall, prosecuting attorney.

The county officers at the beginning of the year 1919 were: Joseph Reece, H. F. Thomas and Richard D. Wadley, commissioners; L. T. Epperson, clerk; J. T. Williams, sheriff; Roger W. Creer, assessor; Genevieve Richardson, recorder; W. L. Openshaw, treasurer; J. W. Robinson, attorney; John W. Guy, auditor; Benjamin E. Argyle, surveyor. The present courthouse was built in 1873.



RESIDENCE OF DR. HERBERT S. PYNE, PROVO



ACADEMY AVENUE, LOOKING NORTH, PROVO

The first white men to see the region now comprising Utah County were the Spanish explorers, Dominguez and Escalante, who on September 23, 1776, first beheld the placid waters of Utah Lake. On August 5, 1847, Jesse C. Little and a party sent out from Salt Lake City returned and reported that a fine country lay east of the lake. No attempt to found a settlement there was made at that time, but in March, 1849, John S. Higbee led a party southward from Salt Lake City with the intention of planting a colony on the Provo River. Dimick B. Huntington accompanied the party as Indian interpreter.

This party was stopped by the Indians, who required every one of the white men to take an oath that they would not drive the natives from their lands. After this oath was taken a settlement was started at what was called "Old Fort Field," now within the city limits of Provo. A fort was built and crops were planted, over two hundred acres being plowed the first year for wheat, rye and corn. Ten more families were soon afterward added to the colony, when the land was divided into forty lots, one to each family. The Provo branch of the Latter-day Saints Church was organized on March 18, 1849, with John S. Higbee as president, Isaac Higbee and Dimick B. Huntington as counsellors.

In August, 1850, settlements were made at American Fork, Lehi and Pleasant Grove. Early in October Springville was settled by Aaron Johnson and others, and on the 20th of that month James Pace led a party to the southwest and founded the Town of Payson. Palmyra and Spanish Fork were settled in 1852. At the general conference of the Latter-day Saints, held in Salt Lake City on October 6, 1853, the bishops reported the population of the various settlements of Utah County as follows:

American Fork	212
Cedar Valley	115
Dry Creek	458
Mountainville (no report)	...
Palmyra	404
Payson and Summit	427
Pleasant Grove	290
Provo (four wards)	1,359
Spanish Fork (no report)	...
Springville	799
Total	4,064

In 1910 the population of the county was 37,942, the county then standing second in the state. In 1919 it was estimated at 45,000. The assessed valuation of property in 1918 was $42,816,083. These figures will give the reader some idea of the progess made since the spring of 1849, when John S. Higbee led his little band of pioneers into the Provo Valley.

According to a report made by the county clerk in April, 1919, the county then had 182,210 acres of irrigated land—a larger area than any other county in the state. During the past decade the Provo Reservoir and Utah Lake irrigation companies have added over thirty thousand acres to the irrigated lands of the county. Under these conditions, it is not surprising that agriculture flourishes in Utah County. The horticultural interests are also large, apples, peaches, cherries and berries being among the important exports. Provo bench has been pronounced by experts one of the best farming and fruit growing sections of Utah.

Stock raising and mining are also important industries, and in all of the larger towns and cities some manufacturing is carried on, hence Utah County has not "put all its eggs into one basket." These industries are all aided by the excellent transportation facilities, lines of the Denver & Rio Grande and Los Angeles & Salt Lake railway systems traversing all sections of the county. In 1918 Utah had 291 miles of steam railway, exclusive of side tracks, and 46.64 miles of electric railway. The first railroad was built into the county in 1875.

The principal cities and towns are located along the railroad lines, the most important ones being Benjamin, Colton, Fairfield, Goshen, Mapleton, Payson, Pleasant Grove, Provo (the county seat), Salem, Santaquin, Spanish Fork, Springville and Thistle. Away from the railroad, Alpine, Cedar Valley, Lake Shore and Tucker are trading centers for farming communities, and there are a number of small hamlets scattered over the county.

WASATCH COUNTY

The Territorial Legislature which adjourned on January 17, 1862, defined the boundaries of seventeen counties, one of which was Wasatch, which was created at that session from the eastern part of Utah and named for the range of mountains forming the western border. When first organized it included the territory now comprising Duchesne County and part of Uinta. As at present constituted it is

bounded on the north by Summit County; on the east by Duchesne; on the south and west by Utah, Salt Lake County forming a little of the boundary line at the northwest corner. Its area is 1,420 square miles. The Provo River has its source in the northeastern part, in the Uinta Mountains, and flows westwardly to Utah Lake, all the other watercourses flowing to the Green River.

Wasatch County was settled in the fall of 1858 by a company from Provo and Nephi. Among these pioneers were: Jesse Bond, Robert Broadhead, Charles M. Carroll, John Carlyle, James Carlyle, John Crook, the Cummings brothers, Aaron Daniels, William Davidson, James Davis, William Giles, John Jordan, William Meeks, Thomas Rusband and William M. Wall. The winter was spent in building cabins and making preparations for planting crops in the spring. Before the close of the year 1859 there were flourishing colonies at Heber City, Midway and Charleston.

The mean elevation of the inhabited portion is 5,590 feet above sea level while some of the surrounding peaks reach a height of 12,000 feet. When the first settlers came into this part of Utah, their principal object was to find grazing lands for their stock, and several years passed before much attention was paid to agriculture, beyond raising small crops to supply local needs. There are now about twenty thousand acres irrigated and dry farming is carried on in various sections of the county. Within recent years orchards have been set out and fruit culture is becoming more important every year. The principal farm crops are alfalfa, wheat, barley, oats, potatoes and sugar beets.

The county has only about seventeen miles of railroad, a branch line of the Denver & Rio Grande system connecting Heber with Provo. Transportation is therefore the great need of Wasatch County. With adequate railroad facilities the great coal fields, with over a billion tons estimated, the timber of the Uinta and Wasatch national forests, aggregating billions of feet, and the other natural products of the county could be brought in touch with the markets, adding not only to the wealth of Wasatch County, but also to the wealth of the nation and the comfort of the people in all parts of the country.

Near Midway are the famous "hotpots," which are among the natural curiosities of the state. They are circular basins filled with hot or warm water, impregnated with lime, which is left in deposits on the walls. There are more than two score of these "pots," some of which have become exhausted. Bathing houses have been erected

and the "pots" are visited every season by tourists, the number of visitors increasing with each succeeding summer.

There are three electric power plants in the county, one a municipal plant installed by the towns of Heber, Midway and Charleston for lighting purposes, and the other two are owned by the Utah Light and Power Company.

In 1910 the United States census reported a population of 8,920, but at that time the County of Duchesne was included in Wasatch. The estimated population in 1919 was 5,200. The county officers at the beginning of the latter year were: John M. Ritchie, Hugh W. Harvey and George A. Huntington, commissioners; Alfred Sharp, clerk, auditor and recorder; Eli G. Durnell, sheriff; J. P. Edwards, assessor; Millie Witt, treasurer; William G. Willis, attorney; D. A. Broadbent, superintendent of schools; James Johnson, surveyor. The assessed valuation of property in 1918 was $4,863,937.

WASHINGTON COUNTY

Thirty-one of the forty-eight states of the American Union each have a county bearing the name of Gen. George Washington, the first President of the American Republic. Washington County, Utah, occupies the southwest corner of the state and when created by the act of February 3, 1852, it extended from the Colorado River to the California line. The western part was cut off when Nevada was organized as a territory in 1861, and Kane County was taken off the east end in 1864, leaving Washington with an area of 2,465 square miles. It is bounded on the north by Iron County; on the east by Kane County; on the south by the State of Arizona, and on the west by the State of Nevada.

Through the eastern and southern portions the Rio Virgin (or Virgin River) flows in a southwesterly direction. Its principal tributary, the Santa Clara River, has its source in the Pine Valley Mountains, in the northern part of the county and empties into the Virgin near St. George, the county seat. These rivers and the numerous small streams flowing into them make Washington one of the best watered counties in Utah.

When the county was created the county seat was located at Fort Harmony (now New Harmony), where it remained until 1859. The town of Washington was founded in 1857 and two years later the county seat was located there, because it was more convenient for the majority of the inhabitants. By the act of January 14, 1863, the

county seat was established at St. George, where it has since remained.

The first settler of Washington was John D. Lee, who located on Ash Creek in the spring of 1852 and established a ranch not far from the present village of New Harmony. He was joined during the summer by a few others and Fort Harmony was built as a protection against the Indians. Subsequently this settlement became New Harmony.

Joshua T. Willis, accompanied by a few friends, began a settlement in the spring of 1858 where the Town of Toquerville is now situated, and the same year a company led by Nephi Johnson founded Virgin City, about five miles south of the Willis settlement. In the fall of 1861 George A. Smith, Erastus Snow and Horace S. Eldredge conducted several hundred families from other parts of Utah into the Virgin and Santa Clara valleys to try the experiment of raising cotton. This company established headquarters at what is now the City of St. George and the following spring several cotton fields were planted. The cotton crop of 1862 amounted to about one hundred thousand pounds. This gave Washington County the name of Utah's "Dixie."

Washington claims to have a more agreeable climate than most of the counties of Utah. Observations for a number of years show that the mean annual temperature a little below 60° Fahrenheit, and the annual precipitation is about ten inches. There are less than ten thousand acres of irrigated land in the county. This is not due to any scarcity of water, as it is estimated that by storing the surplus waters of the Virgin River over one hundred thousand acres could be irrigated, but the expense would be more than the citizens of the county could bear and capitalists have hesitated to invest in such an enterprise, owing to the great distance from a railroad.

Dry farming is practiced in several of the valleys with good results. Five crops of alfalfa are harvested annually, almonds, raisins, English walnuts, figs and all kinds of fruits grow here and are of finer quality than many grown in other localities. In September, 1907, an exhibit of horticultural products from this county was made at the National Irrigation Congress in Sacramento, Cal. Luther Burbank, eminent as an authority on horticulture, said: "In all my life, I have never seen such a magnificent display of peaches."

Gold, silver, lead, copper, coal and iron ore are all found in the county. In the early '70s several million dollars' worth of silver

was taken from the Silver Reef mining district, but the business was abandoned for lack of transportation. A railroad into this "Dixie" would no doubt open the old mines again and result in the development of new deposits.

In the county there are 384,441 acres of the Dixie National Forest and stock raising is an important industry, the ranges extending south over the border into Arizona. In this forest there are also several billion feet of merchantable timber that would find its way to the sawmills if a line of transportation was open.

The population according to the census of 1910 was 5,123 and in 1919 it was estimated at 6,000. At the beginning of the latter year the county officers were: Alma Nelson, James Judd and George F. Whitehead, commissioners; John T. Woodbury, clerk; Charles R. Worthen, sheriff; David Herschi, assessor; Miss Ellen Carter, recorder; Nephi M. Savage, treasurer; George R. Lund, attorney; William O. Bentley, Jr., superintendent of schools; I. C. McFarlane, surveyor. The assessed valuation in 1918 was $2,841,367.

St. George, the county seat, is the largest town. The most important villages are: Bloomington, Enterprise, Gunlock, Hurricane, Leeds, Pine Valley, Pinto, Rockville, Santa Clara, Toquerville and Virgin (formerly called Virgin City). Enterprise enjoys the distinction of being nearer to the railroad than any other village of Washington County.

Washington County claims to have some of the grandest scenery on the American continent, including the Mukentuweap and the Parunuweap canyons, both on the Virgin River. The former was set apart as a national monument by President Taft. In the northern part, near the source of the Santa Clara River, is a beautiful valley known as "Mountain Meadows." This valley was the stage upon which was enacted one of the most gruesome tragedies of early days in the wild West. A wagon train of families from Arkansas and Missouri, en route to California, was ambushed at this point in September, 1857, and, after three days of hopeless resistance, all were massacred except a few small children, who were finally located and sent back to their relatives. It was later ascertained that some white men had taken part, one of whom, John D. Lee, after trial and conviction, was executed on the scene of the tragedy, March 23, 1877.

WAYNE COUNTY

Situated southeast of the geographical center of the state is the County of Wayne; bounded on the north by Sevier and Emery coun-



COLONEL HUDSON BUILDING, OGDEN



CITY HALL, OGDEN

ties; on the east by San Juan, from which it is separated by the Green River; on the south by Garfield, and on the west by Piute. Its area is 2,475 square miles. The Dirty Devil River flows in a southeasterly direction across the county a little east of the center. Fremont Creek empties into this stream near Hanksville, coming from the west, so that the drainage of the county is all to the Colorado River.

Wayne is a comparatively new county. The earliest records date back to 1891 and show that in the fall of that year the following officers were elected: Hiett E. Maxfield, Henry Giles and William Meeks, selectmen (commissioners); John T. Lazenby, county clerk; Matthew W. Mansfield, county attorney. These officials, Hugh J. McClellan and Allen Taylor were the original pioneers of the county.

The county officers at the beginning of the year 1919 were: Charles Snow, C. T. Duncan and A. L. Chaffin, commissioners; Zella Colvin, clerk and auditor; Philip Baker, assessor; Frances G. Callahan, treasurer; Alfred Ostberg, surveyor. The office of sheriff was then vacant and the clerk performed the duties of recorder.

The county was named by Willis E. Robison, who was a member of the lower house of the Legislature at the time it was created, in honor of his son "Wayne." In 1910 the population was 1,749 and there have been but few additions since that census was taken. There are no large towns in the county. Those of most importance are Bicknell, Caineville, Hanksville, Lyman, Loa (the county seat), Fremont, Teasdale, Thurber and Torrey, all west of the Dirty Devil River. Four of these towns are provided with waterworks and there is abundant water power for the operation of electric plants, which will be turned to account at no distant date.

There is not a mile of railroad in the county and the natural resources are practically undeveloped. Several thousands of acres of coal lands and forests of valuable timber would be brought into market as soon as transportation is assured. As it is, farming and stock raising are the only occupations. In the spring of 1919 the county clerk reported 12,150 acres irrigated, but most of the farming is done by dry farming methods. Sites for several reservoirs may be found in the county for irrigating thousands of acres, but more capital is necessary for their construction than the citizens at present can afford. Fine fruits are grown in the southwestern part, but the difficulty of

getting them to market "eats up the profits." The assessed valuation of the property in 1918 was $1,451,066, the smallest valuation of any county in Utah.

WEBER COUNTY

This was one of the first six counties in Utah, created by the Deseret Legislature in December, 1849. By the act of March 3, 1852, defining the boundaries of all the Utah counties, Weber extended north to Oregon (now Idaho) and westward to the California line. It is now bounded on the north by Cache and Boxelder counties; on the east by Rich; on the south by Morgan and Davis, and on the west by the Great Salt Lake. Its area is 541 square miles, with the county seat at Ogden. The county was named for the Weber River, which in turn was named for an early trapper who sought out the haunts of the fur-bearing animals along the rivers and in the canyons years before the first white settlement was made in Utah.

The greater part of the land now comprising Weber County was claimed by Miles M. Goodyear, a protege of Captain Grant of the Hudson's Bay Company, located for years at Fort Hall, in what is now the State of Idaho. Goodyear's title was based on a grant made by the Mexican Government. In 1841 he built a fort and a few log cabins on a mound about half a mile southwest of the union railroad station in the City of Ogden. He had an Indian wife and at his fort gathered half-breeds, trappers and mountaineers who trapped and traded with the Indians.

In January, 1848, Goodyear sold his claim to Capt. James Brown, of the Mormon battalion, just arrived from California. The next month the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, which ended the Mexican war, was concluded and all the Mexican possessions in the Southwest, including Utah, were ceded to the United States. The exact date of this treaty was February 2, 1848. This country declined to recognize titles based on Mexican grants and required settlers to repurchase their lands from the United States.

Captain Brown and his sons brought seed wheat from California and raised a crop in 1848, as well as some corn, potatoes and other vegetables. Goodyear's main reason for selling his claim was that his crops would not mature, but Captain Brown was more successful. His wife, Mary Brown, made the first cheese in 1848 that was ever made in Utah. Other pioneers of Weber County were the Richards and Moore families, the Farrs, the Canfields, the Wests, the Herricks and the Brownings. Many of the descendants of these families still



FIRST HOUSE IN UTAH
Built by M. M. Goodyear on the site of Ogden in 1841

reside in the county and some of them have been prominent in public affairs.

The county was organized in 1852 by Isaac Clark, who was appointed probate judge on February 7th of that year, and at the general conference of the Latter-day Saints Church in Salt Lake City in October, the population of three settlements was reported, to-wit: Ogden, 1,332; East Weber, 233; Willow Creek, 163; making a total of 1,728 inhabitants. These were the only settlements at that time. Plain City was settled in March, 1859, by John Carver, Daniel Collett, Joseph Skeen, the Folkmans and a few others.

Weber has something over twenty-five thousand acres of irrigated land and is one of the greatest sugar beet growing counties in the entire intermountain country. Wheat, barley, oats, alfalfa, vegetables and fruits are also grown. Next to Salt Lake, Weber is the wealthiest and most populous county of Utah. In 1910 the population was 35,179 and in 1919 it was estimated at 50,000. The assessed valuation of property in 1918 was $49,506,210, an increase of $1,567,390 over the assessment of the preceding year.

The Union Pacific, Central Pacific, Oregan Short Line and the Denver & Rio Grande railroads center at Ogden, and the Bamberger and Utah-Idaho Central electric lines traverse the county, giving it transportation facilities unsurpassed by those of any other county in the state. Along these railway lines are located a number of thriving towns, viz.: Farwest, Harrisville, Hooper, Huntsville, North Ogden, Ogden, Plain City, Riverdale, Roy and Uinta. Away from the railway lines the villages of Eden and Liberty are neighborhood trading points.

Some of the most picturesque and romantic scenery of Utah is to be found in Weber county. The famous Ogden Canyon is visited by great numbers of tourists every year.

In 1915 there were forty-one public school buildings in the county, representing a value of $750,000, beside several private and denominational schools in the City of Ogden.

Following is a list of the county officers at the beginning of the year 1919: Martin P. Brown, John M. Child and Datus H. Ensign, commissioners; Joseph E. Storey, clerk and auditor; Herbert C. Peterson, sheriff; Owen M. Sanderson, assessor; Katherine L. Higginbotham, recorder; David W. Evans, treasurer; Washington Jenkins, surveyor. (See also the historical sketch of Ogden in another chapter.)



FIRST VIEW OF SALT LAKE CITY EVER MADE, 1853

CHAPTER XXIV

SALT LAKE CITY

LOCATION—LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE—FIRST SETTLEMENT—THE BOWERY—SURVEYING THE CITY—THE OLD FORT—PIONEER HOME LIFE—INCORPORATION—LIST OF MAYORS—THE COUNCIL HOUSE—THE "SPANISH" WALL—TEMPLE AND TABERNACLE—HOTELS AND THEATERS—PUBLIC UTILITIES—PUBLIC LIBRARY—THE POSTOFFICE—SOME SALT LAKE CLUBS—A FEW FIRST THINGS—SALT LAKE CITY TODAY.

Salt Lake City, the capital and metropolis of Utah and the county seat of Salt Lake County, is situated in the Valley of the Great Salt Lake, from which it derives its name. It is about eighty miles from the northern boundary, one hundred and ten miles from the western boundary, and ninety miles in a northwesterly direction from the geographical center of the state. In 1869 George W. Dean, of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, took observations at the temple block and determined the latitude as 40° 40′ 2″ north, the longitude, 111° 26′ 34″ west from Greenwich.

The arrival of the first band of pioneers and the first cultivation of the soil on July 23, 1847, have been described in Chapter I of this history. Brigham Young, President of the Church of Latter-day Saints, and the main body of immigrants composing the first company arrived about 2 P. M. on the 24th. The next day was Sunday and religious services were held for the first time by white men in the Great Salt Lake Valley, George A. Smith preaching the sermon.

Monday and Tuesday were spent by the leaders of the colony in exploring the country surrounding the camp, naming the Jordan River, Ensign Peak and other natural features in the vicinity. On Wednesday they returned to the camp. That evening Brigham Young and the twelve apostles went to a spot a little below the forks

of City Creek, where the temple now stands. Near the center of the temple block Brigham Young struck his cane in the ground and said: "Here will be the temple of our God. Here are forty acres for the temple. The city can be laid out perfectly square, north, south, east and west." John Taylor, one of the twelve apostles, afterward said: "Some wished for forty acres to be set apart for temple purposes, but it was finally decided to have ten acres, in order to preserve the symmetry of the city. * * * The base line was on the south and government officials afterward adopted it as the base meridian line."

THE BOWERY

On July 29, 1847, Capt. James Brown and the detachment of the Mormon battalion which had wintered at Pueblo, on the Arkansas River, arrived in the Salt Lake Valley, accompanied by a number of Latter-day Saints from Mississippi. Brigham Young and others went out to meet the party, which was conducted into the camp, arriving about 4 P. M. This increased the number in camp to about four hundred. Brown's men, at the request of Brigham Young, built a "bowery" on the temple block by setting posts in the ground, then laying long poles across and covering the whole with brush to keep off the heat of the sun. Bancroft says: "For many years these boweries of trees and brush had been constructed when any large number of people needed a temporary shelter."

The bowery was completed on the 30th and that evening a praise service was held in it to celebrate the safe arrival of the men of the battalion and the Mississippi company. It was 28 by 40 feet in dimensions. Religious services were held in the bowery on Sunday, August 1, 1847, Heber C. Kimball presiding.

SURVEYING THE CITY

On Monday, August 2, 1847, the work of surveying the city was commenced. Just before the first company of pioneers left Winter Quarters (now Florence, Neb.), elders arrived there from England bringing with them two sextants, two barometers, two artificial horizons, several thermometers and a telescope. With these instruments Orson Pratt was enabled to take scientific observations and they aided materially in the work of the survey. The streets surrounding the temple block were named respectively North, South, East and West Temple streets; thence outward they were designated as First North, First South, First East, First West, etc., to the limits of the survey.



OLD MILL ERECTED BY BRIGHAM YOUNG IN 1852 AND STILL STANDING IN WHAT IS NOW LIBERTY PARK, SALT LAKE CITY



DESERET NEWS CORNER AND TITHING OFFICES, MAIN STREET AND EAST SOUTH TEMPLE STREET, SALT LAKE CITY, WHERE HOTEL UTAH NOW STANDS. TAKEN IN 1861



TOWNSEND HOUSE ON WEST TEMPLE STREET AND WEST FIRST SOUTH STREET, SALT LAKE CITY, 1866

Each block contained ten acres, each lot an acre and a quarter, and the streets were eight rods (132 feet) in width, with sidewalks twenty feet wide.

By the act of January 18, 1867, the western boundary of the city was removed from the River Jordan to a line running due north and south about two miles west of the river, and another act passed by the Legislature of 1872 fixed the southern boundary at Tenth South Street. This gave the city an area of fifty square miles—ten miles from east to west and five miles from north to south, including two square miles of the Fort Douglas military reservation. Several additions have been made to the city since that time.

On the afternoon of August 22, 1847, a mass meeting was held for the purpose of selecting a name for the city and it was "Resolved that the place shall be called the City of the Great Salt Lake." This soon came to be "Great Salt Lake City" by common usage. When Salt Lake County was created by the Deseret Legislature in December, 1849, it was given the name of Great Salt Lake County, but by the act of January 29, 1868, the word "Great" was dropped from the official designation of both city and county.

THE OLD FORT

On July 27, 1847, a small party of Ute Indians visited the pioneer camp and manifested considerable curiosity in the work of the white men. Although they appeared to be peaceable, the settlers decided to take the precaution of constructing a place of defense. The members of the battalion moved their wagons to the ground between the forks of City Creek and arranged them into a corral, the wagon boxes serving as habitations until better quarters could be provided.

On August 10th work was commenced on the "Old Fort" and for the next three weeks every one was busy, a few engaged in cultivating the crops that had been planted, but the majority in cutting and hauling timber, making adobes, etc., anxious to accomplish as much as possible before the departure of those selected to return to Winter Quarters to report what had been done in the Salt Lake Valley and encourage further emigration. The fort stood on what was later known as "Pioneer Square," in the Sixth Ward. It consisted of log houses, placed close together, the roofs slanting inward, with all doors and windows on the inside of the rectangle and a loophole in each room on the outside wall. The cabins were eight or nine feet in height, the rooms about fourteen feet wide by sixteen feet long,

some families having several rooms. Heber C. Kimball and Brigham Young were the first to occupy their quarters in the fort.

Says Bancroft: "As everything indicated a dry climate, the roofs were made rather flat and great inconvenience resulted. In March (1848) the rains were very heavy and umbrellas were used to protect women and children while cooking, and even in bed. The clay found in the bottoms near the fort made excellent plaster, but would not stand exposure to the rain and quickly melted. All breadstuffs were carefully gathered into the center of the rooms and protected with buffalo skins obtained from theIndians. The rooms in the outer lines all adjoined and on the interior cross lines rooms were built on both sides, the streets being eight rods wide."

PIONEER HOME LIFE

The furniture used by the first settlers of Salt Lake City was limited in quantity and of the most primitive character. A chest or common packing case frequently served as a table, the bedstead was built into a corner of the cabin, the walls forming one side and one end, poles forming the other two sides. These poles were fastened to a post extending from floor to ceiling (or rather roof); pegs were then driven into the logs of the walls and the poles and around these pegs was tightly drawn the "bed cord" upon which was placed the bedding. There were but few chairs, home-made stools serving for seats. Chimneys were of adobe and in some of the rooms there was a fireplace with a clay hearth. A few dishes and cooking utensils were brought from the Missouri River and when more earthenware was needed a pottery was established.

As the clothing of the pioneers wore out the hand loom was brought into requisition, though wool was scarce. Buffalo hair had been gathered from the sage brush on the way across the plains and this was woven into blankets and coarse cloth, much of which was used in exchange with the Indians. Moccasins took the place of shoes and the skins of animals were made into clothing for both men and women when other material could not be obtained. The limited supply of coffee soon gave out and parched barley and wheat were used as a substitute. When the stock of sugar ran low, attempts were made to manufacture a new supply from beets, cornstalks and watermelon. John Taylor and George Q. Cannon rigged up a boiler with wooden sides and bottom made of sheets of stove pipe for boiling the juice of cornstalks and beets. The sugar manufactured by

CITY AND COUNTY BUILDING, SALT LAKE CITY

this method was not a success, but a fair quality of molasses was obtained and used for "sweetening." Watermelon rinds were boiled in the molasses and stored for winter preserves. Wild sago and parsnips constituted the principal vegetable food of the pioneers and in the spring of 1848 thistle tops and other plants were cooked for "greens," becoming important articles of diet.

In the chapter on Commerce and Manufacturing is given an account of the early saw and grist mills in the vicinity of Salt Lake City. The land adjoining the city was laid out in five-acre lots for farming purposes; next to these were ten-acre lots and as the population increased the land farther out was divided into tracts of forty and eighty acres, where farmers could build homes and till the soil.

INCORPORATION

In 1850 the population of the city and its immediate environs was 6,000 and 16,300 acres of land were under cultivation. The need of a municipal government was generally recognized and on January 9, 1851, the Legislature of the provisional State of Deseret passed an act of incorporation, in which the following city officials were named to inaugurate the new government: Jedediah M. Grant, mayor; Nathaniel H. Felt, Jesse P. Harmon, Nathaniel V. Jones and William Snow, aldermen; Harrison Burgess, Benjamin L. Clapp, Jeter Clinton, John L. Dunyon, William G. Perkins, Zera Pulsipher, Samuel W. Richards, Lewis Robinson and Vincent Shurtliff, members of the council.

These officials were sworn in on Saturday, January 11, 1851, in the hall of the house of representatives, Thomas Bullock, clerk of the county court administering the oath of office. The council then proceeded to organize and elect Robert Campbell, recorder; Thomas Rhodes, treasurer; Elam Luddington, marshal. The city was divided into four wards for political purposes.

The first city election was held on the first Monday in April—April 7, 1851. Jedediah M. Grant was elected mayor; Jesse P. Harmon, alderman from the First Ward; Nathaniel V. Jones, from the Second Ward; Nathaniel H. Felt, from the Third Ward; William Snow, from the Fourth Ward; Harrison Burgess, Jeter Clinton, Robert Pierce, William G. Perkins, Zera Pulsipher, Enoch Reese, Samuel W. Richards, Lewis Robinson and Vincent Shurtliff, councilmen. The first session of the new council was held on April 14th at the state house.

SALT LAKE'S MAYORS

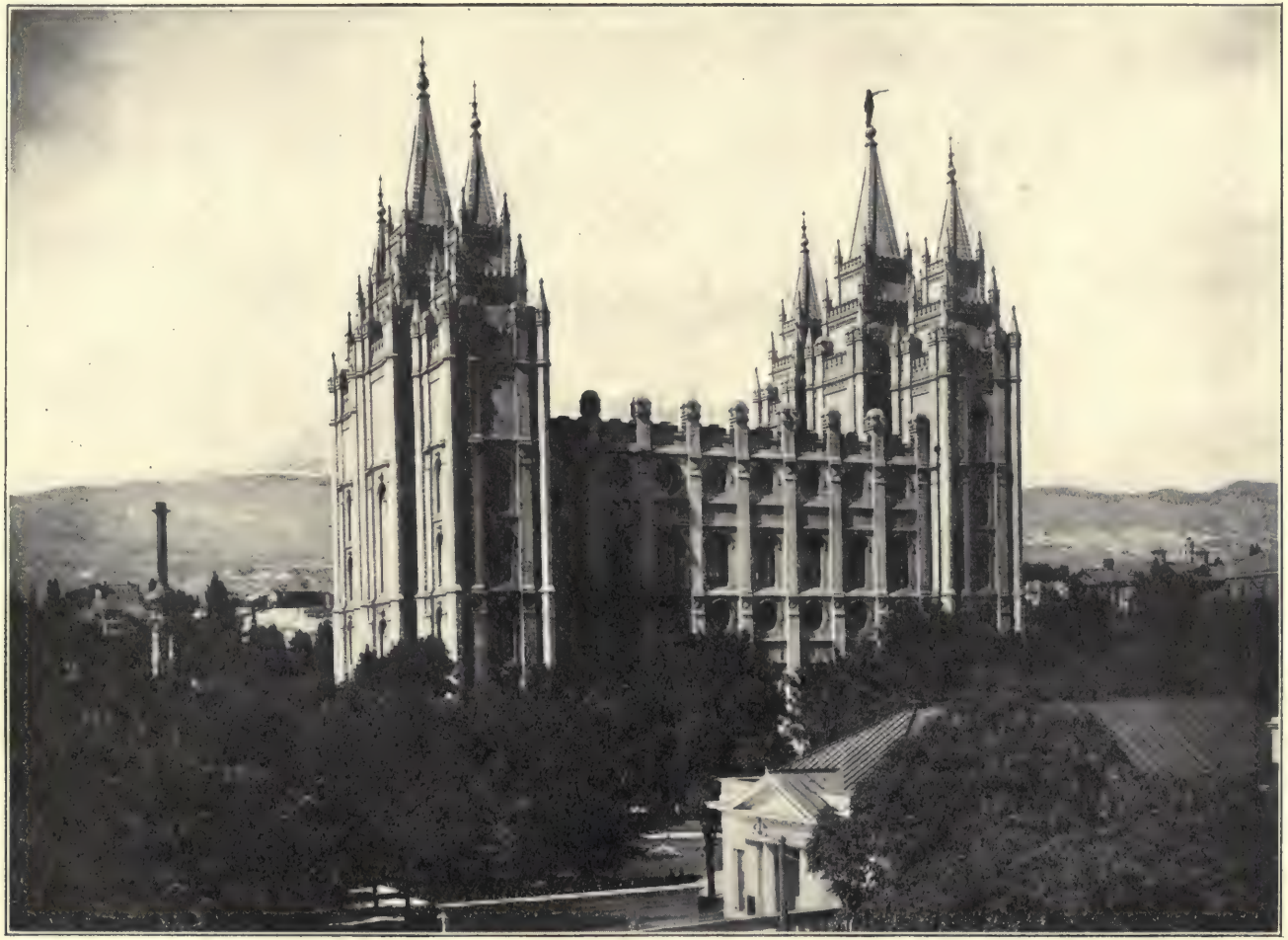
Jedediah M. Grant, the first mayor of Salt Lake City, remained in office until his death on December 1, 1856. Abraham O. Smoot was appointed to the vacancy on January 2, 1857, and held the office by successive reelections until 1866. Following is a list of the mayors since that time, with the year when each was elected or assumed the duties of the office and serving until his successor was elected and qualified: Daniel H. Wells, 1866; Feramorz Little, 1876; William Jennings, 1882; James Sharp, 1884; Francis Armstrong, 1886; George M. Scott, 1890; Robert N. Baskin, 1892; James Glendinning, 1896; John Clark, 1898; Ezra Thompson, 1900; Richard P. Morris, 1904; Ezra Thompson, 1906; John S. Bransford, 1908; Samuel C. Park, 1912; W. Mont Ferry, 1916.

THE COUNCIL HOUSE

At a public meeting held on October 1, 1848, more than two years before the city was incorporated, it was voted to build a council house and Daniel H. Wells was chosen to superintend its construction. A site was selected immediately south of the temple block and work was commenced on February 26, 1849. The building was not completed until late in the following year, the first meeting being held in it on December 2, 1850. The council house was the first public building to be erected in Salt Lake City and it became a sort of civic and social center. The Territorial Library was opened in it on February 1, 1852; the fourth session of the Territorial Legislature began here on December 11, 1854; it was used for lectures and social gatherings; a commercial school was taught in it in the fall of 1867 by David O. Calder. and the reorganized University of Deseret opened in the council house on March 8, 1869. The building and the adjacent buildings were destroyed by fire on June 21, 1883, the total loss being $100,000.

THE "SPANISH" WALL

On August 23, 1853, a public meeting was held in the council house, at which it was decided to build a wall around the city, "as a means of protection against the Indians." This action was taken on account of the Indian outrages and depredations in the country south of Salt Lake City. On the 29th, in response to a petition of the citizens, the city council adopted a resolution to begin work on



THE TEMPLE, SALT LAKE CITY

the wall immediately. The wall was twelve feet in height and six feet thick at the base. From the ground the two sides gradually sloped inward to the height of six feet, where the wall was two and a half feet thick, holding that thickness to the top.

Work was continued on the wall until late in December, when about six miles had been completed. In some way it became known as the "Spanish" wall. It no doubt served as a protection to that part of the city along which it extended, but it was never built all the way around the city. Being constructed chiefly of clay, it gradually disintegrated under the action of the weather, though traces of the old fortification could be seen for years after the Indian scare had been almost forgotten.

TEMPLE AND TABERNACLE

At a general conference of the Latter-day Saints Church, held in Salt Lake City on April 7, 1851, it was decided to build a temple in that city. The temple block was consecrated on February 14, 1853, and on the same day ground was broken for the foundation. Prior to that time a railroad with wooden rails had been constructed between the temple site and the quarries in Little Cottonwood Canyon for the purpose of bringing the stone to the temple. Truman O. Angell was selected as the architect to draw the plans for the structure and on April 6, 1853, the corner stones were laid. Active work on the foundation did not begin until in June, 1854, and it was finished on July 23, 1855.

Work on the superstructure proceeded very slowly and it was not until April 6, 1892, that the "capstone" was placed in position, in the presence of some forty thousand people who joined in singing praises, after which a short address was delivered by Wilford Woodruff, president of the church. The temple was dedicated on April 6, 1893, and was opened for ordinance work on the 23d of May following. On the top of the central spire at the east end is a statue representing the angel Moroni. The cost of the temple was about three millions of dollars.

Directly west of the temple, on the same block, stands the tabernacle, a building elliptical in shape with diameters of 150 and 250 feet and a seating capacity of about ten thousand persons. The roof is dome-shaped, resting on heavy sandstone columns and so constructed that there are no supporting columns inside the building. It is one of the finest examples of truss construction in the country. At

intervals between the sandstone columns are wide doors, all opening outward, so that in case of fire or panic the entire building can be emptied in a very few minutes. The tabernacle was dedicated on October 9, 1875.

Although the tabernacle was erected primarily for the general conference meetings of the Latter-day Saints Church, it has been opened to the public for other purposes. Theodore Thomas' Orchestra, Gilmore's and Sousa's Bands and other musical organizations have given concerts in the building, and a number of noted persons have lectured there to large audiences. The great pipe organ and the acoustic properties of the tabernacle have been the subject of many favorable comments by visitors and the "tabernacle choir" is recognized as one of the finest in the country. The choir visited the Columbian Exposition at Chicago in 1893, where it rendered a concert on "Utah Day," and it has made excursions to other parts of the country, receiving favorable comments from the press wherever it was heard.

HOTELS AND THEATERS

The first hotel of consequence in Utah was the Salt Lake House, which was opened in the late '50s. It was located on the east side of Main Street, a little south of the temple block and was owned by Brigham Young and Feramorz Little. Bancroft says the first bar-room in Salt Lake City was in this hotel and quotes John Taylor as saying that alcohol was first made by the pioneers for pickling and medicinal purposes, seldom being used for drinking. Later, when stills were obtained from emigrants on their way to California, the manufacture of alcohol and whisky was controlled by the city council. The bar-room was opened in the Salt Lake House for the accommodation of travelers, "whose requirements would be supplied by some one and it was thought by the brethren that it would be better for them to control the trade than have outsiders do so."

On June 12, 1865, Albert D. Richardson, the famous war correspondent of the New York Tribune, and Schuyler Colfax addressed the people of Salt Lake City in front of this hotel. The building was of the "pent-roofed" type, with a broad veranda in front and a sign board swinging from a tall flagstaff. It was the leading hostelry of the city for several years, or until the opening of the "Townsend House."

The Townsend House was located on the corner of First South



NEWHOUSE HOTEL, SALT LAKE CITY

and West Temple streets and was opened about the close of the Civil war. Its proprietor was James Townsend, formerly manager of the Salt Lake House. Early in the '70s Mr. Townsend sold the hotel and the name was changed to the Continental. Among the noted guests at this hotel were Schuyler Colfax, who spoke from the balcony on October 3, 1869, while he was vice president of the United States; Gen. W. T. Sherman, commander of the United States Army, who stopped for a few days in Salt Lake City in October, 1870, accompanied by his daughter, Gen. John M. Schofield and other Army officers.

The Continental Hotel was the scene of many a banquet or dinner given in honor of visiting officials and prominent mining men, who played such an important part in the development of the mining industry in Utah, Nevada and California. The adobe walls gradually deteriorated until part of it had to be torn down and the remainder was used as a cheap lodging house for many years. The last vestige of the old landmark was removed in the spring of 1919 to make way for a modern building.

A few years after the opening of the Townsend House, Francis D. Clift (commonly called "Dan" Clift by Salt Lake people) erected the Clift House on the northwest corner of Main and Broadway (Third South) streets. It was badly damaged by fire on October 24, 1872, but was immediately rebuilt. Like the old Continental, this building was razed in the spring of 1919 to be replaced by a modern office building.

The Walker House, built by the Walker Brothers, veteran merchants and mining men at a cost of $140,000, was opened on September 2, 1872. It stood on the west side of Main Street, about half way between Second South Street and Broadway. About the beginning of the present century it was torn down to make way for the David Keith Building, which was the home of the great mercantile establishment of the Keith-O'Brien Company until that firm removed to its present quarters on the southwest corner of State Street and Broadway. President Ulysses S. Grant, Mrs. Grant, Gen. E. O. Babcock and others of the presidential party stopped at this house on the occasion of a visit to Salt Lake City on October 3-4, 1875, and Gen. Patrick E. Connor, who established Fort Douglas in October, 1862, died at the Walker House on December 17, 1891.

Coming down to a date nearly twenty years after the opening of the Walker House, the Hotel Knutsford was opened on June 3, 1891

It stood on the northeast corner of State and Broadway and for several years was a popular hotel. The building was then purchased by the Auerbach Company and converted into a department store. The more modern hotels—those in existence at the present time—are too well known to need comment in this chapter, so we leave them for the future historian.

The first public hall or house of amusement was the "Social Hall," erected on State Street in 1852 and dedicated on New Year's Day, 1853. On the 19th of the same month the first theatrical performance was given in this hall. The Utah Legislature met there on June 1, 1853, for a special session which lasted only four days, and on December 18, 1856, the regular session was convened in the Social Hall. For many years, on October 10th, the pioneers held their reunion and annual festival in this building.

In 1861 work was commenced on the Salt Lake Theater, located on the northwest corner of State and First South streets, and it was formally dedicated on March 6, 1862. It was built by Brigham Young. Two days after the dedication the first theatrical performance was given in the theater, with "The Pride of the Market" as a curtain raiser and "State Secrets" as the principal play. The old theater is still standing and within its walls the Salt Lake City people have been entertained by most of the nation's leading actors and actresses. Ole Bull, the celebrated Norwegian violinist, gave concerts in this theater in March, 1870, and more political conventions have been held in the Salt Lake Theater than in any other building in Utah.

Work on the Walker Opera House was commenced in August, 1881, and the house was opened by a concert company on the evening of June 5, 1882. It was regarded as the finest theater in the city and many were both shocked and grieved when it was destroyed by fire on the night of July 3, 1890.

PUBLIC UTILITIES

The Salt Lake City Street Railway Company was organized on January 24, 1872, by Brigham Young, William B. Preston, Seymour B. Young, Moses Thatcher, Parley L. Williams, Hamilton G. Park, "their associates and successors," with a capital stock of $180,000. The meeting at which the organization was effected was held in the law office of Williams & Young. John W. Young was elected presi-



HOTEL UTAH, SALT LAKE CITY



OLD SALT LAKE THEATER, ERECTED BY BRIGHAM YOUNG AND OPENED MARCH 6, 1862

dent; Brigham Young, Jr., vice president and treasurer; William W. Riter, secretary.

On April 26, 1872, the city council granted the company a franchise to run a line of railroad from the Utah Central Railroad Station east on South Temple Street to the Fort Douglas Military Reservation. The first car was run on July 17, 1872, the company then having about one and a half miles of track completed. On January 4, 1876, the city council gave the company a "blanket franchise" to lay tracks on any street in the city. Under this franchise new lines were constructed until in 1919 the company had approximately one hundred and fifty miles of track. Horses or mules were used as motive power until August, 1889, when electricity was substituted. The first electric car appeared on the streets on August 17, 1889.

On November 24, 1869, the streets of Salt Lake City were lighted for the first time. The lights were oil lamps placed on posts along the principal thoroughfares. The Salt Lake Gas Company was organized on May 25, 1872, and on June 30, 1873, the city was lighted for the first time with gas.

In 1877 George Erb organized the Rocky Mountain Electric Light Company, with headquarters at Salt Lake City, later extending the operations of the company to other cities in the intermountain region. The first display of electric light in Salt Lake City was made on the evening of September 11, 1880, in front of Zion's Coöperative Mercantile Institution. Some who witnessed the exhibition were skeptical as to the practical utility of electricity for lighting purposes, but these doubters have been convinced. Electricity is the principal light in all the cities and towns of Utah, gas being used mainly for cooking purposes.

With the establishment of hydro-electric plants at various points in the state, Mr. Erb's interests were taken over by the Utah Light & Power Company, which operates in several cities of the state.

Ground was broken on September 3, 1872, for the Salt Lake City Waterworks on City Creek. The first mains used were of wood. They were bored by Walter E. Wilcox, who for many years operated a sawmill on City Creek, where he made the lumber used in the temples at Salt Lake City, Logan and St. George, the tabernacle at Salt Lake City, and for many of the homes and business houses of the city and adjacent country. Mr. Wilcox was born in Boston, Massachusetts, April 11, 1821, came to Salt Lake City in 1852, bring-

ing his wife and three children by ox team, and for the remainder of his life was an active citizen. His death occurred on May 8, 1919.

At first the area to which water was distributed was somewhat limited, but as iron mains replaced the wooden ones the district was extended until practically the entire city was included. The waterworks are owned by the city and in the spring of 1919 embraced five concrete reservoirs or storage basins, about two hundred and fifty miles of mains and two thousand street hydrants. The daily capacity of the plant is 40,000,000 gallons and it is valued at $6,300,000.

An ordinance was passed by the city council on October 17, 1857, providing for the organization of a fire department and Jesse C. Little was appointed chief fire engineer. For about eleven years the department consisted chiefly of a volunteer force, only a few men receiving pay for their services. On March 27, 1871, the department underwent a complete reorganization, being placed upon a "paid" basis. Fire stations were built in several districts of the city, improved fire-fighting apparatus was purchased, etc. In 1919 the cost of the department was about $10,000 per month.

PUBLIC LIBRARY

When Congress passed the act for the organization of Utah as a territory in September, 1850, an appropriation of $5,000 was made for the establishment of a Territorial Library, the books therefor to be selected by Utah's delegate in Congress. Dr. John M. Bernhisel, the first delegate, made the selection and several thousand volumes were forwarded from the east. The library was opened in the council house on February 1, 1852, with William C. Staines as librarian. This was the first attempt to establish a public library in Utah. It was the property of the entire territory, however, and cannot properly be considered as a Salt Lake City Institution.

On the last day of November, 1871, a dozen women of Salt Lake City organized the "Ladies' Library Association" and a few days later opened a reading room on Main Street, just north of the McCornick Bank. This reading room was maintained by the association for about six years.

In 1875 the Masonic Lodge established a library in a room fifteen feet square adjoining the lodge hall on the third floor of the Auerbach Store Building. Although this library was intended for the free use of the public, its location up two flights of stairs prevented



PACKARD PUBLIC LIBRARY, SALT LAKE CITY



THE FEDERAL BUILDING, SALT LAKE CITY

it from becoming generally popular until more convenient quarters were obtained. On March 22, 1877, the Ladies' Library Association transferred their books (910 volumes) to the Masonic Library, which was opened to the public on the first of September of that year. After that date 500 volumes were added annually to the collection.

On March 10, 1891, the Masonic Library was incorporated as the "Pioneer Library Association." At the first session of the State Legislature in January, 1896, Senator Glen Miller introduced a bill which had been approved by the Pioneer Library Association, authorizing cities to levy taxes for the support of public libraries. The bill became a law and in 1897 Christopher Diehl, the first grand secretary of Utah Masons and one of the founders of the library, was elected a member of the Salt Lake City Council. He introduced and secured the passage of an ordinance providing for the transfer of the Pioneer Library to the city. Under this ordinance the city paid the Pioneer Library Association $1,000 and received 8,000 volumes, which were removed to the city and county building, where the public library was opened on February 18, 1898.

The present public library building, located on State Street near South Temple Street, is the gift of John Q. Packard, one of Salt Lake City's public spirited citizens. Shortly after the beginning of the present century, Mr. Packard, recognizing the needs of the public library and conscious of the benfits to be derived by the people from such an institution, presented to the city a lot and $85,000 for the erection of a suitable building. This munificent gift was accepted by the city authorities and on October 27, 1905, the Packard Free Public Library was opened to the public.

At the beginning of the year 1919 there were 91,149 volumes in the public library and the total valuation of library property was $174,700. During the preceding year over half a million books were circulated among the residents of the city, 30,664 membership cards being in force at the close of the year.

THE POSTOFFICE

The Salt Lake City Postoffice was established on March 1, 1849, with Joseph L. Heywood as the first postmaster. Mr. Heywood's labors were evidently not very arduous, as the mails arrived only—occasionally. Following Mr. Heywood, Willard Richards was postmaster for a short time. He was succeeded by Elias Smith on March

1, 1854. The list of postmasters since Mr. Smith's time includes, in the order of service, Thomas B. H. Stenhouse, Nat Stein, Wattis Street, J. M. Moore, John T. Lynch, William C. Browe, A. H. Nash, Caleb R. Barrett, Irving A. Benton, Arthur L. Thomas and Noble Warrum.

For many years the postoffice was kept in the Constitution Building, on Main Street. The present postoffice building was opened for the transaction of business on November 29, 1905. Lucius A. Billings, who entered the office as a clerk on December 1, 1866, and was still in the office in August, 1919, informed the writer that at the time he entered the service two men were all that were necessary to take care of the mails. In those days people went to the postoffice after their letters and newspapers, the free delivery system not being introduced until later. In 1919 the postoffice employed about two hundred people and the receipts of the office for the calendar year ending on December 31, 1918, amounted to $871,051.38.

Eight rural routes emanate from the Salt Lake City postoffice and deliver daily mail to a large tract of the surrounding territory. The office has three branch stations,—Fort Douglas, Murray and Sugarhouse—and sixteen contract stations, located in stores, where stamps are sold, letters registered and money orders issued.

SOME SALT LAKE CLUBS

In social club life and active commercial organizations, Salt Lake City is not behind her sister cities. It would be impracticable to undertake to give a history of every club that has been organized in the city, but a few organizations have played such a conspicuous part in the social and civic affairs that they are deserving of mention. The oldest of these is the Alta Club, which originated in 1881 through the following letter, which was sent to a number of prominent citizens.

"October 31, 1881.

"Dear Sir: It is proposed to organize a social club combining the best features of the 'Union Club of San Francisco' and the larger clubs in the East. The want of an association of this kind, where residents may extend hospitality to visiting friends, has long been felt.

"It is the intention to have the club present the comforts and luxuries of a home together with the attraction to its members of meeting each other in a pleasant and social way. Already a sufficient



UNIVERSITY CLUB, SALT LAKE CITY



ALTA CLUB, SALT LAKE CITY

number of gentlemen have expressed their desire to become members, which warrants us in assuring you that it will be a success and we respectfully extend you an invitation to join and aid in the formation of this club."

The letter was signed by F. H. Auerbach, R. C. Chambers, J. E. Dooly, A. Hanauer, T. R. Jones, Joab Lawrence, George A. Lowe, R. Mackintosh, W. S. McCornick, Samuel E. Merritt, Eli H. Murray, M. Shaughnessy and J. R. Walker, and was accompanied by a communication from H. A. Van Praag, secretary of the committee, stating that the membership fee for the first one hundred members was to be $100 each and the monthly dues $5, and urging a prompt acceptance or declination of the invitation.

A tentative organization was effected and on March 3, 1883, the club was incorporated with W. S. McCornick, president; J. R. Walker, vice president; C. L. Haines, secretary; J. E. Dooly, treasurer. The club house was opened on November 1, 1883, in the Alta Block and remained there until July 1, 1892, when it was removed to the Dooly Building on the corner of Second South and West Temple streets. The present club house on the corner of State and South Temple streets was opened on June 1, 1898. An addition to the building was completed in August, 1910, making it one of the best appointed club houses in the West. The number of members in 1918 was 489.

The University Club of Salt Lake City was organized in the fall of 1888 by eighteen men, who met in the office of Judge McBride. Among these were C. E. Allen, E. B. Critchlow, L. E. Holden, J. B. Thrall, W. G. Van Horne, J. F. Millspaugh, Frank Pierce, A. D. Elliott and Judge McBride. In organizing the club J. B. Thrall was elected president; J. F. Millspaugh, vice president; A. D. Elliott, secretary; Frank Pierce, treasurer.

Rooms for the use of the club were obtained in the Jennings Block and during the next two years a number of new members were added. On December 30, 1890, the University Club was incorporated under the laws of Utah. The present club house on South Temple street was opened on January 1, 1904.

The Country Club was organized in the summer of 1899 and was for more than six years located at the intersection of Ninth South and Eleventh East streets. In 1906 the club removed to its new home at the junction of Ninth East Street and Ashton Avenue, a few blocks

west of the penitentiary grounds, where more room could be obtained. Here the club has a fine golf course, ample club house, etc., and many social functions are given at the Country Club. Among the members are many of the leading families of Salt Lake City.

Early in the year 1900 a committee of leading citizens of Salt Lake City answered a call of Samuel Weitz and at a meeting in the old Wells, Fargo & Company Express Bank the Commercial Club was organized. William A. Nelden was elected president; Charles Read, secretary; John E. Dooly, treasurer. Among the members of the first board of governors were: W. S. McCornick, Col. E. F. Holmes, W. J. Halloran, C. M. Strevell and Heber M. Wells, the first state governor of Utah.

The Commercial Club building on Exchange Place was erected in 1909. Samuel Newhouse donated the site and bonds to the amount of $250,000 were issued for the purpose of erecting and furnishing the building. These bonds were subscribed for and taken by the banks, prominent citizens and various business organizations which would derive a benefit from the club.

On August 1, 1919, the club numbered over eleven hundred active members. At that time the officers of the club were: Lester D. Freed, president; F. C. Schramm, vice president; J. David Larson, secretary; M. H. Sowles, treasurer. The board of governors was composed of H. N. Byrne, H. M. Chamberlain, Joseph Decker, Lester D. Freed, R. C. Gemmell, C. B. Hawley, J. C. Howard, S. R. Inch, James Ingebretsen, D. Carlos Kimball, A. N. McKay, C. W. Nibley, F. C. Schramm, M. H. Sowles and Charles Tyng.

The activities of the club are along the lines usually adopted by such organizations, the aims being to locate new industries in Salt Lake City, bring conventions, etc., for the purpose of advertising the advantages of the city and the resources of the surrounding country, and in other ways promote the commercial and industrial interests.

On April 7, 1893, the Utah Federation of Women's Clubs was organized in Salt Lake City, chiefly through the efforts of Mrs. C. E. Allen, Mrs. C. S. Kinney and Mrs. E. B. Jones. Annual meetings of the Federation have since been held in the leading cities and towns of the state, all of which have one or more organizations of women belonging to the Federation. Through these clubs the women of the state have worked for the civic improvement of their cities, the promotion of public health and morals, the advancement of art and



TRUMAN O. ANGEL, ARCHITECT OF THE MORMON TEMPLE, SALT LAKE CITY



ADMINISTRATION BUILDING OF THE CHURCH OF LATTER-DAY SAINTS.
SALT LAKE CITY

literature, etc. During the World war the Utah Federation was active in Red Cross work, the conservation of food, the sale of Liberty bonds and War Savings Stamps and other lines calculated to aid in winning the war.

One of the younger club organizations of Salt Lake City is the Kiwanis Club. The first Kiwanis Club was organized in Detroit, Mich., in January, 1915. A little later a club was organized in Cleveland, Ohio, and on September 15, 1915, a national organization was incorporated under the Ohio laws. The Salt Lake Kiwanis Club was organized in the fall of 1918 and in February, 1919, reported a membership of over two hundred, with the following officers: Herbert Van Dam, president; H. T. Plumb, first vice president; R. K. Cobb, second vice president; Daniel Shields, third vice president; Horace H. Walker, secretary; George H. Butler, treasurer.

A prospectus of the organization says: "The Kiwanis Club stands for the evolution of a finer, cleaner, better type of business men, who hope to develop the idea of community and civic reconstruction. The day of the purely selfish, rapacious, busy business man of the muckraking type is not to be tolerated by Kiwanis Clubs. * * * There is no more typically American institution in the world than Kiwanis. The word is taken from the Chippewa Indian phrase 'Nun Kee-wan-nis' signifying 'I trade.' In present day language it means 'We meet,' 'We exchange ideas,' 'We transact business with each other.' "

At a weekly noonday luncheon the members meet and exchange ideas concerning business ethics, credits, contemplated improvements, etc., carrying out the idea of coöperation upon which the organization is founded.

A FEW FIRST THINGS

The first white child born in the Great Salt Lake Valley was Elizabeth Steele, daughter of John Steele, a member of the Mormon battalion, and his wife Catherine C. Steele, the child's birth occurring on August 9, 1847, a short time after the arrival of the parents.

The first male white child was Lorenzo D. Young, son of Lorenzo D. and Harriet D. Young. He was born on September 20, 1847, and died on March 22, 1848.

The first death was that of Milton H. Therlkill, a three-year-old boy, who was drowned in City Creek on August 11, 1847.

The first sawmill was built by Archibald and Robert Gardner on Mill Creek, and the first grist mill was built by Charles Crismon on City Creek. Both were in operation early in 1848.

The first municipal election in Salt Lake City was held on April 7, 1851. Jedediah M. Grant was elected mayor.

The first Sunday school in Utah was opened on December 2, 1849, under the management of Richard Ballantyne.

The first celebration to commemorate the arrival of the pioneers in the Salt Lake Valley was held on July 24, 1849. Since then celebrations have been held annually and the day is a legal holiday.

The first telegraph line between Salt Lake City and the East was opened for the transmission of messages on October 18, 1861. The first message was sent by Acting Governor Frank Fuller to President Abraham Lincoln, to-wit: "Utah, whose citizens strenuously resist all imputations of disloyalty, congratulate the President upon the completion of an enterprise which spans a continent." To this message Mr. Lincoln replied: "The Government reciprocates your congratulations."

The first street lights (oil lamps) in Salt Lake City were lighted on the evening of November 24, 1869. The first gas lights made their appearance on June 30, 1873.

The first bank was established by the Walker Brothers in 1859.

The first state fair opened on October 2, 1856, under the auspices of the Deseret Agricultural and Manufacturing Society.

SALT LAKE CITY TODAY

At the beginning of the year 1919 Salt Lake City had an estimated population of 150,000; four daily newspapers and a number of semi-weekly, weekly and monthly publications; 250 miles of water mains; 60 miles of paved streets; 500 miles of cement sidewalks; 200 miles of sewers; 33 public school buildings; 15 banking institutions; fine hotels; churches of all denominations and many beautiful residences. The city and county building, completed in 1894, is one of the finest and best appointed public buildings in the intermountain country, and the public library is an institution of which any city could be proud. That the people of the city believe in public improvements is seen in the fact that at a special election on February 25, 1919, the proposition to issue the following bonds was carried by a decisive majority:



MAIN STREET, LOOKING NORTH FROM FOURTH SOUTH STREET, SALT LAKE CITY

Water conduit from Parley's Canyon	$540,000
Acquisition of water rights	250,000
City Creek water supply (improvement of)	100,000
Soldiers' and Sailors' Memorial Building	100,000
Sanitary sewers	50,000
Storm sewers	196,000
Bridges over Jordan River, etc	35,000
City's portion of street paving	200,000
City's portion of sidewalks	20,000
Curbing, guttering and grading	85,000
Municipal bath house at Warm Springs	200,000
Park improvements	132,000
Improving the City Cemetery	27,500
Paving repair plant	42,500
Underground fire alarm system	22,000
Total	$2,000,000

CHAPTER XXV

THE COUNTY SEATS

FOUR CLASSES OF MUNICIPALITIES IN UTAH—THE COUNTY SEATS—BEAVER—BRIGHAM—LOGAN—PRICE — MANILA — FARMINGTON — DUCHESNE — CASTLE DALE — PANGUITCH — MOAB — PAROWAN — NEPHI — KANAB — FILLMORE — MORGAN — JUNCTION — RANDOLPH — MONTICELLO — MANTI — RICHFIELD — COALVILLE — TOOELE — VERNAL — PROVO — HEBER — ST. GEORGE — LOA — OGDEN — FACTS REGARDING SETTLEMENT—INCORPORATION—BUSINESS INTERESTS—SCHOOLS — CHURCHES — RAILROADS, ETC.

Municipalities in Utah are divided into four classes—first, second and third class cities and towns. According to the report of the commissioner of immigration, labor and statistics for the year 1915, there were 122 incorporated municipalities in Utah, one of which (Salt Lake City) was a city of the first class, four were second class cities, and the others were third class cities and towns. A history of Salt Lake City is given in the preceding chapter. Three of the second class cities are county seats, sixteen county seats are third class cities and nine are incorporated towns. On account of their legal standing and political significance, the county seats have a certain importance attached to them and for this reason they have been made the subject of this chapter, reserving the other incorporated places for the succeeding chapter.

For the convenience of the reader the county seats have been arranged in the alphabetical order of the counties, to-wit: Beaver, Beaver; Boxelder, Brigham; Cache, Logan; Carbon, Price; Daggett, Manila; Davis, Farmington; Duchesne, Duchesne; Emery, Castle Dale; Garfield, Panguitch; Grand, Moab; Iron, Parowan; Juab, Nephi; Kane, Kanab; Millard, Fillmore; Morgan, Morgan; Piute,

Junction; Rich, Randolph; San Juan, Monticello; Sanpete, Manti; Sevier, Richfield; Summit, Coalville; Tooele, Tooele; Uinta, Vernal; Utah, Provo; Wasatch, Heber; Washington, St. George; Wayne, Loa; Weber, Ogden. A few of these cities and towns have no special history, having been designated as the seat of justice when the county in which they are situated was organized, but such facts concerning their growth and commercial importance as could be ascertained are given.

BEAVER

Beaver, at first called Beaver City, the county seat of Beaver County, is situated in the southeastern part of the county on the Beaver River, from which it derives its name. The river was so called because of the numerous colonies of beavers which built their dams and homes along its course in early days. The town was surveyed on April 17, 1856, by James P. Anderson, Simeon F. Howd, Wilson G. Mowers and eleven others, who built the first log cabins and began clearing the land for farming. During the summer some forty families were added to the population and in the fall of 1856 a log school house was built, but in 1862 it gave place to a brick building known as the Beaver Institute. The first sawmill was built a little later on the site afterward occupied by the co-operative woolen mills. On June 23, 1870, fifteen wagons loaded with machinery for a sugar factory at Beaver left Salt Lake City, but it seems that the manufacture of sugar was not a success.

In September, 1873, a military post was established a short distance east of the town. This post was named Fort Cameron on April 25, 1877, by order of Assistant Adjutant-General Williams. It was abandoned on April 30, 1883, and the buildings are now used as the Murdock Academy. Early in 1874, a few months after the military post was established, Joseph Field began the publication of the Beaver Enterprise, the first newspaper in Beaver County.

From 1866 to the admission of Utah into the Union in 1896, the Second District Court held its sessions in Beaver and during those years the city experienced its greatest activity. The court-house erected for the accommodation of that court was destroyed by fire on August 30, 1888, entailing a loss of $15,000.

Beaver was incorporated on January 10, 1867, and is now a city of the third class with a population of 2,500. It has two banks, a weekly newspaper, a commercial club, electric light, a system of mu-



BOXELDER COUNTY COURTHOUSE, BRIGHAM

nicipal waterworks that cost $40,000, with over forty miles of mains, several miles of paved sidewalks, a public library, well stocked mercantile establishments, flour and sawmills, mining interests and a number of cozy homes. Milford, thirty-two miles to the northwest, is the nearest railroad point, with which Beaver is connected by daily automobile stages. The educational advantages are unsurpassed and church going people find places of worship in the Latter-day Saints and Methodist Episcopal churches.

BRIGHAM

Twenty-one miles north of Ogden, on the Oregon Short Line Railroad, is Brigham, the county seat of Boxelder County. It was settled in the spring of 1851 by William Davis, Thomas Pierce and James Brooks and was named for Brigham Young, then president of the Latter-day Saints Church. The pioneers experienced considerable trouble with Indians, who stole horses and cattle and killed a few of the settlers. On July 30, 1863, Governor Doty and General Connor concluded a treaty of peace with the Shoshone and Bannock chiefs at Brigham, after which the town grew more rapidly and on January 12, 1867, it was incorporated by act of the Legislature.

Ground was broken at Brigham on August 26, 1871, for the Utah Northern (now the Oregon Short Line) Railroad, and on February 5, 1874, trains began running regularly between Brigham and Ogden. About that time a woolen mill was erected. It was destroyed by fire on December 21, 1877, but was rebuilt on a larger scale than before and is still one of the active business concerns of the city. Brigham also has a large canning factory, a roller flour mill, three newspapers, three banks, a sugar factory, a natural gas and oil company, cement works, a telephone exchange, a number of mercantile houses handling all lines of goods, a public library housed in a building of its own, a modern public school system, churches of the Latter-day Saints and Presbyterian faith and it has acquired the sobriquet of "The City of Homes."

Being situated in the heart of a rich fruit growing section, where peaches, prunes, berries, etc., are grown in large quantities, many crates of these products are shipped annually. "Peach Day" is an annual festival in Brigham, given over to exhibiting the products of the orchards, music and recreation. The Fruit Growers' Association attends to marketing the fruits by the co-operative plan and the

Boxelder Commercial Club is always on the alert for the interests of the city and its industries.

As a city of the third class, Brigham has an electric light plant that cost $100,000, a waterworks system with thirty-five miles of mains that cost $85,000, both water and light plants being owned by the municipality. The estimated population in 1919 was 4,200.

LOGAN

Logan, the county seat of Cache County, is one of the four second class cities of Utah. It is situated a few miles northwest of the center of the county, on the north side of the Logan River, from which it takes its name. The first settlement was made here in June, 1859, by Peter Maughan and a company sent out from Salt Lake City to found a settlement in the Cache Valley. A branch of the Latter-day Saints Church was organized, with Peter Maughan as bishop. The first settlers drew lots for their lands and the city was surveyed in 1860. The first house was built by William B. Preston. John and Aaron Thatcher's log cabin soon followed and all three of these men were afterward prominent in the affairs of Logan and the Cache Valley.

On December 8, 1866, Logan was connected by telegraph with Ogden and Salt Lake City. The Utah Northern Railroad (now the Oregon Short Line) was completed to the city on January 1, 1873, and in September, 1879, the first newspaper, called the Logan Leader, was started.

Logan was incorporated on January 7, 1866, by an act of the Territorial Legislature. It is now a city of the second class with a population estimated at 8,800. It is one of the most beautiful cities of Utah and a great educational center. The Utah Agricultural College is located here, the Brigham Young College was founded on July 24, 1877, and the Presbyterians have an academy, all in addition to the public school system.

Logan has four banks, one daily and one tri-weekly newspaper, an electric light plant that cost $120,000, a fine system of waterworks on which the city has expended $145,000. About 1896 Lorenzo Hanson established a small milk condensing plant at Wellsville, using the milk from only about a dozen cows. It was later removed to Logan and is now one of the leading manufacturing enterprises. John A. Hendrickson started the first knitting mill, which was developed into the Union Knitting Mills. The city also has a sugar factory,



VIEW OF LOGAN FROM THE UTAH AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE

large flour mills, a public library, a Commercial Boosters Club, two manufactories of breakfast foods from cereals, a number of good stores, a telephone exchange, and near the city is the hydro-electric plant of the Utah Light and Traction Company with a generator capacity of 2,000 Kilowatts. Excellent transportation facilities are furnished by the Oregon Short Line Railroad and the Cache Valley division of the Utah-Idaho Central Electric Railway.

PRICE

At the first election for county officers in Carbon County, May 1, 1894, Price was selected as the county seat by popular vote. It is situated west of the center of the county, on the Price River and the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad, in the edge of one of the richest coal mining districts of Utah. The monthly payroll of the mining companies amounts to $350,000. With this sum of money in circulation every month, one can readily imagine that Price is a busy place.

About the time Carbon County was created in 1894, Price was incorporated as a town. Subsequently, when justified by the increase in the number of inhabitants and in order to avail itself of certain privileges, the municipal government was exchanged for that of a city of the third class. The estimated population in 1919 was 3,200.

The country embraced by the Price River Valley was once inhabited by Indians. Chief Ta-wai or "Tabby," as he was usually called, a noted leader of the Ute tribe, died at Price in the early part of October, 1902. He was supposed to be one hundred and four years old. Another echo of the Indian occupation was in the designation of Price as one of the registration offices for the homestead drawing in the Uinta Indian Reservation. The other registration offices were at Provo and Vernal, Utah, and Grand Junction, Colo., and the registering was done during the first twelve days of August, 1905.

Price has two banks, two weekly newspapers, the Carbon County High School, graded public schools, daily stage lines to some of the interior towns, good hotels, an electric light plant that cost $40,000, a waterworks system including about eight miles of mains, installed at an expense of $30,000, and on March 8, 1919, a majority voted in favor of issuing bonds to the amount of $180,000 to extend the water supply. The city has Latter-day Saints and Methodist Episcopal churches, some up-to-date mercantile concerns and ships annually large quantities of coal and live stock.

MANILA

This is the county seat of the new County of Daggett, which was organized in 1917. It is located in the northwestern part of the county, not far from the Wyoming line, and prior to its designation as a county seat was only a small hamlet, the census of 1910 not even giving its population as a separate municipality. A ward of the Latter-day Saints Church was organized here on November 1, 1908, with Willis Twitchell as bishop.

The most convenient railroad station to Manila is Green River, Wyo., on the Union Pacific, with which it is connected by an automobile stage line. Aside from the public business of Daggett County, the principal commercial interests of Manila are in general stores, which serve as outfitting and supply points for stockmen on the adjacent ranges. It has a public school and a population of about three hundred.

FARMINGTON

Fifteen miles north of Salt Lake City, in one of the most beautiful sections of the Great Salt Lake Valley, lies Farmington, the county seat of Davis County. According to Bancroft, the first settlement was made here in 1848 by D. A. Miller and four others, who brought their families and engaged in farming. A ward of the Latter-day Saints Church was organized the next year. The town was laid off a little later and when Davis County was organized in 1852 it was made the county seat.

On December 6, 1869, the Utah Central Railroad was completed to Farmington and trains began running between that point and Ogden. Since then the Denver & Rio Grande and the Bamberger electric line have been built through the city, giving it excellent transportation facilities.

Farmington has a bank, general stores, a modern public school building, a municipal system of waterworks with about eleven miles of mains, installed at a cost of $20,000, and a number of fine residences. Electric light is furnished by the Utah Light & Traction Company. It is a third class city, with a population of 1,600, many of whom are engaged in agricultural pursuits upon the surrounding farms.



STREET SCENE IN LOGAN



ECCLES HOTEL, LOGAN

DUCHESNE

Duchesne, the seat of justice of the county of that name, is located in the central portion of the county, near the junction of the Strawberry and Duchesne rivers, and is surrounded by a rich agricultural region. It is about forty-five miles northeast of Castle Gate, Carbon County, which is the nearest railroad station.

The form of government is that of an incorporated town and the estimated population in 1919 was 800. Governor Spry issued his proclamation, declaring Duchesne County organized, on August 13, 1914, and at the general election on November 7, 1914, Duchesne was made the county seat by popular vote, receiving 1,067 votes to 812 for Roosevelt, 381 for Myton, and 163 for Lake Fork.

Duchesne has a bank, a weekly newspaper, a flour mill, general stores, Latter-day Saints and Episcopal churches, public schools, long distance telephone connections, a hotel, a money order postoffice, a brick factory, and stage lines to Castle Gate and ajacent towns.

CASTLE DALE

The incorporated Town of Castle Dale, the county seat of Emery County, is situated in the beautiful Cottonwood Valley, northwest of the San Rafael Swell and about sixteen miles south of Mohrland, which is the nearest railroad station. Daily stages connect Castle Dale with Price, Huntington, Orangeville, Emery and other towns in the vicinity and the people are hoping that some day the Mohrland branch of the Denver & Rio Grande Railway system will be extended to the town.

Castle Dale has a bank, a weekly newspaper, an academy conducted by the Latter-day Saints, a public school, several general stores, a hotel, a money order postoffice, a public library, long distance telephone connections, electric light and a municipal system of waterworks installed at a cost of $20,000. The estimated population in 1919 was 1,000.

PANGUITCH

When the City of Panguitch was settled in the early '50s, the first settlers came from Parowan and the Panguitch Valley was then a part of Iron County. It was made the county seat of Garfield when that county was established in 1882.

Panguitch is situated on the creek of the same name, in the west-

ern part of the county, only a few miles from the Iron County line. It is fifty-two miles south of Marysvale, Piute County, which is the nearest railroad point. It is a city of the third class with a population of 1,600, a bank, a weekly newspaper, an opera house, a public library, saw and flour mills, a money order postoffice, a high school, graded public schools, long distance telephone connections, general stores handling practically all lines of merchandise, a municipal waterworks system with about five miles of mains, upon which $30,000 have been expended. A number of live stock men live in the city, their cattle and sheep occupying the ranges in the vicinity.

MOAB

Only six miles from the southern boundary of Grand County, on the east side of the Grand River, is the incorporated Town of Moab, the county seat. Just across the river are the Orange Cliffs, which present some of the most picturesque scenery in Utah. The most convenient railroad station is Thompsons, thirty-seven miles to the northwest on the Denver & Rio Grande, with which point it is connected by daily stage.

The first attempt to form a settlement in this part of Utah was made in the spring of 1855 by a party from Manti under the leadership of Alfred N. Billings, but the first settlers were driven out by the Indians (See Grand County). After the Indians were pacified some of the original company returned, bringing others with them, and the Town of Moab was founded. It has two banks, two weekly newspapers, a large canning factory, an amusement hall, electric light and waterworks, both owned by corporations, several general stores housed in substantial buildings, a high school, graded public schools, and a tax has recently been voted by the people for the establishment and maintenance of a public library. The estimated population in 1919 was 900. In 1910 it was 615.

PAROWAN

This third class city, the county seat of Iron County, is one of the oldest settlements in Utah. It was incorporated as a town on February 6, 1852, and a new charter was obtained on February 13, 1863. The first job of blacksmithing with Utah coal was done at Parowan on May 12, 1851, by a blacksmith named Bringhurst, and Lieut. John C. Fremont and his exploring party rested here for about two weeks in February, 1854 (See Iron County). The population of Parowan

was greatly increased in 1858, when the colony of Latter-day Saints at San Bernardino, Cal., was abandoned and the colonists returned to Utah.

Parowan has a bank, a weekly newspaper, a public library, an opera house, a tannery, the usual number of mercantile establishments found in cities of its size, public schools, Latter-day Saints and Presbyterian churches, electric light and a municipal system of waterworks with 15 miles of mains, installed at a cost of $45,000. The great need of Parowan is transportation facilities, Lund, on the Los Angeles & Salt Lake Railroad, thirty-six miles west, being the nearest railroad station. In 1910 the population was 1,156 and in 1919 it was estimated at 1,500.

NEPHI

From Nephi, the county seat of Juab County, situated in the Juab Valley, to the western boundary of the county is 150 miles "as the crow flies." In September, 1851, Timothy B. Foote went into the Juab Valley, when its only inhabitants were coyotes and jack rabbits and sage brush was the principal vegetation. He was soon afterward joined by Zimri H. Baxter, David, John, William and Charles Cazier, Israel and Timothy Hoyt, Charles F. Sperry, Miles Miller and the Heywood and Pyper families. The Town of Nephi was then laid off, so named after a character in the Book of Mormon, and on March 6, 1852, it was incorporated.

Nephi is situated in a dry farming region and the Government maintains a dry farm experiment station here. It is a city of the third class, has two banks, a weekly newspaper, two flour mills, a creamery, grain elevators, a large plaster mill, good hotels, an active commercial club, a high school, graded schools, Latter-day Saints and Presbyterian churches, lodges of several of the leading secret orders, and many handsome residences. The city belongs to the third class and in 1919 had an estimated population of 2,800. It is electrically lighted, the plant being the property of the city, erected at a cost of $40,000. The waterworks, which also belong to the city, were established in 1890, the supply coming from the Marsh Springs, about four miles east of the city. Fifty thousand dollars have already been expended on the waterworks and further improvements are contemplated.

Nephi is situated at the junction of the Los Angeles & Salt Lake and the Manti branch of the Denver & Rio Grande railroads, seventy-

three miles south of Salt Lake City, so that few county seats in Utah are better provided with transportation facilities.

KANAB

The site of Kanab, the county seat of Kane County, is said to have been selected by Brigham Young and the first settlement was formed there in the late '50s. About the middle of December, 1865, a band of Indians made a raid on the settlement and ran off some horses. The depredations continuing, the settlement was abandoned in April, 1867, and was not re-established until after hostilities had ceased. On September 10, 1870, a ward of the Latter-day Saints Church was organized at Kanab, with Levi Stewart as bishop.

Kanab is not far from the Arizona line and is 120 miles south of Marysvale, Piute County, which is the nearest railroad station. It has a bank, general stores, a flour mill, long distance telephone connections, daily stages to Fredonia and Panguitch, a system of municipal waterworks with about five miles of mains, installed at a cost of $12,000, a high school, a public library, etc. It has never risen above the dignity of an incorporated town and in 1919 had an estimated population of 900.

FILLMORE

In the fall of 1849 Parley P. Pratt led an exploring party to Southern Utah. On the return trip the site of Fillmore was reached on January 21, 1850, and here the snows were so deep that further progress was practically impossible. A few of the best mounted men pushed on and succeeded in reaching Salt Lake City, but the majority of the party went into camp and remained there until March. These were the first white men to visit the place where the City of Fillmore, the county seat of Millard County, is now located.

The first permanent settlement was made by Anson Call and thirty families from Salt Lake City, who arrived on the site in October, 1851. On the 29th of that month Fillmore was selected as the capital of the Territory of Utah by a commission consisting of Albert Carrington, Jesse W. Fox, William C. Staines, Orson Pratt and Joseph L. Robinson. The selection of the new settlement as the seat of government gave it a standing among the settlements of the territory and on February 13, 1852, Fillmore was incorporated. At the first election, which was held a little later, William Felshaw was chosen



OLD STATE HOUSE AT FILLMORE, UTAH'S FIRST CAPITOL

mayor. About the same time a postoffice was established there, with Levi H. McCullough as the first postmaster.

At the general conference of the Latter-day Saints Church in October, 1853, the population of Fillmore was reported by the bishop in charge to be 304. About that time, or a little later, work was commenced on the state house, which was completed in time for the fifth annual session of the Legislature to convene there on December 10, 1855. The cost of the state house was $30,000. The sixth annual session of the Legislature also met at Fillmore on December 8, 1856, but soon after the opening of the session voted to adjourn to Salt Lake City. The Legislature of 1858 took similar action and this seems to have been the end of Fillmore as the seat of government.

Fillmore is now a city of the third class with a population of 1,600. It is about twenty-five miles east of Borden, which is the nearest railroad station, has a bank, a weekly newspaper, a high school, several good stores, a municipal system of waterworks that cost $25,000, and is the commercial center for a considerable agricultural district in the Pahvant Valley.

MORGAN

The first settlement in Morgan County was made in the spring of 1855 where Morgan, the county seat now stands. The first house in the town was built in that year by Benjamin Simon. It was made the county seat when the county was organized in 1862, and on February 13, 1868, it was incorporated as "Morgan City." William Eddington was elected the first mayor. The Union Pacific Railroad was built through the city in 1869 and gave an impetus to its growth and business importance.

Morgan has a bank, a weekly newspaper, a large canning factory that turns out about one and a half million cans of fruit and vegetables every year, two hotels, several up-to-date mercantile establishments, a creamery, a good public school system, long distance telephone connections, etc. It is a third class city, electrically lighted and with a municipal waterworks. The estimated population in 1919 was 1,000.

JUNCTION

When Piute County was organized in 1866 the county seat was located at Circleville, in the extreme southern part. Since that time three places in the county have had the honor of being the seat of jus-

tice—first, a place called Bullion, then Marysvale, and on February 22, 1878, the governor approved an act fixing it at Junction, more centrally located than any of the former county seats. It is seventeen miles south of Marysvale, which is the nearest railroad town and with which it is connected by a daily stage line.

Junction is an incorporated town with an estimated population in 1919 of 600. Aside from being the county seat, its principal importance is as a trading center for a rich agricultural district in the upper Sevier Valley. It has a municipal system of waterworks, a public school, Methodist Episcopal and Latter-day Saints churches and a number of good residences.

RANDOLPH

Randolph, the county seat of Rich County, is situated in the Bear River Valley, north of the center of the county and about twenty miles southwest of Sage, Wyo., which is the nearest railroad station. It was named for Randolph S. Stewart, the first bishop of the Latter-day Saints at that point. Located as it is in a rich agricultural region, its principal importance is that of outfitting and supply point for the farmers and stockmen in that section of the state. It is an incorporated town, has a bank, a weekly newspaper, a good public school system, electric light, and an estimated population of 800.

MONTICELLO

The incorporated Town of Monticello, the county seat of San Juan County, is situated on Montezuma Creek, about twenty miles from the Colorado line. When the county was organized the seat of justice was established at Bluff, in the extreme southern part, but in 1895 it was removed to Monticello by vote of the people. (See San Juan County.) The nearest railroad is Thompsons, 100 miles north in Grand County, with which place it is connected by stage.

Monticello has a weekly newspaper, two banks, a money order postoffice, general stores, good public schools, and in 1919 the population was estimated at 600.

MANTI

On November 20, 1849, a little company sent out from Salt Lake City encamped on the site of the present City of Manti, the county seat of Sanpete County. In this company were Daniel Jones, John D. Chase, John Lowry, Isaac Morley, Jr., George P. Billings, O. S.



Courtesy of George Taylor, Sr.

ABOUT ALL THERE WAS OF PROVO IN 1870



Courtesy of George Taylor, Sr.

CENTER STREET, PROVO, IN 1870

Cox, S. H. Marble, Newman Brown and Phineas W. Cook. On February 6, 1851, the City of Manti was incorporated by act of the Legislature and at the first city election the following April Daniel Jones was chosen as the first mayor. In October, 1853, the population was 647.

Manti is one of the four temple cities of Utah. The site for the temple was selected by Brigham Young on August 5, 1850. This site was dedicated on April 25, 1877, ground was broken on the last day of that month, the corner-stone was laid on April 14, 1879, in the presence of a large concourse of people, and the temple was finally dedicated on May 18, 1888. Its cost was a little over one million dollars. In November, 1907, the concrete stairway leading to the temple, consisting of eighty steps, was completed.

The first newspaper—the Home Sentinel—was established on April 24, 1885, by James T. Jakeman and was the first newspaper published in Sanpete County. The first bank was opened in 1890. Phineas W. Cook built the first grist mill as early as 1853 and Charles Shumway built a sawmill about the same time.

The Manti of the present day is a third class city, with an estimated population of 2,500. It has municipal electric light and waterworks plants, the former installed at a cost of $25,000 and the latter at a cost of $50,000. Located near the center of the county at the junction of two lines of the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad system, its transportation advantages are excellent and large quantities of wool and live stock are shipped annually. Manti has a bank, a weekly newspaper, a public library, Latter-day Saints and Presbyterian churches, an opera house, a modern public school system, a creamery, a number of mercantile establishments and in the "Clean Town Contest" of 1914 it won the distinction of being the cleanest town in Utah.

RICHFIELD

On the advice of Brigham Young, the first settlement at Richfield, the county seat of Sevier County, was founded in 1863 by a company from Manti. Among these pioneers were: Albert Lewis, Nelson Higgins, Hans and C. O. Hansen, James Glen, Andrew Poulsen and a few others. Trouble with the Indians forced the abandonment of the settlement until 1869, when it was re-established and in 1874 the town numbered over one hundred families. An irrigating canal

was constructed about 1865, but it was destroyed by the Indians and had to be rebuilt.

Richfield is pleasantly situated in the western part of the county, on the west side of the Sevier River and the Marysvale branch of the Denver & Rio Grande system of railroad lines, and has been called the "Metropolis of Southern Utah." It has three banks, a weekly newspaper, a roller process flour mill, saw and planing mills, large mercantile interests, Latter-day Saints and Presbyterian churches, a high school, graded public schools, a public library, and many pretty homes. Electric light is supplied by a corporation, but the city owns its waterworks, which were installed at a cost of $50,000. It is a third class city with an estimated population of 3,200 in 1919.

COALVILLE

This third class city is the county seat of Summit County and takes its name from the large coal mining interests in the immediate vicinity. In the winter of 1858-59 A. B. Williams, Henry B. Wiles, W. H. Smith and a man named Lewis spent the winter on the upper Weber River, not far from the site of the present City of Coalville. It is claimed that a daughter born to W. H. Smith and his wife was the first white child born in that part of Utah. In the summer of 1859 a prospector named Spriggs found coal. The news spread and quite a number of the early settlers within reach went there and mined coal for their own use. The first carload of coal was shipped on May 14, 1873, over what is now the Park City branch of the Union Pacific.

Coalville was incorporated on January 16, 1867, and on February 12, 1869, E. P. Higgins, then acting governor of Utah Territory, approved an act removing the county seat from Wanship to Coalville. The city has a national bank, a weekly newspaper, an electric light plant that cost $25,000, and a system of waterworks that cost about the same, an opera house, a high school, graded schools, a number of well stocked stores and in 1910 reported a population of 976. The estimated population in 1919 was 1,200.

TOOELE

Tooele, the county seat of the county of the same name, is pleasantly situated in a beautiful valley in the eastern part of the county, thirty-six miles by rail from Salt Lake City. For the origin of the name and early settlement see Tooele County. Tooele was incorporated on January 13, 1853, and at the first election soon afterward



Courtesy of George Taylor, Sr.

CORNER OF ACADEMY AVENUE AND WEST CENTER STREET, PROVO, IN THE '80s. BUILDING ON THE CORNER WAS THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK, NOW THE SITE OF THE PROVO COMMERCIAL AND SAVING BANK



Courtesy of George Taylor, Sr.

PROVO ABOUT 1875, LOOKING WEST FROM THE CORNER OF CENTER AND SECOND WEST STREET

James C. Gallaher was chosen mayor. Among the pioneers was an Englishman named Phineas R. Wright, an expert millwright, who built the first grist mill for Ezaias Edwards soon after the town was incorporated.

Tooele is located on a short line of railway called the Tooele Valley Railroad, which connects with the Los Angeles & Salt Lake Railroad and a branch of the Western Pacific a few miles west of the city. It has two banks, two newspapers, one of which is published weekly and the other semi-weekly, a smelter, a flour mill, good hotels, a high school, graded public schools, a public library, a number of mercantile concerns, etc. Electric light is furnished to the town by a corporation, but the waterworks belongs to the municipality, installed at a cost of $90,000. It is a city of the third class with an estimated population of 3,500 in 1919.

VERNAL

This third class city, the county seat of Uinta Conuty, claims to be the largest and most up-to-date inland city of Utah. It is located about twenty-five miles north of the center of the county, in the Ashley Creek Valley and not far from the old Fort Thornburg military reservation, fifty-three miles northwest from Watson, the nearest railroad station. The first settlement was made here while the Uinta Reservation was still in possession of the Indians and the growth for some time was naturally slow. After the opening of the reservation in June, 1897, the development was more rapid and Vernal in 1919 claimed a population of 2,300.

Vernal has two banks, a weekly newspaper, a United States land office, a hospital, a public library, Congregational, Episcopal and Latter-day Saints churches, an active commercial club, a telephone exchange, saw and planing mills and the usual number of mercantile concerns found in cities of its class. Electric light is supplied by a corporation and the city own a waterworks system that cost $25,000. The Latter-day Saints have a $40,000 tabernacle and the Uinta Stake Academy here, and the public schools include a high school and three graded schools. Fruit and honey are produced in large quantities in the vicinity. Vernal claims to be the only municipality in Utah in which the people pay no city tax.

PROVO

Provo, the county seat of Utah County, is one of the four second class cities of Utah, as reported in 1915, and is the third city of the

state in population. It is located on the Provo River a short distance from its mouth and only a few miles from the eastern shore of Lake Utah. Some writers claim that one Etienne Provost was sent by Gen. William H. Ashley to explore the country to the southwest of the South Pass and report upon the possibilities of the region as a trapping district for the Rocky Mountain Fur Company, of which General Ashley was the head. These writers also give Provost the credit of being the first white man to look upon the waters of the Great Salt Lake, but this is largely guess work. There is no question as to the existence of Etienne Provost, whose name appears in the early record of the Missouri Fur Company, and there is little doubt that he was sent by Ashley to "spy out the land." Ashley's first visit to the Rocky Mountains was made in 1822, hence it was in the early '20s that Provost visited the great valley about Utah Lake and named a river after himself, according to an account that is largely tradition.

Another story as to the origin of the name of the river and city is that Lieut. John C. Fremont, in his western explorations, purchased a horse from a man named "Proveau" and gave the horse the name of his former owner. According to this story, the horse died on the banks of a stream to the southeast of the Great Salt Lake and the stream was given the name of the "Proveau" River. Of these two theories, the former is by far the most plausible, and it is pretty certain that the name was derived from Etienne Provost, a trapper of the Rocky Mountain Fur Company, even if the time of his visit cannot be definitely determined.

The first settlement was made in the spring of 1849 by John S. Higbee and some thirty others from Salt Lake City. In April of that year these pioneers built a small fort within the present city limits of Provo, giving it the name of Fort Utah. At the general conference of the Latter-day Saints Church in Salt Lake City on October 6, 1849, it was voted to lay off a city at the Higbee settlement, which was accordingly done and it was given the name of "Provo." A charter for a town government was granted in January, 1851, and on January 21, 1864, Provo was incorporated as a city.

Indian depredations were a source of much annoyance to the people of Provo for several years after the town was founded. On February 7, 1850, Capt. George D. Grant left Salt Lake City with a company of 100 men for the protection of the settlements in the Utah Valley. After a forced march the company reached Fort Utah



Courtesy of George Taylor, Sr.

CENTER STREET, PROVO, LOOKING EAST FROM THIRD STREET WEST, IN 1896



Courtesy of George Taylor, Sr.

NORTH ACADEMY AVENUE, PROVO, LOOKING SOUTH FROM FIRST NORTH ACADEMY AVENUE

the next day and learned that the savages were intrenched in the timber a mile or two up the river. The next day they were driven out and retreated to the mountains, which for the time ended their activity. Capt. Peter W. Conover's company of militia was then organized at Provo for the purpose of affording aid to the weaker settlements in case of attack.

The first sawmill at Provo was built by James Porter and Alexander Williams in 1849; the first grist mill was built by James A. Smith and Isaac Higbee and began operations in 1850; the first number of the Provo Daily Times was issued on August 1, 1873, and the first train arrived on the Utah Southern Railroad on November 25, 1873. That was a red-letter day in Provo's calendar. The event was celebrated by both band and vocal music, speech making, etc. That railroad is now a part of the Los Angeles & Salt Lake system. The Denver & Rio Grande also touches Provo and the Utah Light & Traction Company operates an electric railway line between Provo and Salt Lake City.

Provo has expended over half a million dollars upon its system of waterworks, which is one of the finest in Utah. Electric light and power is furnished by the Utah Light and Power Company, whose large hydro-electric plant is located at the mouth of Provo Canyon. The city has two semi-weekly newspapers, four banks, a modern sewer system, a number of manufacturing and mercantile concerns, efficient fire and police departments and many handsome residences. The State Mental Hospital and the Brigham Young University are located here, the public school system is conducted along the most approved lines, and Provo has been called the "Garden City of Utah."

In July, 1919, the mayor, city and county commissioners made a trip to inspect public buildings, with a view to erecting a joint city and county building for the transaction of the public business of the City of Provo and County of Utah. Joseph Nelson, an architect, accompanied the officials and two weeks or more were spent in examining public buildings at various cities of California. The county courthouse at Woodlawn, Cal., was selected as a model and when the new city and county building is completed Provo will have a right to "put on airs." At a special election held in April, 1919, the people of the county and city voted bonds to the amount of $1,250,000 for the building.

HEBER

High up among the Wasatch Mountains, at an altitude of 5,593 feet, is Heber, the county seat of Wasatch County. It is the terminus of the Provo Canyon branch of the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad system and is situated in a fine valley in the northwestern part of the county. The first settlements in Wasatch County were made in this valley in the fall of 1858 by parties from Provo and Nephi. Among these pioneers were the Broadbents, Bonds, Carlyles, Carrolls, Davidsons, Walls and a few others who were afterward prominent in the affairs of both county and city.

When the county was organized Heber was designated as the county seat and it was incorporated under the name of "Heber City." J. W. Clyde was elected the first mayor and held the office for about ten years. It is now a city of the third class and in 1910 reported a population of 2,031. The estimated population in 1919 was 2,300. Heber has a bank, a weekly newspaper, a flour mill, an opera house, a high school, graded public schools, sawmills, large mining interests, theaters, etc. In 1909 the city and the towns of Midway and Charleston joined in a special election to vote on the question of issuing bonds to establish an electric light and power plant for the three places. The proposition was carried and a municipal light plant was erected and equipped at a cost of $96,000. Heber also has a municipal waterworks upon which $40,000 have been expended, and claims to be one of the progressive third class cities of Utah.

ST. GEORGE

The site for the City of St. George, the county seat of Washington County, was selected by Erastus Snow on December 4, 1861, and it was named St. George in honor of George A. Smith, who had taken an active part in behalf of the settlements in Southern Utah. The town was incorporated on January 17, 1862, and a new charter was obtained on February 21, 1868. The Deseret Telegraph Company completed its line to St. George on January 15, 1867, giving that place telegraphic communication with Salt Lake City.

The first Latter-day Saints temple in Utah was built at St. George. The site for the temple was selected and dedicated on November 9, 1871, and the building was dedicated on April 6, 1877.

St. George is sixty-seven miles from Modena, Iron County, which is the nearest railroad station. It is a city of the third class and in



BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF OGDEN FROM THE ELKS' CLUB

1910 reported a population of 1,737. The estimated population in 1919 was 2,100. It has a bank, a weekly newspaper, a Carnegie public library, a hotel, the Dixie Normal College, Latter-day Saints and Presbyterian churches, several good stores, municipal electric light plant and waterworks, upon which $40,000 have been expended. The first agricultural fair in Southern Utah was held at St. George on September 15-16, 1865.

LOA

Loa, the county seat of Wayne County, is located in the Horse Valley, in the northwestern part of the county. It is fifty miles southeast of Richfield, which is the nearest railroad station. Daily stages connect Loa with Richfield and adjacent towns. The town was incorporated on April 7, 1919, and is the only incorporated town in Wayne County. The estimated population at the time of the incorporation was 600. A Latter-day Saints tabernacle here was dedicated on Sunday, October 24, 1909, though the church at Loa had been organized many years before, while the town was still within the limits of Piute County.

When Wayne County was created Loa was designated as the county seat. It has a public school, general stores, long distance telephone connections, a money order postoffice, etc., but being located so far away from the railroad its growth has been slow.

OGDEN

Next to Salt Lake City, Ogden is the largest city in Utah. It is the county seat of Weber County, the greatest railroad center in the state and has been called "The railroad gateway to the West." As early as 1825 Peter Skeen Ogden, of the Hudson's Bay Company, and his trappers were operating along the Humboldt River, in what is now the State of Nevada, and on the streams of Northern Utah, one of which bears his name. A trapper named Weber gave his name to another river of Northern Utah and the City of Ogden is situated at the junction of the Ogden and Weber rivers, a little west of the center of the county.

In 1841 Miles M. Goodyear built a log cabin or two and a small fort in what is now the southwestern part of the city, having obtained from the Mexican Government a grant of land "commencing at the mouth of Weber Canyon, following the base of the mountains northward to the hot springs, thence westward to the Great Salt Lake,

southward along the shore of the lake to a point opposite Weber Canyon, and thence east to the point of beginning." (See Weber County.)

Goodyear sold his claim to Capt. James Brown of the Mormon battalion in 1848 and at the general conference of the Latter-day Saints Church in Salt Lake City in October, 1849, it was voted to "lay off a city in Capt. James Brown's neighborhood." Pursuant to this action of the conference, Brigham Young, Heber C. Kimball, Newell K. Whitney, Daniel H. Wells, Orson Hyde and a few others left Salt Lake City on August 28, 1850, to locate the proposed city. The party returned on the last day of the month and reported that a site had been selected for the City of Ogden.

North Ogden, formerly known as Ogden Hole, once the home of a noted desperado, was settled in 1851 by Jonathan, Samuel and Solomon Campbell, John Riddle and others. At the general conference in October, 1853, the population of Ogden and its suburbs was reported as being 1,565. Troubles with the Indians led the early settlers to erect forts for their protection in times of danger. Goodyear's fort has already been mentioned. In 1850 Lorin Farr built a fort about three-quarters of a mile east of Washington Avenue, not far from the mouth of the Ogden Canyon. Mound Fort, so called because of the mound on its west side, was about a mile north of the present bridge over the Ogden River and west of Washington Avenue. It was built in 1853 and a man named Bingham erected a small fort three miles north of the Ogden River and directly west of the place now known as Five Points.

Ogden was incorporated by act of the Legislature on January 18, 1861, and the first election for city officers was held on the second Monday in February of that year. Lorin Farr was elected the first mayor. Ogden is now a city of the second class and in 1910 reported a population of 25,580. The estimated population in 1919 was 32,000. The Union Pacific, Central Pacific, Oregon Short Line and Denver & Rio Grande railroads all center at Ogden and further transportation facilities are provided by the Bamberger and Utah-Idaho Central electric railways. These lines radiate in all directions, placing Ogden in touch with all sections of the country.

In the matter of water supply, Ogden claims to be the most fortunate city in Utah. In their report for the year 1914 the city commissioners say: "Appreciating the fact that Ogden City's growth has demanded further development of its water supply, to insure an ample, pure and wholesome source, the city commissioners during the



TWENTY-FOURTH STREET, LOOKING WEST, OGDEN

latter part of 1914 undertook and succesfully carried through a plan to develop artesian wells in the Ogden Valley, two miles east of Wheeler Canyon. These wells have a flow of five million gallons per day of twenty-four hours."

Since that report was made arrangements have been completed for piping the water from these wells and distributing it to all parts of the city. The city has expended upon its system of waterworks over one million dollars, with the result that no city in the West has a more bountiful supply of pure, wholesome water than Ogden. Electric light is supplied by the Utah Light and Power Company. All the business and principal residence sections of the city have paved streets with cement sidewalks, the sewer system embraces over forty miles of storm and sanitary sewers, street railway lines connect the outlying and suburban district with the central portion, churches of thirteen denominations afford every one an opportunity to worship according to his faith, and all the leading fraternal societies are represented by prosperous lodges, several of which own their own buildings. The educational advantages to be found in Ogden are excellent. The public school system includes thirty-one buildings; the Sacred Heart Academy, a Catholic institution, offers inducements to people of that church to educate their children; the Weber Normal College is conducted by the Latter-day Saints; the state schools for the education of the deaf, dumb and blind and the state industrial schools are located in Ogden, and the Carnegie Public Library is well supplied with standard literature to assist in the education of the citizens and their families.

Ogden is one of the leading manufacturing centers of the intermountain country. Among its manufacturing concerns may be mentioned its large beet sugar factory, its can factory with a capacity of more than one hundred million tin cans annually, a meat packing plant, which Ogden claims is the largest between Omaha and the Pacific Coast, large iron works and machine shops, knitting mills, Portland cement works, modern flour mills, a pickle factory, a cereal food factory, and one of the largest candy factories in the West. Other manufactured products are shirts, overalls, dairy products, canned fruits and vegetables, brooms, cigars, fire clay products, etc.

The Weber Club, Ogden's commercial club, was organized on April 6, 1896, by the election of John Scowcroft, president; William Glassman, vice president; George H. Mattson, secretary; Daniel Hamer, treasurer. This club has been an active factor in promot-

ing the interests of the city. It was influential in securing the construction of the Lucin Cut-Off by the Central Pacific Railroad Company across the Great Salt Lake, thus materially shortening the distance between Ogden and San Francisco. It played a conspicuous part in the organization of the United States Cereal Food Company, and in securing the location of the United States district forestry service at Ogden. The "Forestry Building," erected by the United States Government, is a handsome three-story structure, with basement, and an ornament to the city. From this building control is exercised over the national forest reserves of Utah, Western Wyoming and Southern Idaho.

CHAPTER XXVI

CITIES AND INCORPORATED TOWNS

INCORPORATED CITIES AND TOWNS IN 1915—GENERAL LAW OF 1884—ALPINE—AMERICAN FORK—AURORA—BEAR RIVER CITY—BINGHAM—BOUNTIFUL—CASTLE GATE—CEDAR CITY—CENTERFIELD—CLARKSTON — CORINNE — DELTA — ELSNORE — EMERY — ENTERPRISE—EPHRAIM—ESCALANTE—EUREKA—FAIRVIEW—FERRON—FIELDING—FOUNTAIN GREEN—GARLAND—GOSHEN—GRANTSVILLE—GREEN RIVER—GUNNISON—HELPER—HIAWATHA — HINCKLEY—HUNTINGTON—HURRICANE—HYDE PARK—HYRUM—KAMAS—KANOSH—KAYSVILLE—LEHI—LEVAN—LEWISTON — MAMMOTH—MARYSVALE — MAYFIELD — MENDON—MERCUR—MIDVALE—MIDWAY—MILFORD—MINERSVILLE—MONROE—MORONI—MOUNT PLEASANT—MURRAY—MYTON — NEWTON—OPHIR—ORANGEVILLE—PARADISE—PARK CITY—PAYSON—PLEASANT GROVE—PROVIDENCE—REDMOND—RICHMOND—ROOSEVELT — SALEM — SALINA — SANDY — SANTAQUIN—SCIPIO—SCOFIELD—SMITHFIELD — SPANISH FORK—SPRING CITY — SPRINGVILLE — TREMENTON — WASHINGTON — WELLSVILLE — WILLARD — OTHER TOWNS — SETTLEMENT—INDUSTRIES—POPULATION, ETC.

In the report of the state bureau of immigration, labor and statistics for 1915 is a list of 113 cities and incorporated towns having a population of 500 or more each. The history of Salt Lake City and the several county seats is given in the two chapters immediately preceding, leaving eighty-four cities and towns for the subject matter of the present chapter. The history of many of these places is obscure, so far as early settlement is concerned. Prior to 1884 cities and towns were incorporated by special acts of the Legislature. As far as possible the date of incorporation is given, but after the enactment of the general law of March 5, 1884, cities and towns were in-

corporated by the county authorities and the date could not be ascertained in a number of instances. The estimated population is that given in Polk's Utah Gazetteer for 1918 unless otherwise stated.

ALPINE

The third class city of Alpine is situated in the northern part of Utah County, about twenty miles northwest of Provo, the county seat. It was settled late in the year 1851 and on February 10, 1852, a branch of the Latter-day Saints Church was organized there with Charles S. Peterson, one of the pioneers, as president. The place was then known as "Mountainville," the name of "Alpine" not being adopted until incorporated by act of the Legislature on January 10, 1855. American Fork is the most convenient railroad station, from which place mail is delivered to the people of Alpine by rural free delivery. The business interests are represented by a creamery, two general stores, a blacksmith shop and a hotel. Alpine has long distance telephone connections with the surrounding towns, electric light, waterworks owned by the city, a public school and in 1910 reported a population of 496. The estimated population in 1918 was 700.

AMERICAN FORK

Twelve miles northwest of Provo, at the junction of the Denver & Rio Grande and Los Angeles & Salt Lake railroads and the Salt Lake & Utah electric line, is American Fork, one of the largest of Utah's third class cities. The first settlement was made here in August, 1850. The city was laid out by George A. Smith, L. E. Harrington, Arza Adams, William Greenwood, Stephen Mott and Stephen Chipman. Arza Adams and Stephen Chipman built the first house soon after the plat was made and the next year Mr. Adams built a grist mill. Thomas McKenzie was the first merchant, opening his store in the spring of 1851. A postoffice was established early in the year 1852 and on June 4, 1853, American Fork was incorporated. At the general conference of the Latter-day Saints in Salt Lake City on October 6, 1853, the bishop of American Fork reported a population of 212.

American Fork has two banks, two weekly newspapers, electric light, a municipal water system installed at a cost of $50,000, modern public school buildings, a telephone exchange for local and long distance service, good hotels, some manufacturing concerns, mercantile

houses that handle all lines of goods, and in 1910 reported a population of 2,797. In 1918 the estimated population was 3,300.

AURORA

The incorporated town of Aurora is situated in the northwestern part of Sevier County, on the Marysvale branch of the Denver & Rio Grande Railway system, twenty-two miles north of Richfield, the county seat. It grew up after the building of the railroad and was incorporated under the general law by the county commissioners. It has electric light, a public school, and is an important shipping and trading point for a rich agricultural section of the Sevier Valley. The population in 1910 was 509 and in 1918 it was estimated at 550.

BEAR RIVER CITY

Located on the stream from which it takes its name, in the eastern part of Boxelder County, is Bear River City, a third class city with an estimated population of 600. It is about four miles from Honeyville, on the Oregon Short Line Railroad, which is the nearest railroad station, and with which it is connected by a daily stage line. The principal business enterprises are general stores, a hardware and implement house and a hotel. Bear River City has a public school, long distance telephone connections, a money order postoffice, and an estimated population of 600 in 1918.

BINGHAM

Twenty-five miles southwest of Salt Lake City is the incorporated Town of Bingham (postoffice name Bingham Canyon), the greatest mining center in the State of Utah. The first sawmill in Utah was built near the mouth of Bingham Canyon and the principal industry was lumbering until George B. Ogilvie discovered gold ore in the early fall of 1863, soon after which the first mining district in Utah was organized with the Bingham as the most important field in the district. With the discovery and development of the great copper mine there (See chapter on the Mining Industry), Bingham soon outgrew its history as a lumber camp and was incorporated.

In the spring of 1901 the Telluride Power Company completed a 44,000-volt line from Cedar Valley to Bingham, being a branch from the main line between the Provo generating station and the Golden Gate mill at Mercur. The power was turned on for the first time at 3 P. M., April 9, 1901, and the event was hailed with delight by the

people of Bingham, as the new enterprise insured better light for the town and more power for the operation of the mines. Later three other lines of the same capacity were constructed and Bingham was furnished with over ten thousand horse power.

The public school system is conducted along modern lines and the buildings are of the most approved type. The high school was opened in the fall of 1908 in rooms over the "Canyon Hall," and the building for the use of the high school was erected the following year.

The transportation facilities are better than are to be found in many of the western towns of Bingham's class. The Bingham Canyon & Camp Floyd Railroad Company was organized on September 10, 1872, and the first train passed over the road on October 16, 1873. This road is now known as the Bingham & Garfield, and a branch of the Denver & Rio Grande connects Bingham with the main line of that system at Midvale.

Bingham has two banks, a weekly newspaper, express, telegraph and telephone service, well stocked stores, a theater, commercial club, electric light, a system of waterworks upon which the town has expended $30,000, and in 1910 reported a population of 2,881. The estimated population in 1918 was 3,500.

BOUNTIFUL

Bountiful, located in the southern part of Davis County on the Bamberger Electric Railway, enjoys the distinction of being the second settlement founded by the Latter-day Saints in Utah. Toward the latter part of September, 1847, Peregrine Sessions and one or two others left the colony at Salt Lake City with their families and on the 28th began a settlement where the City of Bountiful now stands. For about six years the place was known as the "Sessions Settlement," but on February 27, 1855, the little village that had grown up there was incorporated by act of the Legislature under the name of Bountiful, after a city mentioned in the Book of Mormon.

Bountiful is now a third class city with two banks, a weekly newspaper, a good public school system, a telephone exchange giving both local and long distance service, Congregational and Latter-day Saints churches, and a number of up-to-date mercantile establishments. The city is electrically lighted and the municipal waterworks, embracing about forty miles of mains, was installed at a cost

of $40,000. The population in 1910 was 1,677 and in 1918 it was estimated at 2,000.

CASTLE GATE

The incorporated town of Castle Gate is situated in the northwestern part of Carbon County, on the main line of the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad, eleven miles north of Price, the county seat. It is a comparatively new town, having grown up after the building of the railroad and the development of the coal mines in the vicinity. A branch of the Latter-day Saints Church was organized here in May, 1893, with William T. Lamph as bishop.

Castle Gate takes its name from a peculiar castellated formation of the mountains forming the gateway to the valley in which the town is located. Aside from its extensive coal mining interests, the principal business enterprises are the general stores, the money order postoffice and the hotels. It has electric light, waterworks, a modern public school building, and an estimated population of 1,200, an increase of 410 since the census of 1910 was taken.

CEDAR CITY

This third class city, located in a beautiful valley in the southeastern part of Iron County, is one of the old settlements of Southern Utah. It was settled in November, 1851, by a little company from Parowan and was at first called Cedar Fort. A furnace was established in 1852 for the purpose of utilizing the iron deposits in the neighborhood, but for lack of operatives was not a success. Emigrants from England, acquainted with the various processes of iron manufacture, were brought to Cedar City to make nails, of which the settlers stood sorely in need, but the experiment failed. Some years later, when the United States troops were ordered away from Camp Floyd, the people of Cedar City bought a quantity of bar iron from which nails were manufactured to better advantage, though they sold as high as forty cents a pound.

Cedar City was incorporated by act of the Legislature on February 18, 1868. It has two banks, a weekly newspaper, a public library, a branch of the Utah Agricultural College, Latter-day Saints and Presbyterian churches, municipal electric light plant and waterworks, the latter including over thirteen miles of mains and installed at a cost of $35,000, a roller process flour mill, a good public school system, well stocked stores and many comfortable residences. Lund,

thirty-three miles to the northwest, is the nearest railroad point, connected with Cedar City by a daily stage line. The population in 1910 was 1,705 and in 1918 the estimated population was 2,000. It is the largest city in Iron County.

CENTERFIELD

About two miles west of Gunnison, in the southwestern part of Sanpete County, is the incorporated Town of Centerfield. It is a small place, having a population of 495 in 1910 and an estimated population of 600 in 1918. It has a public school, general stores, electric light, telephone connection with the surrounding towns, a Latter-day Saints Church, and is a trading point for a rich farming district. Gunnison is the nearest railroad station.

CLARKSTON

In the northwestern part of Cache County, about twenty miles from Logan, the county seat, is the incorporated Town of Clarkston. It is about five miles west of Trenton and seven miles north of Cache Junction, which are the most convenient railroad stations. Daily stages run between these points and Clarkston. The town has a good waterworks system, general stores, a money order postoffice, a public school, etc., and is a trading center for a large agricultural district. The population in 1910 was 564 and in 1918 it was estimated at 700.

CORINNE

Early in the spring of 1869, when the Pacific Railroad was nearing completion, a company was formed to locate a town on the line of the road at some point in the eastern part of Boxelder County. The site of Corinne was selected and the town was surveyed on March 25, 1869. The railroad was completed on May 10, 1869, and the growth of Corinne was so rapid that it was incorporated by act of Legislature on February 18, 1870. A newspaper called the Corinne Daily Journal was started early in May, 1871, but it was a short-lived affair. The town was later made the terminus of the Malad branch of the Oregon Short Line Railroad and thereby became an important shipping point. It is now a city of the third class, with general stores, cement and tile works, hotel, a system of municipal waterworks with eight miles of mains, installed at a cost of $25,000, Latter-day Saints and Methodist Episcopal churches, long distance

telephone connections, etc. Large quantities of fruit and live stock are shipped annually. The estimated population in 1918 was 500.

DELTA

Delta is one of the newer towns of Millard County and takes its name from the fact that it is located in the country known as the delta of the Sevier River. It is on the Los Angeles & Salt Lake Railroad, and is the terminus of the branch of that system that runs to Lucerne in the northern part of the county. Delta has a bank, a weekly newspaper, a public school building, general stores, a sugar factory, and an estimated population in 1918 of 500. It is a trading and shipping point for a rich farming district in the delta.

ELSINORE

The incorporated Town of Elsinore is situated in the southwestern part of Sevier County, on the Sevier River and the Marysvale branch of the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad, eight miles southwest of Richfield, the county seat. It was settled in the early '70s and a ward of the Latter-day Saints Church was organized on July 15, 1877, with Joshua W. Sylvester as bishop. Elsinore has electric light and a municipal system of waterworks that cost $18,000, a roller process flour mill, an opera house, a sugar factory, general stores, Latter-day Saints and Methodist Episcopal churches, a good public school system and is an important shipping point for a considerable portion of the Sevier Valley. The estimated population in 1918 was 900.

EMERY

In the western part of Emery County, about three miles from the Sevier County line, is the incorporated Town of Emery. It was settled in the spring of 1879 by a company from Spring City. Near the town is a small stream called Muddy Creek and the settlement was at first known as "Muddy." In 1880 a postoffice was established, with Casper Christensen as postmaster, and the name of "Emery" was then adopted. Among the early business enterprises were a small grist mill and a sawmill. S. M. Willams and G. T. Olsen were the early merchants. The town was incorporated in 1901. It is a trading and outfitting point for cattle and sheep men whose ranges lie to the south and west, has a good system of waterworks, a public school, and a number of cozy homes. The estimated population in

1918 was 700. A daily mail stage connects Emery with the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad at Price.

ENTERPRISE

Although one of Washington County's new settlements, Enterprise has demonstrated that it is rightly named. It is situated in a beautiful and fertile valley in the northwestern part of the county, about thirty-five miles north of St. George and twenty-two miles southeast of Uvada, which is the nearest railroad station. A system of waterworks was installed in 1914, a public school building was erected about the same time; the town has general stores, a money order postoffice, a daily stage line to Uvada, well kept streets and a number of handsome residences. The estimated population in 1918 was 600.

EPHRAIM

As early as the fall of 1850, Isaac Behunin, one of the pioneers of Sanpete County, visited the site of Ephraim and attempted to develop a farm, but the Indians forced him to return to the settlement at Manti. In the spring of 1854 a company of fifteen families, under the leadership of Reuben W. Allred, located where the city now stands, having been driven away from the site of Spring City the year previous by the Indians. A small fort was constructed, with the cabins on the inside of the stockade, as a means of protection against the savages. July 4, 1854, was duly celebrated by the settlers and on that day Henry Beal and Mary Thorpe were united in marriage—the first wedding in the new settlement.

During the fall of 1854 several families were added to the population and in the spring of 1855 a larger and stronger fort was built. It was not until 1860, however, that the city lots were surveyed and the people began the erection of dwellings upon their own lands. About that time a flour mill was built by parties from Manti. This mill was afterward converted into a roller mill, greatly improved in other respects and is still in existence. Ephraim was incorporated by act of the Legislature on February 14, 1868. A mission school was established by J. S. McMillan in 1877, and the Sanpete State Academy was opened in 1888. The Denver & Rio Grande Railroad was completed to Ephraim in 1890 and the Sanpete Valley Railroad in the fall of 1893. The first newspaper was published on June 4, 1890. A creamery was established in 1895.

The Ephraim of the present day is a city of the third class. It has a bank, a weekly newspaper, two sawmills, municipal waterworks and electric light plant, the former costing $45,000 and the latter $33,000, a public library, Latter-day Saints, Methodist Episcopal and Presbyterian churches, a public school system that was inaugurated soon after the city was settled and has kept pace with the general progress, good hotels and theaters, and an estimated population of 2,800.

ESCALANTE

The incorporated Town of Escalante is located near the center of Garfield County, about sixty miles east of Panguitch, the county seat, and on the south side of the Escalante River. Both river and town derive their names from Silvestre Velez de Escalante, one of the Spanish explorers who passed through Southern Utah in 1776, seeking a trail to the Spanish settlements in California. Marysvale, Piute County, is the nearest railroad station. Escalante has a flour mill, general stores, a money order postoffice, a good public school building and an estimated population of 1,100. Some coal for local consumption is mined in the vicinity, but the mines have never been fully developed for lack of transportation facilities to market the product.

EUREKA

In the Tintic Mining District, in the northeastern part of Juab County, eighty-nine miles from Salt Lake City, is the City of Eureka, which takes its name from the Eureka Hill mine, one of the early mines in this district. It is located at the junction of the Tintic branches of the Los Angeles & Salt Lake and the Denver & Rio Grande railway systems, and in 1910 was the ninth city of Utah in population, reporting 3,416 inhabitants. The estimated population in 1918 was 3,600.

The first settlements in this section of the state were made in 1869, about the time the mining district was organized, and for a number of years practically the entire population was engaged in or connected with the mining industry. The building of the railroad brought in other lines of business. Eureka has a bank, a weekly newspaper, electric light, waterworks, good hotels, Baptist, Catholic, Episcopal, Latter-day Saints and Methodist Episcopal churches, an

efficient public school system, theaters, a telephone exchange, lodges of the leading fraternal orders and is one of the busy cities of Utah.

FAIRVIEW

The third class city of Fairview is situated in the northern part of Sanpete County, on an eminence which commands a fine view of the Sanpete Valley, from which fact it derives its name, though for several years after the first settlement was made the place was known as "North Bend." In the fall of 1859 James H. Jones, Henry W. Sanderson, Jehu Cox, Lindsay A. Brady, Isaac Y. Vance and a few others left their families in the fort at Mount Pleasant and started out to seek a location for a new colony. They decided upon the site of Fairview, where they built a small fort and log cabins. The following spring they brought their families and began the construction of irrigating ditches. On July 24, 1909, a monument to these pioneers was unveiled.

The settlement was known as North Bend until 1864, when a post-office was obtained and the name "Fairview" was adopted. About two years later the Indians became so troublesome that quite a number of the settlers abandoned their homes and sought refuge in the larger settlements. That fall most of them returned, a larger fort was erected, in which the families found protection until the close of the Black Hawk war. Then Fairview began its real growth and on February 16, 1872, it was incorporated by an act of the Legislature. A co-operative store was soon afterward established, a saw-mill and flour mill were erected and other business enterprises were inaugurated. In 1890 the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad was completed through the town, bringing it in touch with outside markets.

Fairview now has a bank, saw and flour mills, a creamery, coal mining interests, hotels, mercantile houses handling all lines of goods, a public school system, theaters, a social hall, a municipal electric plant which cost $25,000, a system of waterworks operated by a company and including about eight miles of mains, and in 1918 had an estimated poulation of 1,500, an increase of 282 since 1910. The Sanpete County poor house was built here in 1895 and several irrigating companies have their headquarters in Fairview.

FERRON

In 1878 a company was formed in Sanpete County for the purpose of establishing a new colony east of the Wasatch Mountains. In this

company were: Joseph Wrigley, William Taylor, Sr., William Taylor, Jr., John and Joseph Ralphs, Andrew Nelson, L. S. Beach, Seth Wareham and several others who afterward became identified with the affairs of Emery County. The company located on Ferron Creek, a tributary of the San Rafael River, about twelve miles southwest of Castle Dale, where they founded the Town of Ferron.

Ferron has a modern flour mill, saw and planing mills, a modern public school system, a money order postoffice and well stocked general stores. The church going population are represented by comfortable houses of worship owned by the Latter-day Saints and Presbyterians. Mohrland, in the northern part of the county is the nearest railroad station. The population in 1918 was estimated at 800.

FIELDING

Twenty-five miles north of Brigham, on the Malad branch of the Oregon Short Line Railroad, is Fielding, one of the incorporated towns of Boxelder County. It was founded after the railroad was built and has hardly met the expectations of its projectors. The principal business enterprises are the general stores and the money order postoffice. Fielding has a public school building, a Latter-day Saints Church, electric light and is a shipping point for the farmers living in that part of the Malad Valley. The estimated population in 1918 was 500.

FOUNTAIN GREEN

In the spring of 1859 George W. Johnson, then living at Santaquin, selected the site of Fountain Green for a town. Securing the assistance of Amos P. Johnson, Albert and Heber Petty, the party was engaged in surveying the town on July 4, 1859, when a band of Indians stole their horses and left them to get home the best way they could. Mr. Johnson and his son walked the thirty-two miles to Santaquin, but on August 1st the family returned and Mr. Johnson and his three sons built the first house in the town, the walls being composed of poles and the lumber for the floor and doors coming from the sawmill at Santaquin. Soon afterward J. S. Holman built the second house. Before winter these pioneers were joined by John Green, Reese R. Lewellyn, Samuel Allen, Jacob Miller, William Gibson and a few others.

The name of Fountain Green was conferred upon the new town

because of the broad meadow and beautiful spring flowing from the foothills of the San Pitch Mountains. This spring furnishes power for a flour mill and an electric light plant, which supplies light to Fountain Green and Moroni. Fountain Green was incorporated as a city of the third class in 1909. It has a bank, a system of waterworks upon which the municipality has expended $20,000, hotels, mercantile establishments, a brick factory and a number of minor business concerns. It is on the Sanpete Valley branch of the Denver & Rio Grande railway system and ships large quantities of wool and agricultural products every year. The citizens claim to have the richest town in the United States in proportion to population, which was estimated at 1,200 in 1918.

GARLAND

Twenty miles north of Brigham, on the Malad branch of the Oregon Short Line Railroad, is Garland, which was incorporated as a city of the third class in 1905. It was founded about the time the railroad was built and is now one of the important shipping points on the branch line. Garland has a sugar factory, a bank, a weekly newspaper, a flour mill, electric light and waterworks, a Carnegie public library, several up-to-date mercantile houses, public schools, churches, etc., and an estimated population in 1918 of 900.

GOSHEN

The incorporated Town of Goshen is located in the southwestern part of Utah County, on the Tintic branch of the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad and not far from the south end of Utah Lake. The first settlement in this locality was made in the summer of 1856 by Phineas Cook and a few others, but the present town site was selected by Brigham Young in 1869 and the settlers removed to the new location. Goshen has an electric light plant, an opera house, a money order postoffice, long distance telephone communication, several good stores, a public school and is a shipping point for a rich farming district. The estimated population in 1918 was 600.

GRANTSVILLE

Ten miles northwest of Tooele is the third class city of Grantsville, which dates its settlement from 1851, when George Grant and a few others located there and laid out a town. The next year James McBride and Harrison Severe joined the colony and Hyrum



OLD JACKSON HOME, FOUNTAIN GREEN



PRESENT HOME OF HENRY JACKSON, FOUNTAIN GREEN

Severe, a son of Harrison, was the first white child born in the Tooele Valley. Grantsville was incorporated by act of the Legislature on January 12, 1867, and Cyrus Bates was elected the first mayor. The city has electric light, a bank, a weekly newspaper, an opera house, a flour mill, several general stores, a money order postoffice and ships annually considerable quantities of fruit and wool, which have to be hauled by wagon or truck to Burmester or Marshall, on the Western Pacific Railroad. The estimated population in 1918 was 1,100.

GREEN RIVER

Green River, one of the most active towns of Emery County, is situated in the extreme eastern part of the county, on the west bank of the stream from which it takes its name. It was settled in 1878 by Matthew Hartman, Irvin Wilson, Thomas Farrer and his sons. The first store was opened in 1879 by J. T. Farrer & Company and when the postoffice was established in 1880, Thomas Farrer was appointed postmaster. The Denver & Rio Grande Railroad enters Utah at Green River and soon after it was built the railroad company built a fine hotel, called the Palmer House, and laid out fine grounds adjoining, planting trees, etc.

In 1906 Green River was incorporated as a city of the third class. It has a bank, a weekly newspaper, electric light and waterworks, Latter-day Saints, Christian Scientist and Presbyterian churches, a new high school building, graded public schools, a telephone exchange, etc. Being situated in an irrigated district, it ships fruit and melons in large quantities and is an outfitting point for several mining camps and stock ranges. The estimated population in 1918 was 900.

GUNNISON

Gunnison, situated in the southern part of Sanpete County on the Marysvale branch of the Denver & Rio Grande railway system, is one of the oldest towns in the Sevier Valley. It was founded in the spring of 1860 by Jacob Hutchinson and a few families and was named in honor of Lieut. John W. Gunnison, of the United States topographical engineers, who, with seven others, was killed by Indians on October 26, 1853, while encamped near the site of the city that now bears his name.

A mission school was opened by the Presbyterians in May, 1881, with Miss Mary Crowell as teacher, as a supplement to the public

school system which was inaugurated soon after the town was founded. A new high school building was erected a few years ago and the graded schools compare favorably with those in other cities of similar size.

Gunnison was incorporated by the county commissioners in 1893 and Anthony Madsen was elected the first president of the town board. It was made a city of the third class in 1909. Gunnison has a bank, a weekly newspaper, roller flour mill, a theater, long distance telephone connections, a sugar factory, completed in 1919, a $50,000 electric light plant and a system of municipal waterworks that cost $40,000, well stocked mercantile houses, etc., and in 1918 had an estimated population of 1,200.

HELPER

Seven miles northwest of Price, the county seat of Carbon County, is the incorporated Town of Helper, which is the outgrowth of the coal mining interests that were developed after the building of the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad, and especially after the completion of the Sunnyside branch of that railway system, when Helper was made a division point. Helper has a bank, a weekly newspaper, several general stores, a money order postoffice, large coal mining interests, a public school, electric light and waterworks, and an estimated population of 1,100 in 1918. The town was incorporated in 1907.

HIAWATHA

This incorporated town, like the one immediately preceding, is an important mining center in Carbon County. It is located in the southwestern part of the county and is the terminus of a branch railroad which connects with the main line of the Denver & Rio Grande at Price. The town is supplied with electric light and water by corporations, has general stores, long distance telephone connections, a money order postoffice, a brass band, a public school and an estimated population of 1,500 in 1918.

HINCKLEY

The Town of Hinckley is situated north of Blue Lake in the northeastern part of Millard County. It was incorporated in 1908, is the site of the Millard Academy, has a money order postoffice, general stores and is noted for being the center of a district that produces

much alfalfa seed. Oasis, five miles to the southeast on the Los Angeles & Salt Lake Railroad, is the nearest banking and shipping point. In 1918 the estimated population of Hinckley was 1,000.

HUNTINGTON

This is the oldest incorporated town in Emery County, dating its corporate existence from October 3, 1891, when D. C. Robbins, J. P. Johnson, E. H. Cox, G. W. Johnson, Jr., J. E. Johnson, Chris Wilcox and W. A. Guyman were elected as the first board of trustees. The first settlement was made here in 1878 by Elias and Jehu Cox, Benjamin Jones, David Cheney and others. The postoffice was established in June, 1880, with M. E. Johnson as postmaster.

Huntington has a large flour mill, daily stage line to Price, telephone connection with the adjacent towns, a social hall, a seminary of the Latter-day Saints, municipal waterworks, a public school system embracing high and graded schools, a money order postoffice and an estimated population in 1918 of 1,000. Mohrland, ten miles to the northwest, is the nearest railroad station.

HURRICANE

During the decade following the organization of Washington County in 1852, several towns were founded within its limits. One of these was Hurricane, situated about eighteen miles northeast of St. George, in the valley of the Virgin River and seventy-five miles from Lund on the Los Angeles & Salt Lake Railroad, which is the nearest shipping point. It was incorporated about the beginning of the present century, has electric light and waterworks, a bank, a flour mill, general stores, a public school building erected a few years ago at a cost of $32,000, telephone connections and an estimated population of 800 in 1918.

HYDE PARK

Five miles north of Logan, on the Cache Valley branch of the Oregon Short Line Railroad, is the Town of Hyde Park. It was settled on April 16, 1860, by sixteen families, most of whom came from Utah County. For about four years the pioneers lived in a fort, the town site not being surveyed until 1864. Then the people began building houses upon their lots and after the completion of the railroad in 1872 the growth of the town was more rapid, though it was not incorporated until in 1902. Hyde Park has electric light

and waterworks, a money order postoffice, good public schools, general stores, and in 1910 reported a population of 699. The estimated population in 1918 was 800.

HYRUM

Early in April, 1860, about twenty families from Salt Lake City and other settlements selected a site in the Cache Valley, six miles south of Logan, and laid out the city of Hyrum. Among these pioneers were Alva Benson and Ira Allen. It is said that a canal eight feet in width was excavated in three weeks for the purpose of turning the waters of Little Bear River upon their fields, the workmen having no tools except picks and shovels. For several years some of the early settlers lived in "dugouts" until better habitations could be built.

Hyrum was incorporated by act of the Legislature on February 10, 1870, and is now a city of the third class. It has a bank, a weekly newspaper, a creamery, a woolen mill, municipal electric light plant and waterworks, a telephone exchange, Latter-day Saints and Presbyterian churches, some up-to-date stores, saw and feed mills, a modern public school system, and is an important shipping point on the Cache Valley branch of the Oregon Short Line Railroad. The population in 1910 was 1,833 and in 1918 it was estimated at 2,000.

KAMAS

The incorporated Town of Kamas, Summit County, is located twelve miles east of Park City, which is the nearest railroad station, and with which point it is connected by a daily stage line. It was settled in 1860, the country around there having been used as a stock range by Thomas Rhoads for some two years before the town was laid out. The first houses were built by Jaocb M. Truman and Henry Barnum. Kamas now has a bank, electric light and power plant, waterworks, a flour mill, two hotels, general stores, a money order postoffice, a telephone exchange, a modern public school building and an estimated population of 500.

KANOSH

This is one of the early settlements in Millard County and was named for the Indian chief, Kanosh, who was tried in 1855 for the murder of Lieut. John W. Gunnison two years before. The town is located on Corn Creek, in the southeastern part of the county, and

was incorporated in 1903. Daily stage lines run to Fillmore, Meadow and Oasis, the last named place being on the Los Angeles & Salt Lake Railroad and the most convenient shipping point. Kanosh is a trading and outfitting point for a rich agricultural district and in 1918 had an estimated population of 600.

KAYSVILLE

Twenty miles north of Salt Lake City, on the level strip of land between the Wasatch Mountains and the Great Salt Lake, is the third class city of Kaysville, the settlement of which was brought about in the following manner: Late in the year 1849 Edward Phillips and John H. Green left Salt Lake City, intending to settle somewhere on the Ogden or Weber River. They were turned back by snow drifts and in passing the site of Kaysville noted its natural advantages for a settlement. The following spring they returned with William Kay and a few others and began the foundations of the city. In September, 1850, a branch of the Latter-day Saints Church was organized with William Kay as bishop, John H. Green and Edward Phillips, counselors. A fort was built and when the town was laid out a little later it was named Kaysville, in honor of Bishop Kay, who owned a large part of the site. He afterwards sold his interest to John S. Smith. Among the pioneers may be mentioned S. O. Holmes, William R. Smith, N. T. Porter, Joseph Barton, John R. Baines and Joseph Egbert, all of whom were more or less identified with early municipal affairs.

Kaysville was incorporated on February 13, 1868, by act of the Legislature. It has a bank, a weekly newspaper, a flour mill, a canning factory, Latter-day Saints and Presbyterian churches, electric light, municipal waterworks with nine miles of mains and costing $30,000, general stores, etc. The Davis County High School is located here and Kaysville was the fifth city in the state to have a hospital. In 1910 the population was 887 and in 1918 it was estimated at 1,200. Excellent transportation facilities are furnished by the Denver & Rio Grande and Oregon Short Line railroads and the Bamberger electric line.

LEHI

In August, 1850, Canute Peterson, David Savage, William S. Empey, Henry Royle, Charles Hopkins and a few others began a settlement where the City of Lehi now stands. The principal attrac-

tion was the big spring, about three-fourths of a mile from Utah Lake. In September, Joel W. and Samuel D. White, David Clark, Daniel Cox and others joined the new colony. The early settlers slept in their wagon boxes until log cabins could be erected. To assist in this work William Fotheringham and Thomas Karren estabished a saw-pit and made with a whip-saw a large part of the lumber used in the early homes. The first white child born in Lehi was Azubia Cox, daughter of Daniel Cox and his wife, her birth occurring on November 5, 1850. She grew to womanhood and married a man named Hardwick, and she unveiled the monument to the pioneers on Thanksgiving Day in 1908.

During the winter and in the early spring of 1851 a fort was built with fifteen log cabins inside the walls. The fort inclosed the north, east and west sides of about sixteen blocks, the south side next to the lake being left open. The settlement was incorporated by act of the Legislature on February 5, 1852, under the name of "Lehi," taken from the Book of Mormon. The first city election was held on January 9, 1853, when Silas P. Barnes was chosen mayor.

Abram Hatch, James W. Taylor and John R. Murdock planted the first orchards in the spring of 1855 and about the same time Samuel Mulliner built a grist mill. The Utah Southern Railroad (now the Los Angeles & Salt Lake Railroad) was completed to Lehi on September 23, 1872, giving the city railway communication with Salt Lake City.

Lehi has two banks, two weekly newspapers, one of which is devoted to the agricultural interests, large mercantile interests, an active commercial club, an efficient fire department, a public library, flour mills, a creamery, theaters, a fine public school system, and in 1918 had an estimated population of 3,200, an increase of 236 since the census of 1910.

At a special election on September 21, 1908, the people of Lehi voted in favor of issuing bonds to the amount of $26,500 to join with Alpine in the construction of a system of waterworks, which was completed in the fall of 1909. Electric light had been introduced in the city in the spring of 1900. Lehi also has the oldest and largest beet sugar factory in Utah. It began business in September, 1892, and has a daily capacity of 1,200 tons. In addition to the Los Angeles & Salt Lake Railroad already mentioned, Lehi is on the line of the Denver & Rio Grande and the Salt Lake & Utah electric line.



CHIPMAN MERCANTILE COMPANY, LEHI

LEVAN

Levan, a station on the Los Angeles & Salt Lake Railroad in the southeastern part of Juab County, was settled some time in the '60s and did not come into any prominence until after the completion of the Utah Southern (now the Los Angeles & Salt Lake) Railroad to Juab in June, 1879. A ward of the Latter-day Saints Church had been organized there about two years before, with Niels Aagaard as bishop, and a postoffice had been established. The town was incorporated in 1906 and about the same time a system of municipal waterworks was installed at an expense of $15,000. Levan's principal business enterprises include the general stores, the hotel, the money order postoffice and its large shipping interests. The estimated population in 1918 was 900.

Levan was one of the first places in Utah to take steps looking to the erection of a memorial to the soldiers of Utah, especially of Levan, who took part in the great world war. At a mass meeting held on May 9, 1919, it was decided to erect a building to include a gymnasium, relic room, city hall and public library, the cost of the building to be $15,000, of which $9,000 was to be raised by a bond issue and the remainder by private subscriptions. When finished, the structure to be dedicated to the soldiers, sailors and marines who went from Levan to the war.

LEWISTON

On the Cache Valley branch of the Oregon Short Line Railroad and the Utah-Idaho Central electric line, about twenty miles north of Logan, is the incorporated town of Lewiston. It was settled in the early '60s but was not incorporated until 1904. Lewiston has a bank, a telephone exchange for both local and long distance service, one of Utah's thirteen sugar factories, a hotel, an opera house, good public schools, a number of general stores and in 1918 had an estimated population of 1,300, an increase of 311 since the census of 1910.

MAMMOTH

The third class City of Mammoth is situated in the Tintic Mining District, in the northeastern part of Juab County. One of the mines in this district was the "Mammoth," which was discovered in 1869 and the settlement that grew up at the mine adopted that name. It is

on branch lines of the Los Angeles & Salt Lake and the Denver & Rio Grande railroads, has a weekly newspaper, electric light and waterworks, a public school, Latter-day Saints and Congregational churches, general stores, etc. The population in 1910 was 1,771 and in 1918 it was estimated at 1,500, the decline being due to partial suspension of mining in the vicinity.

MARYSVALE

The incorporated town of Marysvale is located in the northern part of Piute County and is the terminus of the Marysvale branch of the Denver & Rio Grande railway system. It was settled in the '60s and the early settlers experienced much trouble with the Indians (See Piute County). Marysvale was at one time the county seat and it now enjoys the distinction of being the only railroad town in the county. It has a money order postoffice, a weekly newspaper, lighting and water systems, Latter-day Saints and Methodist Episcopal churches, hotels, stores, and an estimated population of 600. The development of the alunite deposits near the town has brought Marysvale into considerable prominence within the last few years.

MAYFIELD

The first house in Mayfield was built by M. P. Sorensen in 1873. Other early settlers were Simon Hansen, Christian Hansen, Hans Tuft and C. A. Madsen. Twenty families from Ephraim joined the colony in 1875 and John Williams opened the first store. Mayfield is pleasantly situated on Twelve Mile Creek in the southern part of Sanpete County, about four miles east of Gunnison, which is the nearest railroad station. It has a municipal water system, a flour mill, a sawmill, a public school, general stores and some minor business enterprises. It was incorporated in 1909 and in 1918 had an estimated population of 550.

MENDON

Menden is a station on the Cache Valley branch of the Oregon Short Line Railroad in the western part of Cache County. The first settlement was made here in 1857 by William Gardner, Alexander and Robert Hill. The following winter the settlers went to Wellsville for protection against the roving bands of Indians that infested the country, but the spring of 1858 found them back on their lands, building log cabins and improving their farms. The town was laid

out a little later and on February 12, 1870, it was incorporated by an act of the Legislature. It is now a city of the third class with an estimated population of 600. Mendon has a money order postoffice, waterworks, a public school, Latter-day Saints and Presbyterian churches, general stores and is an important shipping point for a rich farming district.

MERCUR

This is a mining town in the eastern part of Tooele County and was settled about the time of the mining excitement in that section of the state. It is six miles southeast of Ophir, which is the nearest railroad station. On July 18, 1894, a company was organized to build a railroad from Fairfield to Mercur, but the road was never built. Mercur is a city of the third class, with an estimated population in 1918 of 1,200. Its principal business enterprises consist of general stores and some mining interests.

MIDVALE

Midvale is situated in the southern part of Salt Lake County, at the junction of the main line and the Bingham branch of the Denver & Rio Grande railway system and on the line of the Utah Light & Traction Company. It was formery known as West Jordan and the first settlement was made here soon after Salt Lake City was founded. In October, 1853, the population was 361. Midvale was incorporated as a city of the third class in 1909. It has a bank, two weekly newspapers, two smelters, a city hall, a nursery, electric light and waterworks, an opera house, elegant public school buildings, mercantile and mining interests, and in 1918 had an estimated population of 2,000.

MIDWAY

The incorporated Town of Midway, Wasatch County, is situated three miles west of Heber, the county seat and nearest railroad station. The first settlement was made here in 1859. In 1909 Midway, Heber and Charleston, lying near each other, voted bonds for the construction of a joint electric light and power plant for lighting the three places, and about the same time the town was supplied with water by a corporation. Midway has a flour mill, a money order postoffice, general stores, long distance telephone connections, and an estimated population of 1,000.

MILFORD

This is the principal railroad town of Beaver County, located in the central portion at the junction of the main line of the Los Angeles & Salt Lake Railroad and the branch of the same system that runs to Newhouse, twenty-four miles west. The railroad was completed to the town on May 15, 1880, and was then known as the Utah Southern. Milford was incorporated as a town in 1903. It has considerable mining interests, a bank, a weekly newspaper, an opera house, a system of municipal waterworks installed at a cost of $25,000, electric light, Christian Scientist, Latter-day Saints and Methodist Episcopal churches, a new high school building, and its mercantile establishments apply a large area of the county. The population in 1910 was 1,014 and in 1918 it was estimated at 1,600.

MINERSVILLE

The second settlement in Beaver County was made at Minersville in 1859. It is located on the Beaver River, about eighteen miles southwest of Beaver, the county seat, and the same distance southeast of Milford, the nearest railroad station. Minersville has fine water power, but it has not been utilized, electric light, a hotel, good public schools, general stores, some mining interests, and an estimated population in 1918, of 600.

MONROE

The incorporated Town of Monroe is situated on the east side of the Sevier River, in the southwestern part of Sevier County and about three miles from Elsinore, which is the nearest railroad station. It was settled in 1863, two years before the county was organized, has a bank, a weekly newspaper, a flour mill, a cheese factory, general stores, municipal electric light plant and waterworks, Latter-day Saints, Methodist Episcopal and Presbyterian churches, good public schools, hotels, etc. One of the greatest attractions are the hot sulphur springs, the curative properties of which have been demonstrated, and many people go there for the purpose of taking the baths.

MORONI

The third class city of Moroni, Sanpete County, is pleasantly situated eighteen miles north of Manti, the county seat, on the San-





STREET SCENES IN MOUNT PLEASANT

pete Valley branch of the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad. The first settlement here was made in the spring of 1859 by G. H. and G. W. Bradley, Isaac Morley, Neils Cummings, N. L. Christensen and others from Nephi. A grist mill was built by G. W. Bradley and a store was opened by John Gaunt soon after the town was surveyed. Indian depredations retarded the growth of the settlement for a time, but on January 17, 1866, Moroni was incorporated by an act of the Legislature.

Moroni has a bank, two creameries, a money order postoffice, a flour mill, Latter-day Saints and Methodist Episcopal churches, well stocked stores, good public schools, electric light, a system of municipal waterworks, and many pleasant homes. The estimated population in 1918 was 1,400.

MOUNT PLEASANT

As the name of this city indicates, it is situated upon an eminence in the northern part of Sanpete County that commands a "pleasant" view of the surrounding country. The first settlement was made here in the spring of 1852 by a company led by Madison D. Hamilton, who built the first sawmill to cut lumber for building homes. In 1853 the Indians made an attack upon the little colony and drove away most of the cattle. The settlement was then abandoned until the spring of 1859, when a company was formed at Ephraim to reestablish it. Among these pioneers were W. S. Seely, Isaac Allred, David Jones, Nelson Tidwell, John Meyrick and James Ivie. Upon arriving at the site of the former settlement they found only the charred remains of the houses. A fort was built and later in the season the colony was reinforced by Cyrus H. Wheelock and a company from the northern part of the territory.

Mount Pleasant was incorporated on February 20, 1868, but Indian wars continued until 1872, when General Morrow made a treaty of peace with the Ute chiefs, after which the growth of the city was both rapid and substantial. The Wasatch Academy was established as a mission school in 1875, the Methodist mission school was opened in 1883, and during these years a number of new business enterprises added to Mount Pleasant's general prosperity. In 1890 the Marysvale branch of the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad was completed to Mount Pleasant, opening new avenues for development. For about eight years the people enjoyed an era of prosperity,

but on July 25, 1898, a disastrous fire destroyed property valued at $50,000, including the postoffice and several stores.

On July 6, 1909, the pioneer monument, in front of the public library was unveiled by Mrs. James Borg. It is of white metal, twenty-seven and a half feet in height, and on the front bears the inscription: "Erected in honor of the pioneers of 1859 by the descendants of the pioneers, whose names are inscribed upon this monument. Unveiled July 6, 1909." Then on the different plates are the names of sixty of those who played an important part in building up the city.

Mount Pleasant is a city of the third class with an estimated poulation of 2,500. It has two banks, two weekly newspapers, large shipping interests, flour mills, a Carnegie public library, a creamery, a municipal electric light plant that cost $50,000, a municipal waterworks system, installed at an expense of $65,000, Latter-day Saints and Presbyterian churches, up-to-date mercantile establishments, and has been called the "Queen City of Sanpete."

MURRAY

Seven miles south of Salt Lake City, at the junction of the Los Angeles & Salt Lake and the Denver & Rio Grande railroads, is the City of Murray, which was incorporated as a city of the second class in 1902. It is one of the active commercial and manufacturing centers of the state, has two banks, a weekly newspaper, a large smelting and refining works, steel works, a high school, graded schools, Baptist, Latter-day Saints and Methodist Episcopal churches and an estimated population of 5,200. Its municipal electric light plant and system of waterworks are among the best in the state, the former costing $100,000 and the latter, $45,000.

MYTON

Myton, one of the newly incorporated towns of Duchesne County, is situated about four miles from the eastern boundary on the south bank of the Duchesne River and twenty miles east of Duchesne, the county seat. It has a bank, a weekly newspaper, a money order postoffice, an opera house, general stores, public schools, and is a trading and outfitting point for a large part of the Uinta Basin. It is electrically lighted and steps have recently been taken to install a system of waterworks. The nearest railroad stations are Watson, in the southeastern part of Uinta County, and Castle Gate, Carbon County.



PIONEER MONUMENT AND PUBLIC LIBRARY, MOUNT PLEASANT

Both are about seventy miles distant. The estimated population of Myton in 1918 was 600.

NEWTON

About three miles north of Cache Junction (the nearest railroad station), in the northwestern part of Cache County, is the incorporated Town of Newton. It was settled in the early '60s, but was not incorporated until after the passage of the general law of 1884. Newton has a money order postoffice, two general stores, some minor business enterprises, a public school, long distance telephone connections, and an estimated population of 800.

OPHIR

During the early mining days of the Tintic Mountains one of the mines was named Ophir and the settlement that grew up about the mine was finally incorporated as a town under that name. In July, 1871, the "Pioneer Mill," the first stamp mill in Utah, erected by the Walker brothers, began operations at Ophir. It is now the terminus of the Ophir & St. John Railroad, a line about ten miles long which connects with the Los Angeles & Salt Lake Railroad at St. John. Ophir has a money order postoffice, a weekly newspaper, general store, electric light and waterworks, a daily stage line to St. John, a public school, and in 1918 the population was estimated at 560.

ORANGEVILLE

In 1878 Andrew Anderson, Joseph Burnett, Joseph Jackson, J. K. Reid, Samuel Jewkes and a few others from west of the Wasatch Mountains, founded a settlement in the Cottonwood Valley, in the northwestern part of Emery County. A town was laid out and named Castle Dale, but when the present town of that name was established the name of the Cottonwood settlement was changed to Orangeville. A postoffice was established in 1879 with J. K. Reid as postmaster and the same year an irrigating canal was constructed.

Orangeville was incorporated in 1901. It has electric light and waterworks, a sawmill, a daily stage line to Price on the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad, a flour mill, general stores, long distance telephone connections, a large social hall, a public school and a number of handsome residences. Rich coal fields in the vicinity only await

the building of a railroad for their development. The estimated population in 1918 was 750.

PARADISE

The incorporated town of Paradise is pleasantly situated on the Little Bear River in the southern part of Cache County, five miles south of Hyrum, which is the nearest railroad station. A. M. Monteith, from Boxelder County, was the first settler in Paradise, locating there in April, 1860. H. C. Jackson built the first sawmill later in the same year and in 1861 a log meeting house was erected. A grist mill was built in 1864 and the town was then laid out under the direction of Ezra T. Benson. Paradise now has a creamery, general stores, a money order postoffice, long distance telephone connections, a public school and an estimated population of 700.

PARK CITY

This third class city, the metropolis of Summit County, dates its origin from the opening of the mining district in the summer of 1872. The mines of this district are still among the large producers of the West, with bright prospects for the future. Park City is forty miles east of Salt Lake City and is reached either by automobile stage or the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad. The first railroad to Park City was opened on December 11, 1880. It was then known as the Utah Eastern, but is now the Echo & Park City division of the Union Pacific.

Park City has two banks, a weekly newspaper, electric light, a municipal system of waterworks, installed at a cost of $75,000, a wide awake commercial club, a telephone exchange, a public library, Catholic, Congregational, Episcopal, Latter-day Saints, Lutheran and Methodist Episcopal churches, public and denominational schools, a brass band, large mining interests, mercantile establishments, lodges of the leading fraternal societies, and an estimated population of 5,000.

PAYSON

On October 20, 1850, James Pace and a few others with their families arrived on the Peteetneet Creek, in the southwestern part of Utah County, where they began a settlement and subsequently developed into the City of Payson. A postoffice was established early in 1852 and on January 20, 1865, Payson was incorporated by the act of



LOOKING NORTH ON MAIN STREET FROM DEPOT STREET, PAYSON



LOOKING SOUTH ON MAIN STREET FROM DEPOT STREET, PAYSON

the Legislature. About the beginning of the year 1875 the Utah Southern (now the Los Angeles & Salt Lake) Railroad was completed to Payson and later the Tintic branch of the Denver & Rio Grande was built through the city, giving it excellent transportation facilities.

Payson has two banks, a weekly newspaper, a sugar factory that cost $500,000, a $50,000 high school building, good graded schools, a flour mill, an ice and cold storage company, a public library, municipal electric light plant and waterworks upon which the city has expended $75,000, Latter-day Saints and Presbyterian churches, mercantile establishments handling all lines of goods, and in 1910 reported a population of 2,397. In 1918 the estimated population was 3,200.

PLEASANT GROVE

The site of Pleasant Grove, in the northern part of Utah County was first visited in August, 1850, by a party from Salt Lake City. The settlement then formed was first called Battle Creek, on account of a skirmish between a band of Indians and Captain Scott's company. The natural advantages soon attracted settlers and in 1853 the town was laid out by George A. Smith and Ezra T. Benson, the population then numbering about seventy-five families. The town was incorporated on January 19, 1855, and at the first municipal election Henson Walker was chosen mayor. The first city council was composed of Duncan McArthur, John Brown, Shadrach F. Driggs, William J. Hawley and Elijah Mayhew, aldermen; John G. Holman, Lewis Harvey, Samuel S. White, William S. Seely, Nathan Staker, William G. Sterrett, John G. Wheeler, Lewis Robinson and William F. Reynolds, councilors.

Pleasant Grove is a city of the third class with an estimated population in 1918 of 1,700. It has a bank, a weekly newspaper, a canning factory, flour mill, planing mill, hotels, mercantile concerns, a good system of public schools, a public library, Latter-day Saints and Presbyterian churches, electric light, municipal waterworks, and excellent transportation facilities, furnished by the Los Angeles & Salt Lake Railroad and the Salt Lake & Utah electric line.

PROVIDENCE

Three miles south of Logan, Cache County, on the Utah-Idaho Central Electric Railway, is the incorporated Town of Providence.

It was settled in April, 1859, by John F. Madison, Ira Rich and five others, who brought their families and laid the foundations of the town. Providence has a sawmill, general stores, a public school, long distance telephone connections, a hotel and some minor business concerns. The town is lighted by electricity and has an efficient system of waterworks. The estimated population in 1918 was 1,300.

REDMOND

This incorporated town is a station on the Marysvale branch of the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad in the northern part of Sevier County. A small settlement was made here before the railroad was built, but the town was not incorporated until some years later. Redmond is the headquarters of the Gunnison Valley Salt Company and ships large quantities of that commodity every year. It has electric light, a municipal system of waterworks, general stores, public schools and is an important trading and shipping point for a large district in the northern part of Sevier County. The estimated population in 1918 was 700.

RICHMOND

Fourteen miles north of Logan on the Cache Valley branch of the Oregon Short Line Railroad, is the third class city of Richmond, one of the old settlements of Cache County. It was settled in the early '60s, but its growth was slow until after the completion of the railroad in 1874. It now has a bank, a flour mill, a creamery, grain elevators, electric light and waterworks; a telephone exchange, modern public schools, well stocked stores, and is a trading and shipping point for a rich farming district. The estimated population in 1918 was 1,600.

ROOSEVELT

Among the new towns of the Uinta Basin this is one of the most active. It is located almost on the eastern border of Duchesne County, eighty miles northeast of Price, which is the most convenient railroad station and shipping point. Roosevelt was named for Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States from September, 1901, to March, 1909, which gives some idea of its age. It was incorpororated in February, 1913. It has a bank, a weekly newspaper, a flour mill, a hotel, a commercial club, mercantile establishments, and a number of comfortable homes. Electric light and water are furnished by

corporations. The county high school is located here and in the spring of 1919 steps were taken to heat the building by electricity, the Uinta Light & Power Company offering to install a plant for that purpose that would compete in cost with coal. Large deposits of gypsum near the town only need transportation to become a source of wealth. In 1910 the population was 563 and in 1918 it was estimated at 1,000.

SALEM

The incorporated Town of Salem is situated on the Salt Lake & Utah Traction Line about five miles east of Payson. It was settled in 1856 by Robert Durfee and six others with their families and was first known as "Pond Town." Salem has a commercial club, a public school, a money order postoffice, an opera house, general stores, electric light and in 1918 the population was estimated at 1,000.

SALINA

Salina, an incorporated town in the northern part of Sevier County, was settled in the spring of 1864. The following spring the Indians became troublesome and in April, 1866, the settlement was vacated, the people going to the fort at Gunnison for protection. After the cessation of hostilities the settlers returned, others joined them and the town was formally surveyed. When the Marysvale branch of the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad was built through Salina in the early '90s, the town experienced a boom and was incorporated.

Salina has a bank, a weekly newspaper, a sawmill, electric light, municipal waterworks, hotels, opera house, a flour mill, Latter-day Saints and Presbyterian churches, good public schools and is an important shipping point. The population in 1910 was 1,082 and in 1918 it was estimated at 1,300.

SANDY

Thirteen miles south of Salt Lake City, at the junction of the Los Angeles & Salt Lake and the Denver & Rio Grande railroads, is the third class city of Sandy, the settlement of which dates from 1849. The Utah Southern (now the Los Angeles) Railroad was completed to Sandy on September 23, 1871, connecting it with Salt Lake City. Among the business enterprises of Sandy are an ore sampling works, a bank, a flour mill, a weekly newspaper and a number of up-to-date stores. The city has electric light, municipal waterworks, good

public schools, Congregational, Latter-day Saints and Lutheran churches and an estimated population of 1,500.

SANTAQUIN

The first attempt to form a settlement at Santaquin, Utah County, was made in 1851 by Benjamin F. Johnson and others, but on account of Indian raids the settlement was abandoned almost as soon as it was commenced. In 1856 Mr. Johnson, accompanied by twenty-three others, returned to the place and established a permanent settlement. After the Tintic branch of the Denver & Rio Grande railway system was built through the town it took a new life and prosperity. It was incorporated, a municipal system of waterworks was installed at a cost of $30,000, a modern public school building erected, etc. Santaquin is a trading point for a considerable district, ships large quantities of fruit and honey every year, has an active commercial club, well kept streets, and in 1918 the population was estimated at 1,100.

SCIPIO

In March, 1860, a small party of seven men led by T. F. Robins arrived on the site of Scipio, in the eastern part of Millard County and began a small settlement that later developed into a town. It is twenty-two miles southwest of Juab, which is the nearest railroad station, has a creamery, general stores, a public school and an estimated population of 600.

SCOFIELD

The little mining town of Scofield is located in the northwestern part of Carbon County, on the Clear Creek or Pleasant Valley branch of the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad, in one of the richest coal fields of Utah. It has electric light and waterworks, a public school, a postoffice, a hotel, and an estimated population of 500.

SMITHFIELD

This is one of the old settlements of Cache County, located on the Oregon Short Line and the Utah-Idaho Central railroads nine miles north of Logan. The first settlement was made here in October, 1859, by Robert and John Thornley, and Seth and Robert Langton. Others joined them the following month and a fort was built in which they lived for several months on account of Indian dep-

redations. A sawmill was built in 1861 and a grist mill in 1864. A tannery and a molasses mill were also among the early industries.

Smithfield was incorporated on February 6, 1868, and is now a city of the third class with an estimated population of 2,100. It has a bank, a weekly newspaper, two flour mills, a creamery, a condensed milk factory, brick and tile works, an opera house, a municipal waterworks system that cost $75,000, electric light, and is an important trading and shipping point in the northern portion of the rich Cache Valley.

SPANISH FORK

The third class city of Spanish Fork, one of the active business centers of Utah County, was settled in 1850, a branch of the Latter-day Saints Church was organized on December 21, 1851, with Stephen Markham as president and William Pace as bishop, and on January 19, 1855, the town was incorporated by act of the Legislature. The Utah Southern (now the Los Angeles & Salt Lake) Railroad was completed through the city late in the year 1874, bringing it into communication with Salt Lake City and adding to its commercial importance. The Denver & Rio Grande came later, likewise the Salt Lake & Utah electric line, giving Spanish Fork excellent transportation facilities.

Spanish Fork has two banks, a sugar factory with a daily capacity of 1,000 tons, a foundry, a weekly newspaper, a commercial club, a canning factory, gas works, municipal electric light plant and waterworks upon which the city has expended $80,000, roller mills, large lumber yards, mercantile establishments carrying stocks of all kinds of goods, Latter-day Saints, Lutheran and Presbyterian churches, and many handsome residences. The population in 1910 was 3,464 and in 1918 it was estimated at 3,800.

SPRING CITY

Spring City, Sanpete County, was founded in the spring of 1852 by James Allred and a company of fifteen families from Salt Lake City. The first action of the settlers was to build a small fort to protect them against the Indians that were then troublesome in the Utah Valley. The settlement was first known as "Springtown," from a large spring in the vicinity, then as "Little Denmark," until February 11, 1870, when it was incorporated by act of the Legislature under the present name of Spring City. After one season, the settlers left

their homes and took refuge from Indian marauders at Manti and in January, 1854, the Indians burned the fort and destroyed every vestige of the settlement. A new settlement was commenced in 1859, but is also was abandoned in 1866 until peace was restored.

Located on the Marysvale branch of the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad, seventeen miles north of Manti, Spring City is an important shipping point for a considerable portion of the rich Sanpete Valley. It is electrically lighted by the Oak Creek Light and Power Company, has a creamery, planning mill, a money order postoffice, several good mercantile houses, a modern public school system, long distance telephone connections, Latter-day Saints, Methodist Episcopal and Presbyterian churches and in 1918 the population was estimated at 1,200.

SPRINGVILLE

In the month of October, 1850, Aaron Johnson and three comrades came to the site of Springville, six miles south of Provo, and decided to establish a settlement there. They were soon joined by others and a branch of the Latter-day Saints Church was organized in March, 1851, with Mr. Johnson as bishop. The growth of the town was slow until after the completion of the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad, when Springville experienced its first boom. The Utah Southern had been built some time before the Denver & Rio Grande and is now a part of the Los Angeles & Salt Lake Railroad.

Springville is a city of the third class, has two banks, a weekly newspaper, a canning factory, a state fish hatchery, an opera house, well stocked stores, municipal light and waterworks plants, Latter-day Saints and Presbyterian churches, public schools, and an estimated population in 1918 of 3,800.

TREMONTON

Eighteen miles northwest of Brigham, on the Malad branch of the Oregon Short Line Railroad, is the third class City of Tremonton, one of the principal trading centers and shipping points in the eastern part of Boxelder County. It grew up after the building of the railroad and was incorporated in 1906. Tremonton has a bank, a weekly newspaper, a fine public school building, a public library, a telephone exchange, a vinegar factory, hotels, electric light and waterworks, mercantile concerns, a money order postoffice, etc. The population in 1910 was 303 and in 1918 it was estimated at 600.



H. T. REYNOLDS & COMPANY, SPRINGVILLE

WASHINGTON

The third class City of Washington, in the county of the same name, is situated on the south side of the Virgin River about five miles southeast of St. George and sixty miles from Uvada, the nearest railroad station. The first settlement was made here in 1857 and two years later the town was made the county seat. After the county seat was removed to St. George in 1863 Washington's growth was retarded for a time, but on February 18, 1870, it was incorporated by act of the Legislature.

Washington has a daily stage line via St. George to Lund on the Los Angeles & Salt Lake Railroad, a money order postoffice, a flour mill, general stores, a brass band, long distance telephone connections, and in 1918 the population was estimated at 500.

WELLSVILLE

In September, 1856, Peter Maughan and a few others settled where the third class City of Wellsville, Cache County, is now located and built a small fort called "Maughan's Fort." Mr. Maughan built the first house, Esaias Edwards, Francis H. Gunnell and William H. Maughan erected a sawmill. A schoolhouse which served also for a meeting house, was built in 1857 and Daniel Hill & Company built a grist mill a little later. The town was platted in 1862, after about one hundred and fifty families had settled there or in the immediate neighborhood, and on January 19, 1866, Wellsville was incorporated. It was so named in honor of Daniel H. Wells, one of its prominent pioneers.

Wellsville is located on the Cache Valley branch of the Oregon Short Line Railroad, ten miles south of Logan, and it is also on the line of the Utah-Idaho Central electric railway. The business enterprises of the city include the usual mercantile establishments, a bank, hotel, municipal waterworks and electric light plants, and some small manufacturing concerns. It has a modern public school, a public library, etc., and in 1918 had an estimated population of 1,600.

WILLARD

In 1851 several companies went out from Salt Lake City for the purpose of founding new settlements. One of these companies located on North Willow Creek, a few miles south of Brigham, Boxelder County, where they began a town. Among the members of this

company were Jonathan S. Wells, who built the first house, Elisha and Lemuel Mallory, M. McCreary, Alfred Walton and Lyman B. Wells. Two years later the settlement was moved to a more eligible site, about two miles farther south, where the City of Willard was laid out and named for Willard Richards. Here the Mallory brothers built the first grist mill in that part of Utah. On February 16, 1870, Willard was incorporated by act of the Legislature.

Willard is a station on the main line of the Oregon Short Line Railroad, seven miles south of Brigham, in the center of a rich fruit growing district. It has a canning factory, a money order postoffice, general stores, electric light, municipal waterworks, etc., and in 1918 had an estimated population of 800. It is a city of the third class.

OTHER TOWNS

The foregoing list of towns and cities include all the incorporated places reported in 1915, with the exception of a few, the population of which was less than 500 each. Scattered over the state are a number of towns that in 1915 were not incorporated. Some of these have been incorporated since that time and are as important in a commercial and industrial sense as many of those treated above. Most of these are noticed in the chapters on county history.

PART VII

PROFESSIONS

CHAPTER XXVII

BENCH AND BAR OF UTAH

ORIGIN OF CIVIL LAW—PURPOSE OF THE COURTS—TENDENCY TO CRITICIZE—THE LAWYER AS A CITIZEN—TERRITORIAL COURTS—EARLY JUDGES—PROBATE COURTS—LATER APPOINTMENTS OF JUDGES—UNDER THE CONSTITUTION—SUPREME COURT—DISTRICT COURTS—THE HILLSTROM CASE—STATE LAW LIBRARY—UTAH STATE BAR ASSOCIATION.

Civil law made its appearance as soon as men began to realize that they were dependent upon each other, and that some system of rules was necessary for the protection of person and property, so long as these rules did not abridge the rights of the individual or come in conflict with the common interest. The legislator and the lawyer were therefore among the earliest agents of the world's civilization. At first the laws were few and simple, and the methods of the primitive courts were no doubt crude, as compared with the tribunals of the present. But as civilization progressed, as the occupations and interests of the people became more varied, as new lands were discovered and settled and commerce began to carry the arts, ideas and customs of one country to another, laws grew more complex and were arranged into codes. A fairly good history of any country might be compiled from its statutes and court decrees alone.

PURPOSE OF THE COURTS

Robert Burns, in his cantata of the "Jolly Beggars," depicts a gathering of vagabond characters at the house of "Poosie Nansie," to spend the evening in drinking and merry-making. During the festivities a strolling tinker sings a song, all joining in the refrain:

"A fig for those by law protected,
Liberty's a glorious feast;
Courts for cowards were erected,
Churches built to please the priest."

It is possible that sentiment may find lodgment in the mind of some "Jolly Beggar" of the Twentieth Century, but the great rank and file of the people, especially in the United States, knows that courts were not erected for "cowards," but to protect the lives, liberties and property of great and humble alike; to prevent the strong from crushing the weak; and to interpret and aid in enforcing the laws.

The law is a jealous as well as an old profession. It demands of the judge on the bench and the attorney at the bar alike a careful, conscientious effort to secure the administration of justice—"speedy and efficient, equitable and economical." Within recent years a great deal has been said about the "law's delays," and the public press has urged the necessity for judicial reform. No doubt some of the criticisms have been well founded and that improvements might be made to advantage in our judicial system. But, unfortunately, many persons, lacking in discrimination, have condemned the entire system because a few judges here and there have failed to measure up to the proper standard, and the entire legal profession has been branded by unthinking persons as one of trickery because occasionally a lawyer has adopted the tactics of the pettifogger or shyster.

Charles Dickens, the great English novelist, said some rather caustic things about the English Chancery Court in the celebrated case of Jarndyce vs Jarndyce, and held up to ridicule such lawyers as Dodson & Fogg, Sampson Brass and Uriah Heep. Yet he recognized the fact that the fault lay with the individuals rather than with the judiciary system, for in some of his works he places the lawyer and jurist among the honored members of English society. So, when the citizen of the United States feels inclined to criticize his courts, let him bear in mind that the founders of this government were sincere in their efforts to provide courts for the impartial enforcement of the laws, and that a large number of the greatest men in our national history were lawyers.

John Marshall, one of the early chief justices of the United States Supreme Court, was a man whose memory is still revered by the American people, and his legal opinions are still quoted with confidence and respect by the members of his profession. Thomas Jeffer-

son, James Monroe and Robert R. Livingston, who negotiated the Louisiana Purchase and gave to their country an empire in extent, were lawyers. Daniel Webster, Henry Clay, Thomas H. Benton, Salmon P. Chase, Stephen A. Douglas, William M. Evarts, Rufus H. Choate, Thomas M. Cooley and a host of other eminent Americans wrote their names permanently upon the pages of the country's history through their knowledge and interpretation of the laws, and all were men of unquestioned loyalty and love of justice. And last, but not least, stands Abraham Lincoln, self educated and self-reliant, whose consummate tact and statesmanship saved the Union from disruption.

"To establish justice" was written into the Federal Constitution by the founders of the American Republic as one of the primary and paramount purposes of government. These founders also showed their wisdom in separating the functions of government into three departments—the legislative, the executive and the judicial—the first to enact, the second to execute and the third to interpret the nation's laws. States have copied this system, so that in every state there is a Legislature to pass laws, a supreme and subordinate courts to interpret them, and a governor as chief executive officer to see that the laws are fairly and impartially enforced.

TERRITORIAL COURTS

From 1850 to 1895, a period of forty-five years, the principal legal authority exercised over the territory now comprising the State of Utah was that exercised by the territorial courts, the judges of which were appointed by the President of the United States. On September 9, 1850, President Fillmore approved the act providing for a temporary government for the Territory of Utah. Pursuant to the provisions of that act he appointed, on the 20th of the same month, Joseph Buffington, of Pennsylvania, as chief justice; Zerubbabel Snow, of Ohio, and Perry C. Brocchus, of Alabama, associate justices; Seth M. Blair, of Utah, United States Attorney.

Buffington declined and Lemuel G. Brandenberg was appointed chief justice to fill the vacancy. Some authorities give this name as Brandenbury, but in the Utah Reports it appears as Brandenberg. He arrived in Salt Lake City on June 7, 1851, Judge Snow arrived on the 19th of July, and Judge Brocchus did not arrive until the 17th of August.

On August 8, 1851, Gov. Brigham Young, in accordance with the

provisions of the Organic Act, divided the territory into three judicial districts, assigned Chief Justice Brandenberg to the first district, Judge Snow to the second ,and Judge Brocchus to the third. Everything was now in readiness for the starting of the territorial legal machinery, but there was not much for the courts to do, as the first settlers of Utah were inclined to live together peaceably and a lawsuit was the last resort in the settlement of disputes.

It is the history of every territory that most of the judges appointed by the President were non-residents and had little in common with the citizens of the territory. Usually they were lawyers of only mediocre ability or political henchmen, often receiving their appointments as a reward for party services, rather than for their legal ability. Concerning Chief Justice Brandenberg little can be learned, as he remained in the territory but a short time. Judge Snow was a member of the Latter-day Saints and was one of the first board of regents of the University of Deseret (now University of Utah). Brocchus has been described as "a vain and ambitious man, full of self-importance, fond of intrigue, corrupt, revengeful and hypocritical." It was not long until he became involved in a bitter controversy with the leaders of the church. Chief Justice Brandenberg apparently took sides with Brocchus and on September 28, 1851, the two judges and Broughton D. Harris, secretary of the territory, left suddenly for Washington, the last named taking with him the territorial records, seal and $24,000 appropriated by Congress to defray the expenses of the First Legislature, which was then in session.

For almost a year after the departure of the "runaway judges," as Brandenberg and Brocchus were called, Judge Snow was the only magistrate in the territory acting under Federal authority. On the last day of August, 1852, President Fillmore appointed Lazarus H. Reid chief justice, and Leonidas Shaver associate justice.

Judge Reid was a comparatively young man and possessed the qualifications of a good judge, but his tenure of office was short. After about a year in Utah he returned to his home in Steuben County, N. Y., and died there in 1855 in his fortieth year.

Judge Shaver's fate was more tragic. After a residence of a few months, he retired one night, apparently in his usual health, and was found dead in his bed the next morning. This gave rise to the rumor that he had been poisoned, but investigation proved that his death was a natural one, resulting from some diseased condition of the brain. Governor Young said of him: "One of our judges, Judge

Shaver, has been here during the winter and, as far as he is known, he is a straightforward, judicious, upright man."

PROBATE COURTS

The first Territorial Legislature, which was convened on September 22, 1851, passed an act providing for a probate court in each county, the probate judges to be elected by the joint vote of the two houses of the Legislature, for a term of four years. These probate courts were given "the administration of estates, the guardianship of minors, insane persons and idiots, power to exercise original jurisdiction, both civil and criminal, as well in chancery as at common law, when not prohibited by legislative enactment."

The district or territorial judges were appointed by the President, while the probate judges were residents of the territory. As already stated, there was not much litigation in those days, and most of what there was went to the probate courts, though appeals might be taken to the district courts.

In August, 1853, President Pierce appointed John F. Kinney, of Iowa, chief justice, and about a year later appointed George P. Stiles associate justice to succeed Judge Snow. Chief Justice Kinney was one of the most popular of the territorial judges. In Iowa he was better known as a tradesman than a jurist. On account of his commercial transactions with the Latter-day Saints at Kanesville (now Council Bluffs), Ia., he was called a "jack Mormon." Upon arriving in Salt Lake City he opened a store and established a boarding house, conducting both in addition to performing his judicial duties. He held the office of chief justice for about three years, or until the expiration of the term for which he was appointed, and in June, 1860, he was again appointed chief justice by President Buchanan. He was removed by President Lincoln in the spring of 1863 and later in that year was elected delegate to Congress from Utah.

Judge Shaver had tacitly admitted the jurisdiction of the probate courts as defined by the law creating them, but Chief Justice Kinney was the first judge to render decisions from the bench confirming that jurisdiction.

FURTHER APPOINTMENTS

August, 1854, George P. Stiles was appointed as the successor of Judge Snow. He had formerly been a member of the Latter-day Saints and had been the attorney for the City of Nauvoo. He was

assigned to the western district (now Nevada), but soon afterward returned to Salt Lake City and held several terms of court there. He got into trouble with some of the lawyers and in the spring of 1857 returned to Washington.

W. W. Drummond was appointed in September, 1854, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Judge Shaver. Drummond seems to have been a conscienceless sort of scamp, having deserted his wife in Illinois and brought another woman with him to Utah. He was addicted to gambling and openly avowed that his main object in accepting the appointment of judge was to make money. This was said in such a way as to convey the impression that his judicial opinions were for sale to the highest bidder. At Fillmore, where he went to hold court, he got into an altercation with a Jew named Levi Abrahams and left the territory, returning to the states by way of California and Panama.

The summer of 1857 saw an entire new quota of judges in Utah, President Buchanan then appointing David R. Eccles, chief justice; Charles E. Sinclair and E. D. Potter, associate justices. The new judges came to the territory with Col. Albert Sidney Johnston. Judge Sinclair was assigned to the first district, which included Salt Lake City. Chief Justice Eccles established his headquarters at Camp Floyd, and Judge Potter was assigned to the southern district. He soon resigned and was succeeded by John Cradlebaugh, who arrived in Utah early in June, 1858.

From what has been said of Judge Drummond and the "runaway judges," it must not be inferred that all of Utah's territorial judges were men of that class. Henry P. Henderson, a Michigan man, who was appointed associate justice by President Cleveland in July, 1886, was an upright man, a lawyer of fine ability and a conscientious judge. During his stay in Utah he made many friends.

Harvey W. Smith, commonly called "Kentucky" Smith, because he was appointed from that state by President Cleveland in May, 1893, was also a judge "above the average." He was a tall man, with heavy black whiskers, a good mixer, learned in the law and was an honest, fearless magistrate. His service on the bench was short, as his death occurred on November 22, 1895.

Charles S. Zane, who served longer as chief justice of the territory than any other chief justice, was another judge of high character. He was a native of New Jersey, but was appointed by President Arthur in September, 1884, from Illinois. Judge Zane was a per-

sonal friend of Abraham Lincoln and when the latter was elected President became his successor in the law firm of Lincoln & Herndon, at Springfield, Ill. Later he was a member of the firm of Cullum, Zane & Marcy, and at the time he was appointed chief justice of Utah he was serving as circuit judge. Judge Zane was removed by President Cleveland in July, 1888, and Elliott Sandford, of New York, was appointed in his place. When President Harrison was inaugurated in 1889, one of his first official acts was to reappoint Judge Zane as chief justice. That Judge Zane made friends in Utah is evidenced by the fact that he was elected one of the first supreme judges when the state was admitted into the Union.

A complete list of the chief justices, associate justices and United States attorneys during the territorial days will be found in the chapter entitled "Statistical Review" in the latter part of this volume, hence it is not necessary to repeat them here.

UNDER THE CONSTITUTION

Article VIII of the constitution adopted by the people of Utah on November 5, 1895, relates to the judicial department of the state government. Section 1 provides that "The judicial powers of the state shall be vested in the senate sitting as a court of impeachment, in a Supreme Court, in district courts, in justices of the peace, and such other courts inferior to the Supreme Court as may be established by law."

Section 2 of the same article provides that "The Supreme Court shall consist of three judges; but after year A. D. 1905 the Legislature may increase the number thereof to five. A majority of the judges constituting the court shall be necessary to form a quorum or render a decision. If a justice of the Supreme Court shall be disqualified from sitting in a cause before said court, the remaining judges shall call a district judge to sit with them on the hearing of such cause. The judges of the Supreme Court shall be elected by the electors of the state at large. The term of office of the judges of the Supreme Court, excepting as in this article otherwise provided, shall be six years. The judges of the Supreme Court, immediately after the first election under this constitution, shall be selected by lot, so that one shall hold office for the term of three years, one for the term of five years and one for the term of seven years. The lots shall be drawn by judges of the Supreme Court, who for that purpose, shall assemble at the seat of government; and they shall cause the

result thereof to be certified by the secretary of state and filed in his office. The judge having the shortest term to serve, not holding his office by appointment or election to fill a vacancy, shall be the chief justice and shall preside at all terms of the Supreme Court, and in case of his absence the judge having in like manner the next shortest term shall preside in his stead."

The qualifications of a justice of the Supreme Court, as fixed by Section 3, Article VIII, of the constitution are that he "shall be at least thirty years of age, and before his election shall be a member of the bar, learned in the law, and a resident of the Territory or State of Utah for five years next preceding his election."

Section 4 gives the Supreme Court "original jurisdiction to issue writs of mandamus, certiorari, prohibition, quo warranto and habeus corpus. Each of the justices shall have power to issue writs of habeas corpus to any part of the state, upon petition by or on behalf of any person held in actual custody, and may make such writs returnable before himself of the Supreme Court, or before any district court or judge thereof in the state. In other cases the Supreme Court shall have appellate jurisdiction only, and power to issue writs necessary and proper for the exercise of that jurisdiction. The Supreme Court shall hold at least three terms every year and shall sit at the capital of the state."

Under these constitutional provisions the first justices of the Supreme Court were elected by the people on November 5, 1895. They were George W. Bartch, James A. Miner and Charles S. Zane. In drawing lots for the respective terms of three, five and seven years, Judge Zane drew the short term and became the first chief justice. His term expired in January, 1899, and at the general election in 1898 Robert N. Baskin was elected as his successor on the bench. George W. Bartch, having the next shortest term to serve, became chief justice in January, 1899. He was elected again in 1900 for a full term of six years, but resigned on August 1, 1906, a few months before the expiration of his term, and Joseph E. Frick was appointed to the vacancy. Judge Frick was then elected at the general election of 1906 for a full term of six years.

The power conferred on the Legislature to increase the number of justices of the Supreme Court at any time after the year 1905 was not exercised until 1917. On March 8, 1917, Governer Bamberger approved an act increasing the number of justices to five and lengthening the term of office to ten years, so that at the general election of

1918 three justices were elected, viz.: Samuel R. Thurman, for the ten year term; Valentine Gideon, for eight years; Albert J. Weber, for six years. A complete list of the Supreme Court justices is given in the "Statistical Review" already mentioned.

DISTRICT COURTS

Sections 5 to 27, inclusive, of Article VIII of the state constitution relate chiefly to the character, jurisdiction and powers of the district courts, the principal provisions being as follows:

"Section 5. The state shall be divided into seven judicial districts, for each of which, at least one, and not exceeding three judges, shall be chosen by the qualified electors thereof. The term of office of the district judges shall be four years; except that the district judges elected at the first election shall serve until the first Monday in January, A. D. 1901, and until their successors shall have qualified. Until otherwise provided by law, a district court at the county seat of each county shall be held at least four times a year. All civil and criminal business arising in any county must be tried in such county, unless a change of venue be taken in such cases as may be provided by law. Each judge of a district court shall be at least twenty-five years of age, a member of the bar, learned in the law, a resident of the Territory or State of Utah three years next preceding his election, and shall reside in the district for which he may be elected. Any district judge may hold a district court in any county at the request of the judge of the district, and upon request of the governor it shall be his duty to do so. Any cause in the district court may be tried by a judge pro tempore, who must be a member of the bar, sworn to try the cause and agreed upon by the parties or their attorneys of record.

"Section 7. The district court shall have original jurisdiction in all matters, civil and criminal, not excepted in this constitution and not prohibited by law; appellate jurisdiction from all inferior courts and tribunals, and a supervisory control of the same. The district courts or any judge thereof shall have power to issue writs of habeas corpus, mandamus, injunction, quo warranto, certiorari, prohibition and other writs necessary to carry into effect their orders, judgments and decrees and to give them a general control over inferior courts and tribunals within their respective jurisdictions."

"Section 16. Until otherwise provided by law, the judicial districts of the state shall be constituted as follows: First district, the counties of Cache, Boxelder and Rich; Second district, the counties

of Weber, Morgan and Davis; Third district, the counties of Summit, Salt Lake and Tooele, in which there shall be elected three judges; Fourth district, the counties of Utah, Wasatch and Uinta; Fifth district, the counties of Juab, Millard, Beaver, Iron and Washington; Sixth district, the counties of Sevier, Piute, Wayne, Garfield and Kane; Seventh district, the counties of Sanpete, Carbon, Emery, Grand and San Juan."

The Legislature was given power to change the limits of any judicial district, or increase or decrease the number of judges in any district, or create new districts, but no change should have the effect of removing a judge from office. Provision was also made by the framers of the constitution for appeals from the decisions of the district courts to the Supreme Court and prescribed the manner in which such appeals may be taken. The constitution also fixed the salaries of the supreme and district judges at $3,000 per annum, "until otherwise provided by law."

Since the admission of the state two new counties—Daggett and Duchesne—have been organized. The former was made a part of the Third District and the latter was attached to the Fourth. With these exceptions the judicial districts remain as established by the constitution. The Second District now (1919) has two judges and the Third has six. All the others have one each.

THE HILLSTROM CASE

Most of the litigation in Utah has been of the routine type, civil suits, divorce cases, etc., with here and there a criminal case, none of which attracted more than local attention. But in 1914-15 a case came before the Utah courts that probably has no counterpart in the legal annals of any country in the world, surely not in America.

About 9 P. M. on January 10, 1914, John G. Morrison, a grocer, and his son, John A. Morrison, were in the Morrison store at 778 South West Temple Street, Salt Lake City, when two masked men entered the store, presumably bent on robbery. Father and son were both shot dead, but the latter succeeded in firing one shot at the robbers, which caused them to take their hasty departure. Toward midnight Dr. F. M. McHugh, whose office was in Murray, was called upon to dress a gunshot wound for a man known as "Joe Hill," who said he had been shot in a quarrel over a woman, and would make no further statement. After his wound was dressed he was taken to the home of a family named Eselius, on Seventeenth South

Street, by Dr. A. A. Bird. The next morning a trail of blood was followed for some distance from the store, showing that young Morrison had not missed his mark. On the 12th Governor Spry offered a reward of $500 for information that would lead to the apprehension and conviction of the murderer. About 11:30 that night the man at the Eselius home was arrested, on information furnished by Dr. F. M. McHugh, and taken to jail.

He was given a preliminary hearing before Harry S. Harper, justice of the peace, on January 28, 1914, and was bound over to the district court. During the preliminary trial it was developed that the man's real name was Joseph Hillstrom, that he was a member of the Industrial Workers of the World—commonly referred to as the "I. W. W."—and that under the name of Joe Hill he had written a number of songs of a revolutionary character for that organization.

Hillstrom was arraigned before Judge Morris L. Ritchie, of the Third District Court, on June 18, 1914. The prosecution was conducted by E. O. Leatherwood, district attorney, F. B. Scott and E. B. McDougall appearing for the defense. The most damaging testimony against the defendant was that of young Merlin Morrison, who was at the store the night of the shooting and obtained a clear view of the masked men. He afterward went to the jail and positively identified Hillstrom as the man who did the shooting. Hillstrom's wound was made by a bullet from a thirty-eight caliber revolver, which corresponded to the gun used by John A. Morrison, one chamber of which was found to be empty the morning after the tragedy. Other evidence pointing to Hillstrom's guilt was introduced and the defense was unable to shake the state's case.

The defendant refused to make any statement as to the manner in which he received his wound, further than to say that he had been shot in a quarrel over a woman, but he would not divulge the name of the woman or the man who shot him. When the trial was about half way through Hillstrom startled the court and spectators by springing to his feet and demanding the summary dismissal of his counsel, saying that he would conduct the case himself. The trial came to an end on the 27th with a verdict of guilty, the jury recommending the death penalty. Hillstrom was accordingly sentenced to be shot on October 1, 1915.

Scott and McDougall having been deposed, Soren X. Christensen, of Salt Lake City, and O. N. Hilton, of Denver, came into the case as Hillstrom's attorneys. They appealed to the Supreme Court,

which on July 15, 1915, affirmed the decision of the District Court and refused to grant a new trial. Then began a crusade to liberate the condemned man—a crusade without a parallel in the history of the country.

The I. W. W. set up the claim that Hillstrom's conviction was a "frame-up" on account of his activities in behalf of that organization, and that the Morrison case was only an excuse. It was learned that Hillstrom was a Swedish subject and some women of Salt Lake City sent telegrams to the Swedish minister, W. A. Ekengren, asking him to intercede. Governor Spry received many letters threatening him with all kinds of retaliation in the event Hillstrom was put to death. One of these letters, postmarked Salt Lake City, was as follows:

"In accordance with my orders from the headquarters of the 'Order of K. O. D.' I am communicating this to you: Governor Spry, of Utah, on penalty of his life, MUST on or before the 30th day of September, A. D. 1915, commute the sentence of one Joseph Hillstrom from death to LIFE IMPRISONMENT."

Just what the Order of K. O. D. is, or was, could not at the time be determined. Some of the men about the capital interpreted the initials as meaning "Knights of Death." Another letter from Paducah, Ky., contained the warning: "If you sit idle and allow one of labor's own to be murdered the way Joe Hill is to be murdered, you may expect at any day or night the sudden demand from the workers of our free America for a settlement in full, asking the return of the double pay both in dollars and in lives for what has been taken from them."

As the time approached for Hillstrom's execution his friends became more and more active, especially after the state board of pardons on September 18, 1915, by an unanimous vote, refused to grant Hillstrom a new trial or commute the sentence to life imprisonment. On September 30, 1915, the day before that set for the execution, Governor Spry received the following telegram from the President of the United States:

"Respectfully ask if it would not be possible to postpone execution of Joseph Hillstrom, who I understand is a Swedish subject, until the Swedish minister has an oportunity to present his view of the case fully to your excellency.

"WOODROW WILSON."

To this Governor Spry replied that Hillstrom had been convicted after a fair trial and that his case had been more thoroughly investi-

gated by the board of pardons than any similar case in the history of the state, and added: "On the assumption that you have been convinced that additional facts can and will be presented to the board why clemency should be extended, and at your request only, I will grant a respite until the next meeting of the board of pardons, which will be held on Saturday, October 16th."

In granting this respite the governor asked that Minister Ekengren come to Utah and make an investigation of the case before the meeting of the board. Instead of coming to Utah, Mr. Ekengren employed E. B. Critchlow to make an investigation and Mr. Critchlow reported that it was his belief it would do no good to reopen the case. The 16th of October arrived, the board of pardons met, but no new facts were presented to the board by either the President or the Swedish minister. November 19, 1915, was therefore set as the date for the execution of Hillstrom. Then the American Federation of Labor came into the case. At a convention in San Francisco on November 17th, only two days before the time set for the execution, the Federation adopted a resolution declaring that Hillstrom had not been given a fair trial and asking the President to intervene. Later on the same day Governor Spry received the following telegram from President Wilson:

"With manifest hesitation, but with a very earnest conviction of the importance of the case, I again venture to urge upon your excellency the justice and advisability of a thorough reconsideration of the case of Joseph Hillstrom."

The same day the President sent a message to Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, announcing that he had telegraphed Governor Spry "urging justice and a thorough reconsideration of the case of Joseph Hillstrom." Governor Spry learned of this message and after consulting the members of the board of pardons and state officials, sent a long reply to the President, in which he said:

"Forty-six days after the granting of the respite and at the eleventh hour you, as President, without stating any reasons therefor, again wire urging a thorough reconsideration of the case, because of its importance and the justice and advisability of such a course. Your interference in the case may have elevated it to an undue importance and the receipt of thousands of threatening letters, demanding the release of Hillstrom regardless of his guilt or innocence, may attach a peculiar importance to it, but in Utah the case is important only

as establishing, after a fair and impartial trial, the guilt of one of the perpetrators of one of the most atrocious murders ever committed in this state. As to your suggestion that justice requires further consideration of the case, I earnestly submit that the imputation contained, not only in your message to me, but also in your message to the president of the American Federation of Labor, that this convict has not had justice in the courts of this state is not justified.

"I am fully convinced that your request is based on a misconception of the facts, or that there is some reason of an international nature that you have not disclosed. With a full knowledge of all the facts and circumstances submitted, I feel that a further postponement at this time would be an unwarranted interference with justice. Mindful of the obligations of my oath of office to see to it that the laws are enforced, I cannot and will not lend myself or my office to such interference. Tangible facts must be presented before I will further interfere in this case.

"W. SPRY."

Newspapers in all the leading cities of the country upheld Governor Spry in his view of the case. No further efforts were made to secure Hillstrom's release and at sunrise on the 19th of November, 1915, he faced a firing squad upon the baseball diamond in the state prison grounds and expiated his crime.

STATE LAW LIBRARY

On March 6, 1852, Gov. Brigham Young approved an act of the Territorial Legislature providing for the establishment of a law library and appropriating $375 for the librarian's salary and the purchase of books. The Territorial Library, for which $5,000 had been appropriated by Congress, had been opened in the Council House on the 1st of February, with William C. Staines as librarian. For a time the law library was kept in conjunction with the Territorial Library, although supported by a different fund and maintained for a separate purpose. In 1890 the 3,500 volumes belonging to the Territorial Library were transferred to the University of Utah and the law library became a separate institution. When Utah was admitted into the Union in 1896 it assumed all the territorial obligations and inherited all the territorial property. The library then came under the control of the State Supreme Court. It is now located in commodious quarters in the new capitol building and contains several

thousand volumes. The Legislature of 1919 appropriated $4,500 for its support for the biennial period ending on March 31, 1921.

UTAH STATE BAR ASSOCIATION

The State Bar Association of Utah was organized in 1894 with sixty-two charter members. J. G. Sutherland was elected the first president. Four vice presidents were chosen from the first, second, third and fourth judicial districts, viz: S. R. Thurman, M. M. Warner, C. W. Bennett and James N. Kimball. Richard B. Shepard was elected the first secretary, and Elmer B. Jones, the first treasurer. The first executive council was composed of P. L. Williams, John A. Marshall, F. S. Richards, E. M. Allison and Grant H. Smith, and the first committee on grievances consisted of Thomas Marshall, C. S. Varian and J. H. MacMillan.

The constitution and by-laws then adopted provide for annual meetings, and such meetings were held until the United States entered the great world war in 1917. From that time to September 1, 1919, no meetings of the association were held. The meetings of the association have been devoted to discussion of various phases of legal practice and closed with a banquet. The association now has about three hundred members.

On September 1, 1919, the officers and committees were as follows: William D. Riter, president; J. D. Call, J. A. Howell, M. L. Ritchie, Jacob Coleman, Joshua Greenwood, Joseph H. Erickson and Albert H. Christensen, vice presidents from the seven judicial districts respectively; Harold P. Fabian, secretary; E. Conway Ashton, treasurer; Samuel W. Stewart, Frank K. Nebeker, Roy Thatcher, Oscar W. Carlson and Charles A. Boyd, executive council; Frederick L. Loofbourow, Richard W. Young and P. T. Farnsworth, Jr., committee on grievances.

Every county in the state is represented in the membership of the association, which has done much to bring about a fraternal relationship among the lawyers of Utah. While they meet as rivals in the court room in the trial of causes, their conduct of cases is usually free from "sharp" practices, and it is probably true that the bar of Utah is as free from shysters and pettifoggers as any state in the Union.

CHAPTER XXVIII

THE MEDICAL PROFESSION

ORIGIN AND HISTORY OF MEDICINE—PRACTICE IN ANCIENT CHINA—IN EGYPT—AMONG THE HEBREWS—IN INDIA—GREECE AND ROME—THE HIPPOCRATIC OATH—IN THE SIXTEENTH CENTURY—MODERN PROGRESS — THE PIONEER DOCTOR — HIS CHARACTER AND EQUIPMENT—EARLY UTAH PHYSICIANS—MEDICAL SCHOOLS—UTAH STATE MEDICAL ASSOCIATION—IRREGULAR SCHOOLS—HOMEOPATHY.

The practice of the healing art is as old as the human race. When the first man felt "out o' sorts," he doubtless sought for some remedy to relieve his suffering, and having found one communicated its virtues to his neighbor. Slowly new discoveries were made, new remedies tested, and in this way began a materia medica that through the subsequent centuries doctors and chemists have built up to its present high standard. Every ancient nation, without consultation or collusion with others, developed a system of medicine, and it may be interesting to the reader to note briefly the leading characteristics of these ancient schools—so different in practice, yet having the same object in view, the restoration of the ill to normal health.

The Chinese were the first people to establish a system of medicine, but its early history is shrouded in tradition and fable. It is said to have been inaugurated by the Emperor Hwang-ti, who reigned about 2660-2500 B. C. The Chinese physicians knew nothing of anatomy, although they noted action of the pulse without comprehending its real significance or importance in physical diagnosis. The remedies used by the early Chinese physician were a strange conglomeration of substances from the animal, vegetable kingdoms, pulverized spiders, certain stones soaked in milk, etc. They used poultices, plasters and lotions over the seat of pain and were no doubt

the originators of massage. No improvement was made in their methods for centuries, or not until a knowledge of modern medicine was imparted to them by missionaries, and even then they did not give up the old regime without a struggle.

The oldest known medical records are those of Egypt, which are known as the "Ebers papyri," dating from the Sixteenth Century B. C., containing much information that had been only traditional for centuries. In this country the healing art, as most others, was vested in the priests, who adopted an extensive formulary, consisting of elaborate ceremonies, spells and incantations. Recent discoveries indicate that the Egyptians had specialists, such as gynecologists, army surgeons, etc., as well as general practitioners. For countless generations little progress was made, one physician or priest communicating his knowledge to another, but few had the initiative to "begin where the other left off."

Most of the Egyptian medical lore is contained in the last six volumes of the Sacred Book, which F. H. Baas in his "History of Medicine," published in 1899, says "in completeness and arrangement rival the Hippocratic collection, which they antedate by a thousand years." That the Egyptians had a knowledge of anatomy is seen in their methods of embalming by which human bodies have been preserved as mummies for centuries.

The ancient Hebrews derived most of their medical knowledge from the Egyptians, though they developed a far more comprehensive system and may be said to have been the originators of hygiene and public sanitation. In the early years of the Hebrew civilization, disease was looked upon as a punishment for sin and the Levites were the only ones authorized to practice medicine—"licensed physicians," so to speak. The Talmud shows that the Jewish doctors of the early period, like the Egyptians, had a limited knowledge of anatomy and performed surgical operations, though such operations were of the crudest character.

"The physicians of India," says Baas, "combined a close observation of pathological phenomena with a genius for misinterpretation, so their study availed them little." Demonology played a large part in their treatment of disease. Only the Brahmins were allowed to practice, and they had to undergo a long training before being permitted to visit patients or exercise their art. The system embraced many drugs and some attention was given to bathing, diet, etc., a feature that was lacking in many of the ancient medical systems.



THOMAS D. DEE MEMORIAL HOSPITAL, OGDEN

About 500 B. C. Pythagoras and his followers introduced in Greece what is known in history as "the sacred period of medicine," though the credit of being the first to establish a school of medicine is given to Chiron the Centaur. This Chiron was the preceptor of Æsculapius, who among the Greeks and Romans was regarded as a "god of healing." The first shrine to Æsculapius was erected at Athens about 420 B. C., though later temples were established in some two hundred cities and towns. His followers formed a separate cult. Their treatment consisted largely of the interpretation of dreams, propitiatory sacrifices and mysterious ceremonies, though they taught the importance of diet, bathing and correct habits of living. The system finally degenerated into a sort of mysticism and lost much of its original prestige.

After Pythagoras and Æsculapius, came the "philosophical period of medicine," introduced by Hippocrates, who has been called the "Father of Medicine," and has been frequently referred to as "the first great apostle of rational medicine." The Hippocratic school was really founded after his death by his two sons, Draco and Thessalus, and his son-in-law, Polybius, who originated

THE HIPPOCRATIC OATH

This oath, which every practitioner in the Hippocratic school was required to take, contains many of the fundamental principles found in the ethics of the profession in the Twentieth Century. Among other things, the young Hippocratic physician swore "by Æscula, Hygeia, Panacea, and all the gods and goddesses, that according to my ability and judgment I will keep this oath and stipulation; to reckon him who teaches me this art equally dear with my parents; to share with him my substance and to relieve his necessities if required; to look upon his offspring upon the same footing as my own brothers; and to teach them this art if they shall wish to learn it, without fee or stipulation. * * * Into whatever houses I enter I will go for the advantage of the sick and will abstain from every act of mischief and corruption, and, further, from the seduction of females or males. Whatever in connection with my professional practice, or not in connection with it, I may see or hear, I will not divulge, holding that all such things should be kept secret."

The philosophic period ended and the anatomic period began with the founding of the Alexandrian Library after the death of Alexander the Great (320 B. C.). This great library was established

by Ptolemy, one of Alexander's lieutenants, and the City of Alexandria became the center of thought and learning. It has been claimed by some writers on medicine that Herophilus, one of the teachers in the Alexandrian school was the first to dissect a human body, but this is highly problematical. Between 320 and 280 B. C. there were two well defined schools of medicine—the Dogmatic and the Empiric. The former followed the teachings of the rationalist school of Hippocrates and the latter taught that the only trustworthy remedies were those suggested by experience.

Celsus, the first Roman writer on medicine, about the beginning of the Christian Era, adhered closely to the tenets of the Dogmatic school until the advent of Galen, who lived from 130 to 201 A. D. Galen wrote over one hundred volumes, some of them treating of anatomy, but they would hardly be adopted as textbooks by the medical college of the present age. The precepts taught by Galen were followed by medical practitioners, with certain modifications, for several centuries.

The first systematic study of anatomy was made by Andreas Vesalius, who was born in Belgium in 1514. The fact is pretty well established that he was the first physician to dissect a human body, which gave rise to the story that he began his dissection before life was extinct. For this offense, which was committed when he was about thirty-five years old, he was sentenced to death by the Inquisition, but was saved through the intervention of Philip II of Spain. In 1550 he became physician to the court of Philip and published his observations on anatomy soon afterward.

The Sixteenth Century witnessed great advancement in medical science, especially in England, where Sir William Gilbert, physician to Queen Elizabeth, published in 1540 the first work on medicine written by an English author. William Harvey, another Englishman was born in the latter part of this century and graduated in medicine at Padua in 1602. In 1616 he discovered the circulation of the blood, though his publication of the fact brought forth much opposition and ridicule. Prior to this time it was known that the blood moved through the veins, but it was generally believed that the arteries contained only air, as they were always found empty after death. Doctor Harvey lived long enough, however, to see his theory accepted by the profession, and his original diagrams illustrating the circulation of the blood are still preserved by the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons.

During the next two hundred years the progress of the medical profession was "slow but sure," but the Nineteenth Century saw many great improvements introduced. The germ theory, developed by such physicians as Virchow, Lister and Pasteur, is now almost unanimously accepted by intelligent physicians. Sulphuric ether was first used as an anesthetic by Morton in Boston in 1846, and the next year chloroform was used for the same purpose by Simpson of Edinburg, Scotland. Serums, antitoxins, prophylactics, etc., have been introduced by the score, and the Roentgen rays have in recent years been of incalculable value to physicians, but more particularly to surgeons, in certain classes of cases. In fact, it keeps the physician of the present day "on the jump" to keep up with the progress of his chosen profession.

THE PIONEER DOCTOR

One of the most welcome additions to the population of a new country is the physician, though some of the pioneer doctors would hardly be recognized as "eminent" members of the profession in this year 1919. In many instances the old time doctor was not a graduate of a medical college. He obtained his medical education by "reading" with an older physician and by assisting his preceptor in practice. When he felt that he knew enough to launch out for himself, he began to look about for a location and often found that some newly settled community offered him an opportunity to "get in on the ground floor" and establish a practice before a competitor entered the field.

It must not be understood, however, that all the pioneer physicians were of this class. Quite frequently an old practitioner with an established reputation, believing that some new settlement offered a better field in which to expand, or caught by the wanderlust, would "pull up stakes," abandon a lucrative practice and cast his lot with some infant commonwealth.

Whether the pioneer doctor was a graduate physician or one without a diploma, his labors were the same. His practice generally extended over a large territory, in a region where railroads were unknown, and he must be ready to answer calls day or night. In visiting his patients he did not use an automobile as do most of the physicians of the present day. Even had the automobile then been invented it would have been practically useless in a country where there were no public highways worthy of the name, so the doctor

found a trusty horse the safest and surest means of conveyance. There were no drug stores to fill prescriptions, hence the pioneer physician carried a stock of medicines with him in a pair of "pill-bags"—a contrivance consisting of two stout leather boxes, divided into compartments to accommodate vials of different sizes, and connected by a broad leather strap that could be thrown across the saddle, one of the boxes hanging on each side of the doctor's horse.

Dr. William Duncan, an early Indiana physician who was engaged in active practice about the time Utah was settled, says in "Reminiscences" (published in 1880): "Every doctor carried a goodly supply of English calomel, some aloes and Dover's powder, opium in some form or another, sweet spirits of nitre, a preparation of Spanish fly for 'drawing blisters,' and in districts where ague was prevalent, Peruvian bark (sulphate of quinine was as yet too rare and costly for general use), constituted an essential element of his materia medica. * * * As blood-letting was considered of first importance in cases of malignant fever, he carried one or more lancets, in order to be ready for any emergency. * * * Such was the equipment of the average physician forty or fifty years ago, and looking back to those days, the wonder is not that he saved the lives of so many of his patients, but that he saved any at all."

Barring the references to the ague stricken districts, the comments of Doctor Duncan would probably apply with equal force to the first physicians in Utah. His remarks are rather sarcastic and perhaps too severe, but being a member of the profession, he could say things that would hardly have been tolerated from an outsider.

Besides the lancets mentioned by Doctor Duncan, there was another instrument carried by nearly every early physician and that was the "turnkey," used for extracting aching teeth, for to this extent he was dentist as well as physician. While the turnkey may not have included "all the horrors of the Inquisition," it was certainly capable of inflicting torture on the patient during the process of extracting a tooth. There is a story of a negro barber engaged in shaving a man with a dull razor, and when the customer complained that the razor pulled, the darkey replied: "Yassir, boss, I know it pulls some, but if de razor handle don't break de beard am bound to come off." So it was with the turnkey. Once fastened upon a tooth, if something did not break that tooth was bound to come out.

Yet, with all their limitations, many of the old time doctors were men of ability, solicitous for the recovery of their patients and sin-



HOLY CROSS HOSPITAL, ROMAN CATHOLIC, SALT LAKE CITY



ST. MARK'S HOSPITAL, PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL, SALT LAKE CITY

cere in their desire to place the medical profession upon a higher plane. As a rule they were conservative without being non-progressive, unselfish enough when a new method of treatment was discovered to impart a knowledge of the discovery to their fellow practitioners, each in this way adding his mite to the general advancement. Many of them, after practicing for years without a diploma, attended a medical college in order to acquire the long coveted degree of "M. D." In this day of specialists, when it often costs more to equip a physician's office than it did to acquire a medical education in the middle of the Nineteenth Century, could one of these early physicians come back and enter the office of one of these specialists he would stand aghast at the array of scientific apparatus, though he might not realize that in his humble way he was a factor in bringing about this great progress.

In the new country the doctor was usually one of the leading citizens. In his rounds he learned much of what was going on locally and, without degenerating into gossip, was a purveyor of news. He was always a welcome visitor in the homes, whether there was sickness in the family or not, and on these occasions the choicest bit of fried chicken and the largest piece of pie found their way to the doctor's plate. It is quite likely that as many American boys have been named for family physicians as for the nation's great statesmen. Often he was the only man in the community who subscribed for and read a newspaper, which gave him a better knowledge of political affairs and general progress than that of his neighbors. Because of this fact, he was frequently called upon to fill some public office of trust and responsibility. The first delegate in Congress from the Territory of Utah was a physician; others have occupied seats in the Legislature, assisted in framing the state constitution, served in city councils or on school boards, thus performing duties of citizenship outside of their profession.

EARLY UTAH PHYSICIANS

The records regarding the physicians of Utah during the first years following its settlement are so obscure that it is impossible to give a satisfactory history of the medical profession during that period. One of the first physicians was Dr. John M. Bernhisel, a native of Cumberland County, Penn., where he was born on June 23, 1799. He received liberal education, studied medicine and began practice in New York. In the early summer of 1851 he ar-

rived in Salt Lake City and on August 4th of that year was elected delegate to Congress, the first man to be so honored by the people of Utah Territory. His election to this office prevented him from engaging in active practice. After holding the office of delegate for four successive terms, he engaged in other lines of business until his death on September 28, 1881.

Other early physicians were Washington F. Anderson, J. M. Hamilton, E. P. Volum, Allen Fowler and J. M. Williamson, though the writer was unable to learn much concerning them, further than that they were measurably successful in their profession. It is said that Doctor Anderson performed the first operation in abdominal surgery ever performed in Utah.

At a little later date Joseph M. and F. D. Benedict, brothers, were among the prominent physicians of Salt Lake City, where they practiced in partnership. Joseph M. Benedict was the first surgeon of the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad Company (then known as the Rio Grande Western); was one of the organizers of the Salt Lake County Medical Society and assisted in founding the Holy Cross Hospital. His son, Chauncey M. Benedict, is still practicing medicine in Salt Lake City.

Dr. Walter R. Pike, the first medical superintendent of the Territorial Insane Asylum (now the State Mental Hospital), at Provo, was another physician who occupied a high place in the profession for a number of years. As superintendent of the insane asylum he placed that institution on a firm basis in caring for unfortunates who had lost their reason. He was one of the charter members of the Utah State Medical Society and at last accounts was still living at St. George, the county seat of Washington County.

MEDICAL SCHOOL

The only medical school in Utah is the medical department of the University of Utah. It does not confer degrees, but gives a course of two years—the first two years of the curriculum of accredited medical colleges—thus preparing students for admission to such institutions. The course embraces anatomy, physiology, chemistry, bacteriology, laboratory work, principles of medicine, principles of surgery, minor surgery, physical diagnosis, pharmacology and pathology.

Students who take this course are well prepared to enter any regular medical college as students of the third year and receive

their degree after two years of study. The instructors in the medical department of the University of Utah are men well qualified for their positions, most of them being practicing physicians of education and experience, and the probabilities are that within a few years, as the number of students increases, the department will become a full-fledged medical college.

UTAH STATE MEDICAL ASSOCIATION

On February 27, 1895, a number of physicians from various parts of Utah assembled at the Hotel Knutsford, Salt Lake City, in response to a call issued by the Salt Lake County and Weber County medical societies, for the purpose of organiizng a state medical society. Dr. Walter R. Pike, of Provo, was chosen chairman and Dr. J. C. E. King, of Salt Lake City, secretary. Previous to the meeting a committee had been appointed by the medical societies of the two counties issuing the call to prepare a constitution and by-laws. The report of this committee was read by Dr. Philo E. Jones, of Salt Lake City, and on motion of Dr. E. S. Wright the constitution and by-laws were adopted with a slight amendment, changing the date of the annual meeting to the first Tuesday in October.

Dr. F. S. Bascom was then elected president; Dr. Walter R. Pike, first vice president; Dr. G. W. Perkins, second vice president; Dr. J. N. Harrison, secretary; Dr. C. M. Wilson, treasurer; Drs. J. S. Gordon, S. H. Allen, G. D. Gregor, P. E. Jones and F. M. Davis, board of censors.

After the election of officers Dr. F. S. Bascom took the chair, and it was decided to hold the first annual meeting at Salt Lake City on the first Tuesday in October, 1895. Dr. William T. Dalby then offered the following motion: "That the physicians present have assembled upon invitation for the purpose of forming and creating a State Medical Society. That each member present who has been privileged to partake and assist in the proceedings of the convention assembled in the election of officers and other duties, shall, upon signing the constitution and by-laws previously adopted, paying initiation fees and dues, without further ado become charter members of the State Medical Society."

Dr. J. C. E. King moved to amend by adding "that they all shall be required to qualify after joining," and with this amendment the motion was carried. Those who signed the constitution and by-laws as charter members were:

Salt Lake City—H. B. Asadoorian, Francis S. Bascom, William F. Beer, W. W. Betts, A. S. Bower, William T. Dalby, A. C. Ewing, Salathiel Ewing, R. W. Fisher, Allen Fowler, James N. Harrison, Philo E. Jones, J. C. E. King, K. A. Kjos, Ira A. E. Lyons, J. J. McAchran, P. J. McKenna, A. C. Maclean, J. Milliron, H. D. Niles, Charles G. Plummer, Joseph S. Richards, E. F. Root, E. V. Silver, Fred Stauffer, E. I. Thorn, U. Worthington, E. S. Wright.

Ogden—Samuel L. Brick, E. M. Conroy, John Driver, J. S. Gordon and G. W. Perkins.

Provo—S. H. Allen, Milton H. Hardy, Walter R. Pike and F. W. Taylor.

Heber—J. W. Aird.

Manti—Edwin T. Hosford and William J. Hosford.

Nephi—D. O. Miner.

Orangeville—E. M. Moore.

Park City—G. D. Gregor and C. M. Wilson.

South Cottonwood—A. Rauscher.

Tooele—F. M. Davis.

Thus the society started off with forty-six charter members, and this number was increased to seventy-four by the time of the second annual meeting in October, 1896, most of the principal towns of the state being represented. Article I of the constitution as adopted in February, 1895, reads: "The association shall be called the Utah State Medical Society," but the name has been changed to the "Utah State Medical Association." The twenty-fifth annual meeting was held on the 9th and 10th of September, 1919, at the Hotel Utah in Salt Lake City. At that meeting Dr. George E. Robinson, of Provo, was elected president; Dr. A. C. Behle, of Salt Lake City, first vice president; Dr. Ernest Van Cott, of Salt Lake City, second vice president; Dr. J. R. Morrell, of Ogden, third vice president; Dr. William L. Rich, of Salt Lake City, was re-elected secretary; Dr. Jane Scofield was re-elected treasurer; and Dr. E. G. Hughes, of Provo, was elected councilor to succeed Dr. Horace G. Merrill, whose term expired in 1919. About two hundred and fifty members and guests were entertained at a banquet in the Hotel Utah on the evening of the 9th.

The association has been active in procuring the enactment of legislation for the benefit of the public health. It has aided municipal boards of health in improving sanitary conditions and has encouraged the establishment of hospitals, with the result that most of



UTAH-IDAHO HOSPITAL, LOGAN



GROVES LATTER-DAY SAINTS HOSPITAL, SALT LAKE CITY

the leading cities and towns of the state are now provided with hospitals, equipped for the treatment of all classes of diseases. Among these institutions the most prominent are the Groves, Latter-day Saints, Holy Cross and St. Mark's hospitals, of Salt Lake City; the Dee Memorial Hospital, of Ogden; the Utah-Idaho Hospital, of Logan; and the hospitals at Park City, Provo and Salina.

IRREGULAR SCHOOLS

The foregoing applies only to the allopathic, or, as it is usually called, the "regular" school of medicine. There are, however, other systems of healing, which, for want of a better term when compared with allopathic methods of treatment, may be designated as "irregular" schools. In states where laws have passed for the regulation of the practice of medicine and prescribing a system of licensing physicians, such laws have been subject to criticism on the ground that they have been generally administered by and chiefly for the benefit of the old school doctors. Dr. E. G. Gowans, himself a "regular" physician, who resigned the office of state superintendent of public instruction in July, 1919, to resume the practice of his profession, says in his report as superintendent for the biennial period ending on June 30, 1918:

"As long as the state continues to grant licenses to treat diseases of human beings through the instrumentality of an examining board made up of physicians, there will be difficulty in regulating the practice of the healing art. It is not the function of the state to determine the relative value of different forms of treatment, but to protect the public by reasonable regulations. * * * The present method of granting licenses to those who desire to treat the sick is unsatisfactory for the following reasons:

"The medical profession should not regulate itself; because no matter how efficient the regulation, the profession is accused, in the minds of many, of regulating practice for its own benefit instead of for the benefit of the public; because laws enacted for the protection of the public should be administered and executed by the state through some agency that cannot be charged with partisanship; and because it is the duty of the people themselves to protect themselves against ignorance and incompetence in so far as that can be done by restricting legislation.

"Since the whole matter is one of educational qualifications, the State Board of Education might properly be authorized by the Legis-

lature as the licensing body with power to fix standards and determine qualifications. An applicant desiring to practice the healing art, whether of the regular school or one of the medical sects, would be required, for example, to be a high school graduate and to be a graduate of a reputable professional school of standard grade. He would then be required to sustain an examination in the subjects known to be fundamental to the practice of the healing art. * * * Under such a plan there would be no partiality; in evidencing his ability actually to practice the healing art, an applicant would be examined by qualified members of his own sect; but the state would be affording protection to its citizens by exacting reasonable standards, and the people would feel at liberty to select any form of treatment they desire."

HOMEOPATHY

Among the oldest of these so called "irregular" schools is Homeopathy, which has been defined as "The art of curing, founded on resemblances; the theory and its practice that disease is cured by remedies which produce on a healthy person effects similar to the symptoms of the complaint of the patient, the remedies being usually administered in minute doses."

This system of medicine was first promulgated by Dr. Samuel Hahnemann, a native of Saxony, Germany, who studied medicine in Leipzig and graduated at the University of Erlangen in 1779, when he was about twenty-four years of age. He first formulated his theory of homeopathy in 1796 and tested it for fourteen years, making it public in 1810. As in the case of Dr. William Harvey, when he made known his discovery of the circulation of the blood, Hahnemann was derided and ridiculed. His system made it necessary for physicians to carry in stock their own remedies, and this influenced the apothecaries to secure the passage of a law prohibiting physicians from preparing and dispensing their own medicines. This opposition finally caused Hahnemann to go to Paris, where he perfected his system and made converts to it. He died in Paris in 1843 and on the centenary of his birth (1855) a statue of him was erected in Leipzig—the city whose inhabitants reviled him forty-five years before.

Although the old school physicians never fully accepted Hahnemann's theory of specific or single remedies, one for each malady, his teachings did much toward reducing the size of the doses regular

physicians had previously been accustomed to give their patients. About the beginning of the present century there were over twenty thousand homeopathic practitioners in the United States, a few of whom were located in the cities of Utah, but for some reason the number has not increased and some of the schools teaching this system of medicine have been discontinued.

CHAPTER XXIX

OSTEOPATHY AND CHIROPRACTIC

OSTEOPATHY

The theory of this sect is that diseases are largely due to some deranged mechanism of the bones and the remedy is the manipulation of the deranged parts to restore them to their normal position. Osteopathy was first promulgated by Dr. A. T. Still in 1874. He was a graduate physician and had served as a surgeon in the Civil war. One of the axioms of osteopathy, as enunciated by its founder is: "The rule of the artery must be absolute, universal and unobstructed, or disease will be the result."

Any pressure upon the circulatory organs, therefore, caused by bony subluxation, or even violent muscular contraction, must be regulated or removed by "adjustment" of the bones or muscles causing the disturbance. While osteopathy recognizes the germ theory of disease, it maintains that germs cannot thrive in a field where the blood supply is normal in quantity and the circulation is perfect. There are several osteopathic colleges in the United States, in which the course of study is four years, and every state in the Union licenses osteopathic practitioners. There are a number of osteopaths practicing in the principal cities and towns of Utah, each holding a license, and, in accordance with the teachings of their school, they hold that osteopathy is a complete system of therapeutics and that all curable diseases, whether acute or chronic can be made to yield to osteopathic treatment.

CHIROPRACTIC

Progression is the modern slogan. It has become the watchword of practically every field of endeavor to such an extent that marvelous things have been accomplished. And with the going of the old and

the coming of the new, vigorous fights for supremacy are waged, culminating eventually in the survival of the fittest and best. But during these strenuous battles, the smoke of habits, customs, ignorance, prejudice and misrepresentation cloud the field of vision so that the path of progress becomes a difficult one to follow.

In keeping with the spirit of the age a new idea in regard to the healing art has been advanced which is so radical a departure from the orthodox that the supporters of the latter see in it a foe too formidable to allow inaction. And just as Harvey, who discovered the circulation of the blood, was subjected to ignoble treatment and derision by the orthodox for twenty-five years, so is this new idea, known as Chiropractic (Ki-ro-prak-tik), called to go through the fire of criticism and misrepresentation.

Chiropractic is a coined word, Chiro—meaning hand—and Practic—done in a practical manner. Literally it means doing something by hand in a practical way. As applied to the new idea mentioned above, it is a science which accurately locates the cause of disease in the spinal column, which is subluxated vertebrae, and provides a simple, adequate method of properly adjusting such slightly displaced vertebrae. The philosophy upon which Chiropractic is based is, briefly, that the human body is run by an intelligent entity which has its headquarters in the brain and the force which is generated or collected at this point is transmitted to all parts of the body by means of the nervous system. When transmission of this intelligent force is unhindered, a state of complete health can be maintained in every part of the body. But when this force is being restricted in its transmission, there will be a diseased condition in the part or parts which are supplied by the constricted nerves. The constriction or pressure on the nerves is made by the bony segments of the spine becoming slightly misaligned, and when these slightly misaligned or subluxated vertebrae are properly adjusted, the pressure on the nerves is relieved so that the force becomes again uninterrupted, which results in reparation and health.

This system is the result of a discovery made by D. D. Palmer in 1895. In the course of his dealings with sick people, one came to him who was deaf and had been thus for a considerable number of years. It was noticed by Dr. Palmer that this man had a decided prominence on the back of his neck, which was worked with, and in a very short time it was reduced, with the astonishing result that the man could hear. It was concluded that the bony prominence must

have been the cause of the deafness inasmuch as the hearing was regained when the prominence was made to disappear. It was further argued that if the reduction of a prominence would restore the hearing, then why would not the reducing of protuberances in other parts of the backbone restore health in other parts of the body. By experimentation this hypothesis proved to be correct and it is now a settled fact that approximately ninety-five per cent of all diseases have their primary cause in the spinal column. Dr. B. J. Palmer of Davenport, Ia., the son of the discoverer, is largely responsible for the development of Chiropractic and he is now recognized as the leader in this work.

For a considerable number of years the chiropractic idea was a family secret, but through the progressive ideas of Dr. B. J. Palmer it became public property. A school was started on a modest scale to give instruction to students. This was necessary because other schools of healing not only refused to teach the new idea but repudiated its use. From a small beginning the reputable schools have grown until at this time a course in chiropratic is as intensive as the best schools in other lines of healing.

Among the first chiropractors to locate in the state of Utah were R. J. Schultz of Ogden, P. E. Erickson of Salt Lake City and a Doctor Pitrich formerly of Logan. Dr. Erickson came to Salt Lake City in 1904. Several others came to the state shortly after this, but because of the opposition to chiropractors by the board of medical examiners of the state, all of them left the state with the exception of G. E. Sandgren of Provo and Mrs. F. M. Colson of Salt Lake City. Then followed F. J. Freenor, of Ogden, who built up a large and successful practice in that city, but due largely to the courts prohibiting him from practicing his profession, he was obliged to leave the state. Benjamin R. Johnson, C. B. Johnson and Frank F. Pyott, in 1915, located in Sanpete county and each built up successful practices in Mount Pleasant, Ephraim and Manti. N. L. Cottam in 1916 came to Salt Lake City and has been an active member of the profession since that time. Since the year 1916 the chiropractic ranks have filled quite rapidly.

The history of chiropractic in Utah is closely associated with legal procedure. As soon as the first chiropractors came to the state and commenced the practice of their profession, they received letters of which the following is a sample:

"BOARD OF MEDICAL EXAMINERS OF THE STATE OF UTAH,
Salt Lake City, September 16, 1908.

Dr. L. E. Farnsworth,
Auerbach Building,
Dear Doctor:

You are hereby notified to cease Chiropractic Adjustments or treatments until you have complied with the law.

Yours very truly,
(Signed) R. W. Fisher,
Secretary."

Some of the chiropractors, after receiving such a letter, rather than be placed in an unfavorable light before the public and made to fight the case in the courts, decided to leave the state and let the rough pioneering fall on other practitioners. There were many, however, who took but little or no notice of these letters and continued their practices. R. J. Schultz, of Ogden, was arrested in 1908 on the charge of "practicing medicine without a medical license." David Eccles, of Ogden, stood sponsor on the bond for his appearance in court, and it is considered that because of this fact the case was dropped. A short time after he was arrested again on the same charge, but due presumably to his bondsman again being David Eccles, the case was discontinued.

P. E. Erickson, of Salt Lake, has been arrested five times on the charge of practicing medicine without a medical license during his practice, and in 1914 he was found guilty by the court. The case was appealed and the supreme court affirmed the decision of the lower court. F. J. Freenor, of Ogden, was arrested on the same charge as above and the complaint asked that an injunction be issued restraining the defendant from practicing his profession. The history of his trial was marked with a great deal of excitement and indignation on the part of his supporters. On one occasion during his trial hundreds of people paraded the streets protesting the action of the court in prosecuting Doctor Freenor. The courtroom was always crowded to capacity. The decision of the judge was against the defendant and an appeal was made to the supreme court with the result that the decision of the lower court was sustained. This virtually tied Doctor Freenor's hands, but knowing that the definition of the practice of medicine on the statute books was not violated if no fee was charged, he resorted to a method of deeding small parcels of

land to his patients for a price much greater than the land was worth. Doctor Freenor was again arrested and tried on a charge of contempt of court by reason of breaking the previous order of injunction. At this trial was also manifested a great amount of excitement and indignation by the patients and friends of Doctor Freenor. The court held that the selling of land was an indirect way of charging for his services—therefore he was still practicing medicine. Before pronouncing sentence the judge asked the defendant if he would promise to discontinue his practice, and the answer being in the affirmative, a fine of $100 was imposed.

It should be borne in mind in connection with the charges of the practice of medicine that the chiropractors do not prescribe nor use any kind of medicine. The reason for conviction is that the courts construe the wording of the medical statute and the definition of the practice of medicine is such that it includes any dealing with sick people for a compensation, regardless of the methods used. The only exception to this is he who heals by spiritual means. It is sometimes stated that the chiropractors should take out a medical license, but they are unable to do so for the substantial reason that one must be a graduate of a medical college before he is eligible to take the examination. None of the chiropractors are graduates of medical colleges for the reason that chiropractic is not taught in medical colleges. And even though the chiropractors were allowed to take the examination, they would have to successfuly pass on subjects which they never use, such as surgery, drugs, etc. As these subjects are not taught as a part of chiropractic, it is evident that the present medical law does not adequately provide for the chiropractors. Now for more history of prosecutions.

In September of 1915, Benjamin R. Johnson and Frank F. Pyott, then in Sanpete County, were arrested. Their trials terminated unsuccessfully in September, 1916, with a sentence of $100 or 100 days in jail. Doctor Pyott paid his fine and Doctor Johnson decided rather than pay a fine he preferred going to jail. He commenced serving his sentence on September 26, 1916, in the Sanpete County jail at Manti. His friends were highly wrought up over this affair and practically every taxpayer in the county signed a petition to the board of pardons asking for his release. The following clipping from the Mount Pleasant Pyramid of Saturday, December 2, 1916, bears on this point.

"CITIZENS DEMAND RELEASE OF CHIROPRACTOR

"About fifty of Dr. B. R. Johnson's patients from nearly every town in Sanpete County called at the County Courthouse in Manti, Wednesday, November 29th, and unknown to him, paid the unexpired portion of his fine in pennies, obtained his release and stormed his cell. The release was presented to Doctor Johnson by little Arba Sanders, of Fairview, upon whose case he was convicted of 'practicing medicine' some two months ago. Doctor Johnson received a pardon from the State Board of Pardons recently conditioned upon his refraining from giving his services to the public until he secured a medical license. This condition was impossible to comply with because the state medical examiners refuse to consider his application for a license because he is not a graduate of a medical college. The medical examiners do not recognize a chiropractic college, of which Doctor Johnson is a graduate. Therefore he refused to accept the pardon because his duty to the sick would not permit it. Doctor Johnson's friends and patients were not satisfied with the action of the board of pardons, so they decided to take matters in their own hands with the result that Doctor Johnson was released and spent Thanksgiving with his wife and family in Mount Pleasant."

It can be said to the credit of the chiropractic profession in Utah that its upholders are men and women of integrity, ability and devotion to duty. They are people who will sacrifice much for principle and rather than flee from the state to safety they prefer to be classed as lawbreakers, subject to arrest, criminal prosecution, fine and imprisonment, for the high regard for duty which they feel they owe to the people of this state.

Practically every reputable chiropractor in the state has been subjected to one or two arrests, and some of them have had false serious charges preferred against them which have had a tendency to cast reflection on their ability, integrity and patriotism, but notwithstanding this they are still giving their services to the public. They maintain that it is far better to jeopardize their personal welfare in serving the people of this state than to elect a path of least resistance by going to a state where the science of chiropractic has legal recognition and regulation.

To remedy the controversies in the courts, each legislative session since 1911 has been asked by those interested in chiropractic to give adequate consideration to this matter. At first this request was

practically ignored, but in later sessions the legislators were so flooded with requests from the people by petitions and personal letters to regulate the science of chiropractic that much support was given to this subject by the legislators. A bill to regulate chiropractic and drugless healing was introduced in the senate of the 1913 session and passed with but two opposing votes. This bill was sifted out by the house sifting committee. In 1915 there was introduced into the house a bill to recognize chiropractic. This bill passed with only one vote against it. The senate adjourned before a vote was taken on this measure. In each of these sessions a great deal of opposition from medical sources was manifest and the legislators were at a loss to know just what to do. But, apparently, the fact that medical ideas have been given credence for so long led them to believe that such opposition could not be mistaken and therefore the chiropractic position must be wrong.

The 1917 session was characterized by a stormy fight in the house of representatives, the chiropractic bill losing by a vote of twenty to twenty-three. The recent session, 1919, was even more stormy. The chiropractic measure was introduced early in the house of representatives and it was fought strenuously at every angle, but finally passed with but a few votes in opposition. The opponents of the measure, realizing that an overwhelming majority of the legislators were in favor of chiropractic, resorted to new tactics. It consisted in assuming a willingness to have chiropractic regulated, but insisted that the science and practitioners of chiropractic be placed under the control of the regular medical board. This appealed to many senators as being the proper solution of the problem, consequently a bill which had been introduced by the medical interests passed. The chiropractic bill was laid on the table in the senate and was never recalled, although several ineffectual attempts were made to resurrect it. The medical substitute bill was killed in the house by a big majority. At this writing the law stands as it was eight years ago.

The chiropractors of the state have organized themselves into state and county organizations and through this means have been able to protect and conserve the interests of chiropractic and chiropractors. The officership of the Utah Chiropractors Association for 1919 is: N. L. Cottam, president; Mrs. F. M. Colson, vice president; Frank F. Pyott, secretary-treasurer; and M. G. Hansen and J. M. Grant, directors. The Salt Lake County Chiropractors Association is presided over by W. H. Pyott, B. R. Johnson, vice president, and P. E.

Erickson, secretary-treasurer. Through these organizations the services of chiropractors have been offered free of charge to the city, state and national governments during the progress of the war. It is with regret by the chiropractors that such offers were not accepted. As to the final triumph of the science of chiropractic in Utah, no member of the profession has any doubts and the heroic efforts of many of its members will be a theme for eulogy by the coming generations.

PART VIII

RELIGIOUS AND FRATERNAL ORGANIZATIONS

CHAPTER XXX

CHURCH HISTORY

DIFFICULTIES ENCOUNTERED IN COMPILING CHURCH HISTORY—THE LATTER-DAY SAINTS—CATHOLIC CHURCH—EPISCOPAL CHURCH—THE PRESBYTERIANS—CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH—METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH—OTHER DENOMINATIONS—STATISTICS, ETC.

To write an accurate and comprehensive history of the religious progress of a state is probably the most difficult task that could be assigned to the historian. There are a number of reasons why this is so. Many of the founders of the churches have passed away and the younger generation is ignorant of important incidents concerning their organization; the early church records have in many instances been imperfectly kept and convey but little information; in some instances the records have been lost or destroyed; pastors come and go, often remaining in one place too short a time to become acquainted with the history of the congregation under their charge, and even the cost of church edifices is not always easy to ascertain.

Occasionally there is a denomination which maintains a central organization, where records of progress are kept, but unfortunately such denominations are the exception rather than the rule. Even if reliable information could be obtained, it would be impracticable to undertake to give, in a single chapter, a detailed history of every church organization in the State of Utah. As in the case of fraternal and civic societies, the members of these religious organizations can learn something of their history without much effort, while those who are not members have, as a rule, no special interest in the subject. Therefore, the object of this chapter will be to show, in a general way, the religious progress in Utah and the influence exerted by the churches for the moral uplift and material welfare of the people of the state. Utah having been settled by people belonging to a religious

sect, it is fitting and proper that the first church organization to be noticed is that of the

LATTER-DAY SAINTS

The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, often referred to as the "Mormon" Church, was organized on April 6, 1830, at the house of Peter Whitmer, Sr., in the Town of Fayette, Seneca County, New York, with six members, viz.: Joseph Smith, Jr., Hyrum Smith, Samuel H. Smith, Peter Whitmer, Jr., David Whitmer and Oliver Cowdery. The story of the origin and founding of the church, as told by the church historians and others, is as follows:

Joseph Smith, Jr., the founder of the church, was born at Sharon, Windsor County, Vt., December 23, 1805. When he was about ten years old his parents, Joseph and Lucy Smith, removed to Palmyra, New York, and a little later to Manchester, some six miles south of Palmyra. In the fall and winter of 1820 the Baptists, Methodists and Presbyterians held revival meetings in their churches at Palmyra and Manchester, each minister arguing that his particular denomination was right and that all the others were wrong. Under these conditions there was naturally much excitement over the subject of religion. Bancroft says that Joseph's mother and four of his brothers and sisters joined the Presbyterian Church and wanted him, too, to join, but he was not satisfied with any of the current theologies. Although only about fourteen years of age when the excitement commenced, he was deeply interested and one day while reading his Bible he came upon the promise in James: "If any of you lack wisdom, let him ask of God that giveth liberally, and upbraideth not; and it shall be given him."

The boy determined to follow the injunction and early in the spring of 1821 retired to a grove near his father's house where he engaged in earnest prayer for divine guidance. While thus occupied two messengers "wrapped in brilliant light" appeared in the air above him and one of them, pointing to the other, said: "This is my beloved Son, hear Him." Joseph then inquired which of the various denominations he should join and was informed that he should join none of them, for "They draw near to me with their lips, but their hearts are far from me; they teach for doctrine the commandments of men having a form of godliness but they deny the power thereof."

Says Bancroft: "When the young prophet began to proclaim his vision, the wise men and preachers of the several sects laughed at



LATTER-DAY SAINTS' TEMPLE AT MANTI

him; called him a silly boy and told him that if his mind had really been disturbed it was the devil's doing. 'Signs and revelations,' said they, 'are of by-gone times; it ill befits one so young to lie before God and in the presence of his people.' 'Nevertheless,' replied Joseph, 'I have had a vision.' Then they reviled him and the boy became disheartened and was entangled again in the vanities of the world, under the heavy hand of their oppression."

For over two years no further communications were made to the "young prophet," as Bancroft calls him. But on the night of September 21, 1823, while engaged in prayer in his father's house, he saw the room filled with light "surpassing that of the noonday," in the midst of which appeared the angel Moroni, who informed the youth that God had a work for him to do—a work that should "make his name known for good and evil among all nations." Twice more the angel appeared during the night, repeating what he had said on the first visit and giving Joseph further instructions. The following day the angel again appeared to him and, following the instructions of the divine messenger, he went to the hill called Cumorah, which he had seen in his vision of the previous night, and there found the plates of gold containing the history of the native inhabitants of America as he had been told by the angel Moroni. The plates were buried in a stone box and just as Joseph was about to remove them Moroni informed him that the time for such action had not yet arrived, and that they must remain where they were for four years longer. Just a year later (September 22, 1824), Joseph again went to the place, according to previous commandment, and then and there received further instructions from the angel. This visit was repeated on the same day of each of the two following years, and on September 22, 1827, the plates, together with the Urim and Thummim, with which to translate them, and the breastplate were given into his hands.

When it became known that Joseph had obtained the plates, "persecutions arose against him and his father's family," and efforts were made to rob him of his treasure. According to church historians these persecutions caused him to go to Harmony, Pa., where he succeeded in translating a portion of the contents of the plates. During the years 1828 and 1829, with the assistance of Martin Harris and Oliver Cowdery, the plates were translated and early in the year 1830 the Book of Mormon, containing the translation, was printed by Egbert Grandin at Palmyra, New York, the first edition consisting of 5,000 copies. Then the church was organized as already stated.

In October, 1830, Oliver Cowdery, Parley P. Pratt and two others were sent as missionaries "to preach the gospel to the Lamanites," and on their way westward established a branch of the church at Kirtland, Ohio, about twenty-five miles east of Cleveland. Two months later all the members of the church in New York were directed to gather at Kirtland. In the meantime Oliver Cowdery and his missionary associates had pursued their journey and in February, 1831, began their labors among the "Lamanites" in Jackson County, Mo.

From the time Martin Luther nailed his theses to the door, it seems to have been the history of every new religious cult that it is doomed to encounter opposition, and in some instances persecution. It was so with the early Latter-day Saints. The story of the difficulties they encountered has been told so often that it is not necessary to repeat it in detailed form here. A temple at Kirtland was dedicated in the early part of 1836, but in 1838, "on account of apostacy and persecution," most of the members of the church left there and went to Missouri. Here they again encountered opposition and in 1840 they founded the City of Nauvoo (first called Commerce), on an elevation overlooking the Mississippi River, in Hancock County, Ill.

It was not long until opposition was again manifested and on June 27, 1844, Joseph and Hyrum Smith were killed by a mob while held as prisoners in the jail at Carthage, the county seat of Hancock County, Ill. Intense excitement followed, the antagonism becoming more demonstrative as time went on, and early in 1846 the Latter-day Saints left Nauvoo and took up their march westward. The winter of 1846-47 was spent at a place called "Winter Quarters," on the west side of the Missouri River a few miles above the present City of Omaha, Neb. Early in the spring of 1847 they continued their march westward and on July 23, 1847, the advance guard of the first company arrived where Salt Lake City, Utah, now stands and began a settlement, the main body arriving the next day.

Brigham Young succeeded Joseph Smith as first president of the church, serving from 1847 until his death in August, 1877. John Taylor then held the office from 1880 to 1887; Wilford Woodruff, from 1889 to 1898; Lorenzo Snow, from 1898 until his death on October 10, 1901; Joseph F. Smith, from October 17, 1901, until his death in 1918, and Heber J. Grant was called to the office on November 23, 1918.

Missionaries have been sent to all parts of the United States and



MORMON TEMPLE, LOGAN



THE TEMPLE, LOGAN

to almost every country on the face of the globe, and many of the converts made by these missionaries have come to Utah. According to the report of the Utah Bureau of Immigration, Labor and Statistics for 1915, the number of organizations of the Latter-day Saints in the state was 444, with 269,980 members. The value of church property then was $12,000,000, which included the church buildings of each congregation, the temple and tabernacle at Salt Lake City, the temples at Logan, Manti and St. George and the property of the various academies and colleges maintained by the church. A history of the educational institutions has been given in a former chapter.

CATHOLIC CHURCH

The Catholic Church was the first to send missionaries among the Indians of North America. Fathers Marcos de Niza (or Nizza) and Juan de Padilla accompanied Francisco Vasquez de Coronado on his expedition of 1540-41 in search of the fabled "Seven cities of Cibola" and the Province of Quivira. Jesuit fathers were among the Indian tribes inhabiting the country about the Great Lakes in the early years of the Seventeenth Century, and the names of Marquette, Joliet, Hennepin, Allouez and Dablon, all Catholics, are inseparably connected with the early history of the Upper Mississippi Valley.

The first Catholics to come into what is now the State of Utah were Dominguez and Escalante, an account of whose explorations is given in an early chapter of this history. In 1841, sixty-five years after Dominguez and Escalante, Father P. J. De Smet may have touched the northeastern part of the state while on his way to the country of the Flathead Indians as a missionary. He spent several years among the Indians of the Northwest, traveling from tribe to tribe on foot or on horseback, and no doubt came in contact with some of the Indians of Utah, though there is no record left to show that he tried to establish a mission among them.

By the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo on February 2, 1848, the territory now comprising Utah was ceded by Mexico to the United States and, so far as the Catholic Church was concerned, fell under the jurisdiction of the archbishop of St. Louis. No missionary was sent into the territory, however, until about fifteen years later. Fort Douglas was established in the fall of 1862 by Col. (later Brig.-Gen.) Patrick E. Connor. Among the soldiers at the fort were a number of Catholics. In the summer of 1863 Rev. John B. Raverdy arrived at

the fort from Denver and presented his letter of credentials to Colonel Connor. Father Raverdy remained at the fort for some time and on May 11, 1864, at the request of Colonel Connor, he blessed the cemetery where reposed the bodies of the soldiers killed in the battle of Bear River, January 29, 1863. Not long after that he returned to Denver and died there in 1889. So far as can be learned, Father Raverdy was the first priest to perform any of the rites of the church of Utah.

In June, 1866, Bishop O'Connell of Sacramento sent Rev. Edward Kelly to Salt Lake City, where there were a few Catholic families. Father Kelly said mass in the old assembly hall of the Latter-day Saints. During his stay he raised money and bought a lot for a church, but did not remain long enough to erect a building.

On February 8, 1868, Colorado and Utah were constituted a vicariate apostolic and on the 16th of the following August, Rev. Joseph P. Machebeuf was consecrated bishop. He established his see in Denver and sent Rev. James P. Foley to Salt Lake City. Father Foley repaired the old adobe building that stood on the lot purchased by Father Kelly a few years before and there ministered to the few Catholic families in the city. On November 30, 1868, Bishop Machebeuf arrived in Salt Lake City for a brief visit and became the guest of Colonel Connor. While in the city he said mass at the house of Judge Marshall, solemnized two marriages and baptized three children.

Utah was placed under the jurisdiction of San Francisco in 1870, when Father Foley returned to Denver and Rev. Patrick Walsh was sent to Salt Lake City. The leading Catholics in the city at that time were: Judge Barron, J. J. and T. B. O'Reilly, J. L. Burns, C. L. Dahier, Mrs. T. Marshall, Mrs. Simpkins and Mrs. Vernon H. Vaughan, whose husband was secretary of the territory. These loyally seconded the efforts of Father Walsh, assisted him in raising funds, and on November 6, 1871, the Church of St. Mary Magdalene, located on the west side of Second East Street, between South Temple and First South streets, was consecrated by Archbishop Alemany of San Francisco. This was the first Catholic Church in Utah.

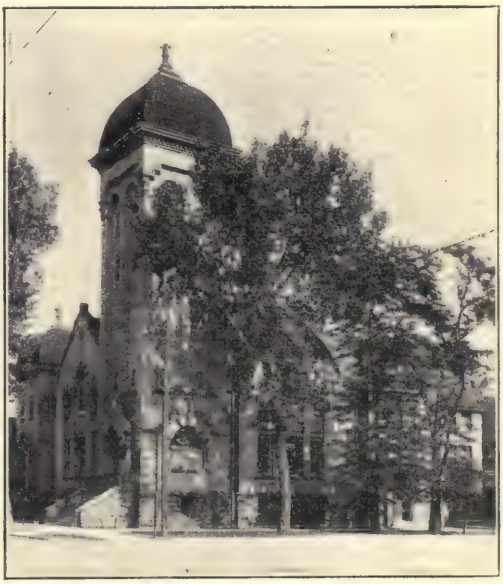
Father Walsh remained in charge of St. Mary's until in July, 1873. On August 14, 1873, Rev. Lawrence Scanlan came as Father Walsh's successor and in 1875 he was made missionary rector of Salt Lake City. With prophetic vision he predicted a great future for the city and for the State of Utah. During the next decade he es-



CATHEDRAL OF THE MADELEINE, SALT LAKE CITY



FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST SCIENTIST,
SALT LAKE CITY



FIRST METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH,
SALT LAKE CITY

tablished the Holy Cross Hospital and several educational institutions. (See chapter on Private and Denominational Schools.)

On April 7, 1886, another change was made. Utah and six counties of Nevada were erected into a vicariate apostolic and on June 29, 1887, Father Scanlan was consecrated at San Francisco as Bishop of Larandum in charge of the new diocese, which is one of the largest in the United States, containing 153,768 square miles. On July 4, 1899, ground was broken for the Cathedral of the Madeline on the northeast corner of South Temple and B streets. It is the finest ecclesiastical edifice west of the Missouri and cost, including the bishop's residence, $600,000. Bishop Scanlan died on May 10, 1915, and on the 24th of the following August Rt. Rev. Joseph S. Glass was consecrated as his successor.

According to the report of the Utah Bureau of Immigration, Labor and Statistics for 1915, there were then sixty catholic organizations in Utah with a total membership of 13,000. The principal Catholic centers are at Salt Lake City where there are five parishes, Bingham, Ogden, Eureka and Park City; though permanent church organizations have been established in many of the towns and missions opened in most of the mining camps of the state.

EPISCOPAL CHURCH

The first well defined effort toward establishing the Protestant Episcopal Church in the intermountain region was made in 1864, when Rev. St. Michael Fackler came from Oregon to Boise City, Idaho, then a town of "shacks and tents," where he built a small frame house of worship. He visited other places, among them Salt Lake City, and upon his report Rt. Rev. Daniel S. Tuttle was appointed missionary bishop for a field embracing the present states of Idaho, Utah and Montana. Bishop Tuttle established his headquarters at Boise City, where he arrived on October 2, 1867. Later in the year he visited Salt Lake City, where he held services and organized St. Mark's Church. In 1869 he established St. Mark's Hospital, the first institution of its kind in Utah.

Bishop Tuttle's work was manifold. One who knew him well says: "Once each year Bishop Tuttle covered his field, visiting every place where the interests of his church called him, but owing to the extensive territory and the primitive means of travel, he could spend only a short time at any one place. In some places he served for a brief time as pastor; in others he taught in the various schools he es-

tablished; he married young people, baptized children and uttered words of consolation when the fathers and mothers who had undergone the hardships of a new country passed to the 'Great Beyond.'"

The following story illustrating Bishop Tuttle's popularity among all classes of people has been told: In the spring of 1869 a disastrous fire occurred at Helena, Mont. The bishop happened to be in the town at the time and assisted in the efforts to save a stock of provisions stored in a building and in extinguishing the flames. Side by side with the bishop worked William Bunkerly, a noted desperado, better known as "Bitter Root Bill," and Joseph Floweree, a gambler usually referred to as "Gentle Joe." After the danger was passed Bitter Root Bill pronounced the following eulogy on the bishop: "He's full jeweled and eighteen karats fine. He's a better man than Joe Floweree. He's the biggest and best bishop that ever wore a black gown, and the whitest man in these mountains. He's a fire fighter from away back and whenever he chooses to go on a brimstone raid among the sinners of this gulch, he can do it, and I'll back him with my pile."

Bishop Tuttle remained in his missionary field until 1886. The next year Idaho and Wyoming were constituted a missionary district and Utah became a district by itself. At the time America entered the world war in April, 1917, Rt. Rev. Paul Jones was bishop of Utah. He opposed the entrance of this country into the war, which led to his resignation. After the armistice was signed he engaged in missionary work in Maine. In August, 1919, it was proposed to restore Bishop Jones to his episcopate, but many members of the church in Utah objected and the state is still without a bishop at this writing in September.

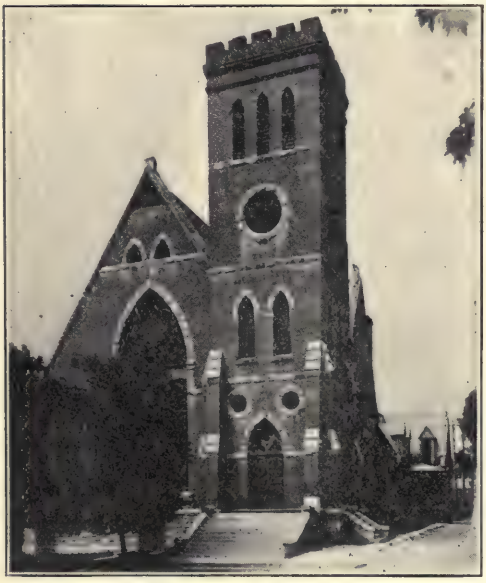
In 1915 there were twenty-two Episcopal organizations in Utah. Eight of these were in Salt Lake City, two in Ogden, and one each in Duchesne, Heber, Garfield, Logan, Park City and Vernal, and four in other places. The church at Logan erected a fine church building and rectory in 1908. The total membership in the state is about two thousand. St. Mark's Cathedral, which is the outgrowth of the church founded by Bishop Tuttle in 1867, is the center of Episcopal activities in the state.

THE PRESBYTERIANS

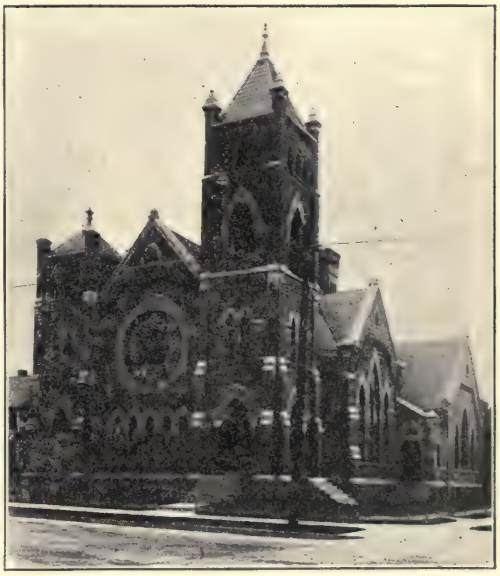
The Presbyterian Church has been one of the most active and is now one of the strongest Protestant denominations in the State of



ST. JOSEPH'S CATHOLIC CHURCH, OGDEN



FIRST METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, OGDEN



PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, OGDEN

Utah. A colony of Presbyterians settled the Town of Corinne Boxelder County, in 1869, about the time the Union Pacific Railroad was completed, and this settlement marked the beginning of Presbyterian activities in the state. Rev. Josiah Welch visited Salt Lake City and preached in Faust's hall on Second South Street. There were a few members of the church in Salt Lake City and under the ministrations of Mr. Welch they were organized into the First Presbyterian Church in 1871. The first house of worship in the city was dedicated on October 11, 1874. The present First Presbyterian Church, on the northeast corner of South Temple and C streets was dedicated in 1907.

Mission schools were established in a number of the towns of Central and Southern Utah by the Presbyterians at a comparatively early date and the work of these schools resulted in the organization of regular church congregations. Active in this work was Rev. D. J. McMillan, founder of the Wasatch Academy at Mount Pleasant, a history of which is given in Chapter XVIII.

The latest statistics available show forty Presbyterian churches in the state, located as follows: Benjamin, Brigham, Burtner, Cedar City, Duchesne, Ephraim, Fairview, Ferron, Green River, Gunnison, Hyrum, Kaysville, Lake Shore, Logan, Magna, Manti, Mendon, Mount Pleasant, Nephi, Ogden (two congregations), Panguitch, Parowan, Pleasant Grove, St. George, Salina, Salt Lake City (four organizations), Spanish Fork, Spring City, Springville, Standardville, Sunnyside, Toquerville and Woodside. The number of members belonging to these forty churches is about twenty-five hundred and the value of all property belonging to the church is $725,000.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH

Almost contemporay with the Presbyterians the Congregationalists made their advent in Utah, though little could be learned concerning their early history. In Salt Lake City this denomination built Independence Hall, Hammond Hall, incorporated the Salt Lake Academy and opened a free school. From Salt Lake City the Congregational ministers visited other parts of the state until now the denomination is represented by twelve church organizations, to wit: Bountiful, Lehi, Mammoth, two in Ogden, Park City, four in Salt Lake City, Sandy and Vernal. The total number of members is approximately eighteen hundred and the value of church property is $190,000.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

In common with other Protestant denominations, the Methodists sent missionaries into the intermountain country about the time the Union Pacific Railroad was completed in 1869. Rev. Lewis Hartsough visited Salt Lake City in the fall of that year and held services. The following spring Rev. Gustavus M. Pierce came to Utah as the first regular missionary. The first church in the state was organized in Corinne that summer and the second was organized later in the year at Salt Lake City, where Mr. Pierce preached his first sermon in May, 1870.

On Sunday, June 11, 1871, the first camp meeting ever held in Utah opened under the auspices of the Methodist Church near the old pioneer camp ground. In the same vicinity Rev. Gustavus M. Pierce laid the corner-stone of the First Methodist Church of Salt Lake City on November 20, 1871. The Rocky Mountain Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in this building on August 8, 1872. After the organization of this conference the church became more active. Mission schools were opened in a number of places, new ministers came into the state and several churches were organized before the close of the Nineteenth Century.

At the conference meeting in August, 1919, the following appointments of ministers were made for the Utah district: J. J. Lace, superintendent; Beaver, Royden D. Zook; Bingham, Thomas J. Tramel; Caliente and Pioche, to be supplied; Corinne and Tremonton, Samuel Allison; Eureka and Mammoth, William Frary; Junction, supplied by Robert J. Jones; Logan, J. T. Miller; Marysvale circuit, Martin Thomas; Midvale, Thomas Mainwearing; Milford, Claude C. Kinder; Murray, to be supplied; Ogden, Christian R. Garver; Park City, Lewis D. Hopper; Price, Ralph C. Jones; Sanpete County, E. E. Mork; Salt Lake City, First Church, J. H. N. Williams; Heath Church, A. M. Wallock; Liberty Park Church, Henry T. Zeiders; Waterloo Church, Clem Davies; Tooele, to be supplied. The Methodist Church in Utah numbers over two thousand members and owns property valued at $300,000.

OTHER DENOMINATIONS

Referring again to the report of the Bureau of Immigration, Labor and Statistics for 1915, we learn that there were then seven organizations of Seventh Day Adventists in the state, with three church



SIXTH WARD LATTER-DAY SAINT CHURCH, LOGAN



NEBO STAKE TABERNACLE, PAYSON

buildings valued at $15,000 and a membership of 205. The Baptists had then eleven congregations, with 1,100 members and property worth $155,000. This denomination began work in Utah in 1870. There was also one colored Baptist Church in 1915 with a membership of 70. The only Christian Church at that time in Utah was the Central Christian Church of Salt Lake City, which enrolled 225 members and possessed property valued at $20,000. A Christian Church has since been organized in Ogden. There were two colored Methodist churches; ten evangelical organizations; three Hebrew societies; three Lutheran churches; six Christian Science churches; four societies of the Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints and one Unitarian congregation. The total church membership in the state—all denominations—was 299,084 and the value of all church property was $20,094,300.

In addition to the foregoing, the Salvation Army carries on its work in the principal cities; there is one Greek Orthodox Church at Salt Lake City; a chapel at Fort Douglas is open to all denominations; the Pentecostal Band, the Living Kingdom of God, the Divine Order and a few other minor religious organizations are represented in the state.

CHAPTER XXXI

FRATERNAL AND CIVIC SOCIETIES

EARLY FRATERNAL SPIRIT—SCOPE OF THIS CHAPTER—INTEREST IN THE SUBJECT LIMITED—MASONIC FRATERNITY—MASONRY IN UTAH—INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS—ITS ORIGIN—ODD FELLOWSHIP IN UTAH—KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS—GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC—WOMEN'S AUXILIARIES—THE ELKS—OTHER ORDERS—WOMEN'S CLUBS.

The Latter-day Saints—the first actual settlers of Utah—found in their church all the elements of brotherhood and saw no necessity for the fraternal societies and secret orders to practice charity or benevolence. Consequently, it was several years after the first settlements in Utah were founded before any of the fraternal organizations made their appearance. Among the later immigrants were many who were not Latter-day Saints, and who belonged to some of the secret orders before coming to Utah. They naturally sought out their "brothers" and it was not long until lodges were organized. With the growth of population and the improvement of social conditions, especially after the admission of the state in 1896, the fraternal organizations kept pace with the general progress, until now all the leading societies of that nature are represented in all the principal towns of the state.

The same is true of the civic spirit. As towns and cities grew up the citizens became interested in the improvement of their municipalities, clubs were organized to work for the introduction of moddern conveniences. The members of these associations recognized the truth of the old adage, "In union there is strength," and much of the civic advancement of Utah is due to their organized efforts.

It would be impossible in the scope of one chapter, even were it considered desirable, to give a detailed history of every lodge or civic

organization in the state. Members of fraternal societies—those most interested—can easily obtain a history their lodge from its own records, and those outside of such organizations are, as a rule, not particularly interested in fraternal history. And in the case of the civic clubs and societies, most of them have a history that is largely local in its significance. The people of any given town or city are not especially interested in what is going on in another town or city two or three hundred miles away, except as a lesson can be learned regarding the methods employed to secure better municipal conditions.

Therefore, in treating the subjects indicated by the heading of this chapter, the aim will be to give more attention to the general history of the leading fraternal orders than to local lodges, and the civic organizations will be noticed only in a general way, except in cases where their influence has extended beyond the sphere of local activity. Many of them will be mentioned in connection with the town or city where they are located.

MASONIC FRATERNITY

Beyond question Freemasonry is the oldest and most widely distributed of all the secret fraternal societies. Tradition carries the origin of the order back to the Pythagoreans, Essenes, Carmathites and other organizations of ancient times. It is quite possible that some of the features found in Masonic rituals of the present day were taken from these ancient brotherhoods and incorporated into the ceremonies of the guilds of stonemasons and builders during the Middle Ages—the era of church and cathedral building—when members of these guilds traveled over Europe under the patronage of the church. They were invested with certain privileges and immunities, hence the term "Free Masons." Toward the close of the church-building period, members of these guilds banded themselves into a society for friendly intercourse and mutual benefit, and it is practically established that this fraternal organization is the mother of modern Freemasonry.

The Masonic Order is said to have been introduced into England by Edwin Athelstan about 930 A. D. A few years later a convention of Masons at York adopted a code of laws, which is said to be the basis of all subsequent Masonic constitutions. In 1275 A. D. a convention of the traveling guilds was held at Strassburg, and in the latter part of the Fourteenth Century the members were divided into three classes—Apprentices, Craftsmen and Master Workmen. From Eng-

land and Continental Europe the order found its way into Scotland, where the oldest known Masonic lodge in the world is now to be found, viz.: Mother Kilwinning Lodge, whose records date back to 1599.

Four lodges of English Masons sent delegates to a meeting in London, where on June 24, 1717, the English Grand Lodge was formally instituted. At that time there was but one degree in the order, but in 1724 the English Grand Lodge adopted the classification of the guilds and some years later prepared a ritual including the degrees of Entered Apprentice, Fellow Craft and Master Mason, the three degrees which constitute the "Blue Lodge" of the present day.

Masonry was introduced into the United States in 1730. On June 5th of that year the Duke of Norfolk, then English Grand Master, issued a commission to Daniel Coxe, of Burlington, New Jersey, as "Provincial Grand Master of the Provinces of New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania in America." St. John's Lodge at Philadelphia was organized by Mr. Coxe in the fall of 1730 and was the first Masonic Lodge in America.

MASONRY IN UTAH

Among the soldiers of Col. Albert Sidney Johnston's command were several who had received the degrees of Masonry. After Camp Floyd was established they decided to organize a lodge and applied to the Grand Lodge of Missouri for a dispensation. The lodge was organized at Camp Floyd on March 6, 1859, and on June 1, 1860, it was granted a charter as "Rocky Mountain Lodge, No. 205," by the Missouri Grand Lodge. This first Masonic Lodge in Utah was short-lived, as most of the members belonged to the army, and when Johnston was ordered to New Mexico in 1861 the lodge surrendered its charter.

In October, 1862 Col. Patrick E. Connor arrived in Salt Lake City at the head of two regiments of California troops and established Camp Douglas. Colonel Connor was active in prospecting for gold and silver and the reports of his discovery brought many miners into Utah. Among these miners, as well as among the soldiers of Colonel Connor's command, were a number of Masons. On November 11, 1865, a meeting was held in the Odd Fellow's Hall, at which the first steps were taken to organize a lodge. A dispensation was obtained from the Nevada Grand Lodge and a little later Mount Moriah Lodge was instituted, with James M. Ellis, worshipful master; Wil-

liam G. Higley, senior warden; William L. Halsey, junior warden. Among the charter members were Theo. F. Auerbach, Oliver Durant, James Thurmond, Louis Cohn and the officers above named. The first regular meeting of the lodge was held on the evening of February 5, 1866.

One of the provisions of the dispensation was that the lodge should not receive Mormons as members. This caused some dissention, the members of the lodge feeling that they were better qualified to decide questions of this character than a foreign grand lodge. After three unsuccessful efforts to obtain a charter from the Nevada Grand Lodge, that body revoked the dispensation, leaving the Utah lodge without competent authority to continue its work. A dispensation was then obtained from the Kansas Grand Lodge and Mount Moriah Lodge, No. 70, received its charter from Kansas, dated October 21, 1868.

In the meantime a number of Masons not affiliated with Mount Moriah Lodge, held a meeting in 1866 and organized Wasatch Lodge under a dispensation granted by the Montana Grand Lodge. R. H. Robertson was the first worshipful master of Wasatch Lodge, which received a charter in October, 1867, from the Montana Grand Lodge, designated as "Wasatch Lodge, No. 8."

The third Masonic Lodge in Utah was organized under a dispensation from the Colorado Grand Lodge and later received a charter from the same authority as "Argenta Lodge, No. 21." Thus it will be seen that three grand jurisdictions—Kansas, Colorado and Montana were operating in Utah at the same time. To establish greater harmony and avoid confusion, representatives of the three lodges met on January 17, 1872, and organized the Utah Grand Lodge, with O. F. Strickland as the first grand master, and Christopher Diehl as the first grand secretary. Wasatch Lodge, being the oldest chartered lodge, became Wasatch, No. 1, Mount Moriah became No. 2 and Argenta became No. 3. The three lodges then numbered 124 members.

At the beginning of the year 1919 there were twenty chartered lodges in Utah, with a membership of approximately three thousand. Connected with sixteen of those lodges are chapters of the Order of the Eastern Star, a degree to which the wives and daughters of Master Masons are eligible. The higher degrees are represented by chapters of Royal Arch Masons in Salt Lake City, Ogden, Provo, Price and Park City, and by commanderies of Knights Templars in Salt

Lake City, Ogden and Park City. In Salt Lake City, Ogden and Park City the fraternity owns its own buildings for lodge purposes and club houses.

THE ODD FELLOWS

The modern order of Odd Fellows dates its beginning from the year 1745, originating in a society organized that year in England under the name of the "Antient and Most Noble Order of Bucks." Some writers have endeavored to show that the society was founded by certain dissatisfied members of the Masonic fraternity, who hoped to make it a successful rival of that order, but the statement lacks authenticity. The oldest known records of the "Antient and Most Noble Order of Bucks" are those of Aristarchus Lodge, which held its meetings in the Globe Tavern in London. About 1773 the society began to decline, but a few lodges held on and ultimately succeeded in effecting a reorganization. George IV, when Prince of Wales, was admitted to membership in the "Bucks" in 1780, and there is a tradition that the words "Odd Fellow" were used for the first time on the occasion of his initiation.

Delegates from the several lodges of "Bucks" met in London in 1803 and organized a grand lodge. Six years later the lodge at Manchester withdrew and declared itself "independent." As a sort of self-constituted grand lodge, it assumed the authority to grant charters to other lodges, with the result that in 1813 the lodges thus organized sent delegates to a convention in Manchester and there the "Manchester Unity, Independent Order of Odd Fellows," was founded.

On December 26, 1806, Solomon Chambers and his son, John C. Chambers, who had been initiated into the order in England, organized an Odd Fellows lodge in New York City, but it seems they were acting without proper authority and the lodge was short lived. In 1816 another attempt was made to establish a lodge in the City of New York, under the auspices of the Manchester Unity, but it also was unsuccessful. In 1818 Thomas Wildey came over from England and settled in Baltimore, Maryland. He had been made an Odd Fellow in England and soon after locating in Baltimore he began a search for other members of the order with a view to establishing a lodge, even going so far as to advertise in the newspapers. His efforts bore fruit, for on April 26, 1819, a lodge was instituted in Baltimore with Thomas Wildey, John Welch, Richmond Rushworth, John Duncan and John Cheatham as the charter members.

This was really the introduction of Odd Fellowship into the United States. The order grew slowly for about twenty years, but on September 23, 1842, the American lodges severed their connection with the Manchester United and organized a grand lodge for the United States and Canada. In 1919 there were in those two countries about two million Odd Fellows.

ODD FELLOWSHIP IN UTAH

The first Odd Fellows lodge in Utah was organized in Salt Lake City in 1865, under authority granted by the Grand Lodge of the United States and Canada (afterward the Sovereign Grand Lodge), with R. T. Westbrook, J. M. Ellis, Willard Kittredge, Max Woglemuth, Fred Auerbach, L. J. Whitney, Charles Popper and Joseph E. Merrill as the charter members. Salt Lake Lodge, No. 2, was organized on March 28, 1872, with five charter members, and Jordan Lodge, No. 3, was instituted on November 17, 1873. These three lodges were all organized by authority of the Grand Lodge of the United States and Canada and were attached to the Grand Lodge of Nevada. The members found this somewhat inconvenient and when Corinne Lodge, No. 4, was instituted on February 27, 1874, the members of the four lodges in Utah united in a petition to the Grand Lodge for permission to form a grand lodge. The request was granted and the Grand Lodge of Utah was organized on June 29, 1874, with Fred H. Auerbach as the first grand master.

April 26, 1919, marked the centennial anniversary of the order in the United States. On that date the Utah Grand Lodge met in Salt Lake City, lodges in all the principal cities and towns being represented. The meetings were held in the First Methodist Church. On the evening of the 26th the anniversary was celebrated in the church by appropriate ceremonies. At the business meeting reports from subordinate lodges were heard, J. H. Hornung, of Manti, was elected grand master, and P. A. Simpkin, of Salt Lake City, grand secretary.

Connected with Odd Fellowship are an Encampment, a semi-military degree called the "Patriarchs Militant," the local organizations of which are called "cantons," and a ladies' degree known as the "Daughters of Rebekah." Encampments have been established in a number of Utah's principal cities and the "Rebekahs" are represented in connection with a majority of the local lodges.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS

The fraternal society known as the Knights of Pythias owes its origin to the co-operation of five clerks in Government offices at Washington, D. C. These five young men were Justus H. Rathbone, William H. and David L. Burnett, Dr. Sullivan Kimball and Robert A. Champion. All were members of the Arion Glee Club and intimate associates. On the evening of February 15, 1864, they met and listened to the reading of a ritual for a new fraternal order. This ritual, which was the work of Mr. Rathbone, was based upon the story of Damon and Pythias. It was approved by the four listeners and when the reading was concluded the name "Knights of Pythias" was suggested for the new secret order.

Four days after the adoption of the ritual by these five young men, Washington Lodge, No. 1, was organized in Temperance Hall in the national capital. On April 12, 1864, Franklin Lodge, No. 2, was instituted at the Washington Navy Yard, and during the next six months several other lodges were established in Washington and some of the near by towns. Owing to the Civil War, the time for launching a new fraternal society was inopportune and before a year had passed all the lodges except Franklin were disbanded. Notwithstanding the discouraging outlook, the founders never lost faith in the principles upon which the order was founded, and on May 1, 1866, members of Franklin Lodge and some of the disbanded lodges met and organized a grand lodge.

During the next two years the order spread to Maryland, the District of Columbia, Pennsylvania, Delaware and New Jersey. On May 15, 1868, delegates from the lodges in those states met in Washington and organized the Supreme Lodge. From that date the Knights of Pythias has had a steady growth, ranking now as the third of the great fraternal societies and numbering in the United States and Canada about one million members. The order expends annually over a million and a half dollars for relief and charity.

At the meeting of the Supreme Lodge in Cleveland, Ohio, in August, 1877, the Endowment Rank was formed, and since then millions of dollars have been paid to the holders of insurance policies in this branch of the organization. The next year Uniform Rank was established. The manual of drill used is that of the United States Army and in 1898 a number of officers for the volunteer service of the United States in the Spanish-American War were taken from the Uni-

form Rank, Knights of Pythias. Another feature of the order is the "Dramatic Order, Knights of Khorassan," which can always be relied on to furnish the comedy features at the Knights of Pythias gatherings. There is also a ladies' degree, the members of which are called "Pythian Sisters."

The writer has been unable to learn when the first Knights of Pythias lodge was organized in Utah, but it was sometime in the latter '70s. It was instituted at Salt Lake City and was known as No. 1. A little later Ogden Lodge, No. 2, was organized. While the growth of the order in the state has not been as great as that of some other societies, the Knights of Pythias are represented in most of the leading cities and towns.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC

The Grand Army of the Republic is a patriotic society composed of soldiers, sailors and marines who fought on the side of the Union in the great Civil War—1861-1865. It was founded by Rev. W. J. Rutledge and Dr. B. F. Stephenson, chaplain and surgeon respectively of the Fourteenth Illinois Volunteer Infantry. As early as the spring of 1864, while their regiment was still in active service, these two officers informally discussed the advisability of organizing some kind of an association of Union veterans to perpetuate the fraternal spirit and good fellowship that had grown up among the soldiers while in camp, on the march or on the battlefield during the war. Soon after they were mustered out they formulated their plans, issued a call for a meeting of veterans to be held in Decatur, Illinois, April 6, 1866, and at that meeting the Grand Army of the Republic was born.

Under the plan then adopted, each state constitutes a "department" and local societies are called "posts." The first post was organized in Decatur, Illinois, on the date of the meeting above mentioned. Those who attended that meeting returned to their homes, where they interested their comrades in the organization of new posts, and the first annual national encampment was held at Indianapolis, Indiana, in November, 1866, with four state departments represented.

The objects of the Grand Army are: "To collect and preserve historic relics and documents pertaining to the war, to aid and assist disabled Union veterans, their widows and orphans; to observe Memorial Day by suitable exercises and the decoration of the graves of

fallen comrades with flags and flowers: To keep alive through reunions the cherished recollections and traditions of camp and campaign, and to teach lessons of patriotism to the rising generation."

The Grand Army is largely responsible for the recognition of Memorial Day (May 30th) as a legal holiday in practically all the states that remained loyal to the Union in the great war, and it has been influential in securing the establishment and maintenance of soldiers' homes, as well as asylums for the care and education of soldiers' orphans. The order reached its greatest strength in 1890, when it numbered 409,487 members. Each year since then the number who answer "the last roll call" has increased. In 1916 the death rate was about one thousand per month.

Utah was not called upon to furnish any volunteers in the Civil war, as it was then a struggling territory far out upon the frontier. After the war many who had served in the Union Army sought homes in the West, quite a number of them settling in Utah. Some of these veterans had been affiliated with the Grand Army before coming to Utah and it was through their efforts that the order was introduced in the territory. The Department of Utah was organized in 1883 and at first included the present states of Idaho and Montana. George C. Douglas was elected the first department commander. In the course of time Idaho and Montana were each erected into a department. Many of the early posts have ceased to exist, due chiefly to the fact that the ranks of the membership became so decimated by death that an organization could not be maintained. Others have been consolidated.

The thirty-sixth annual encampment of the Department of Utah was held in Salt Lake City on May 4, 1918. At that encampment only five posts (all in the state) were represented, viz.: Maxwell-McKean, No. 1, Salt Lake City; Dix-Logan, No. 3, Ogden; W. T. Sherman, No. 6, Provo; O. O. Howard, No. 7, Salt Lake City; J. Q. Knowlton, No. 8, Salt Lake City. The total membership in the state at that time was 212.

There are two ladies' auxiliary societies connected with the Grand Army of the Republic—the Women's Relief Corps and the Ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic. Both of these are well represented in Utah, the membership being composed of the wives and daughters of the veterans of the Civil war, and both have been active in the collection of historic relics and in caring for the sick or disabled members of the Grand Army and their families in time of distress.

THE ELKS

Shortly after the close of the Civil war in 1865, a number of "good fellows" in New York City, most of whom were members of the theatrical profession, with a few newspaper men, fell into the habit of meeting together and passing an evening in friendly intercourse, singing songs, "swapping yarns," etc. After a few months a permanent club organization was effected under the name of the "Jolly Corks." The adoption of this name is said to have been due to the suggestion of a young Englishman named Charles Vivian, who was one of the most active participants in the social exercises of the club.

In the winter of 1867-68, after the club had been in existence for about two years, some one suggested that it be used as the nucleus of a fraternal society. Then the objection was raised that the name "Jolly Corks," while proper enough for a local club, was hardly sufficiently dignified for a secret order of wide scope. A committee was therefore appointed to select a more appropriate name for the proposed order, and also to prepare a ritual or initiation ceremony. That committee happened to visit Barnum's Museum, then a popular attraction in New York City, where they saw an elk and learned something of that animal's habits. The name "Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks" was then proposed by the committee and adopted without a dissenting voice.

New York Lodge, No. 1, was organized on February 16, 1868, and for about three years it was the only lodge of Elks in existence. It was incorporated as a grand lodge on March 10, 1871, under a charter granted by the State of New York, with power to establish subordinate lodges in cities of the United States having a population of five thousand or more. The second lodge was instituted at Philadelphia, Penn., soon after the grand lodge was incorporated. As most of the leading actors of that period were Elks, they carried tidings of the new fraternal society to all parts of the country and on April 18, 1876, San Francisco Lodge No. 3 was instituted. Thus at one jump the order was carried from the Atlantic to the Pacific. During the next decade Elks' lodges were established in many of the principal cities of the country. Since that time the order has spread to Alaska, the Hawaiian and Philippine Islands, and in 1918 numbered over half a million members.

In Utah there are but six cities with the requisite five thousand



ELKS' CLUB, SALT LAKE CITY

population and Elks' lodges have been instituted in five of the six. Salt Lake Lodge, No. 85, was organized under a charter dated July 12, 1888, with the following charter members: E. B. Critchlow, Fred J. Fabian, A. J. Gunnell, Alexander Mitchell, William H. Murphy, W. C. Pavey, Frank B. Shelly, F. N. Shelton, Hoyt Sherman and Chase Wantland. For some time the lodge held meetings in the Odd Fellows Hall, but on July 26, 1902, the commodious club house and lodge room on State Street was formally dedicated.

Ogden, Provo, Eureka and Park City followed in the wake of Salt Lake City and in each of those cities are lodges of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. Most of the lodges own their own buildings. At the annual convention of the Utah State Elks' Association in Ogden, June 7, 1919, about one thousand members of the order were in attendance and took part in the parade, indicating the growth and strength of the society in the state.

OTHER ORDERS

In most of the leading cities and towns of Utah are represented a number of fraternal societies, the leading feature of which is fraternal insurance. Among these may be mentioned the Ancient Order of United Workmen, the Woodmen of the World, the Modern Woodmen of America, the Royal Arcanum, the Loyal Order of Moose, the Court of Ben Hur, the Knights and Ladies of Security, the Royal Neighbors, the Knights of the Maccabees, the Fraternal Order of Eagles, etc. The Eagles of Salt Lake City have a $50,000 club house, which was commenced on June 12, 1916, and finished before the close of the year.

The Improved Order of Red Men, whose ritual is based upon the destruction of the tea in Boston Harbor at the beginning of the American Revolution, is represented in a number of Utah towns and cities. The local societies of Red Men are called tribes, and generally bear Indian names, the chief officer in each lodge or tribe being called the "sachem."

In the commercial centers the United Commercial Travelers have organizations, in which the "glad hand" is always extended to traveling salesmen from other states, business rivalry being for the time forgotten. The Knights of Columbus, a Catholic organization, have councils in the cities and towns where that church is well represented. Labor unions, especially among the miners, building trades and railroad men have been formed in those localities where the

occupations are represented in sufficient number to justify their organization.

WOMEN'S CLUBS

One of the active civic agencies in recent years has been the women's clubs. The earliest women's clubs were organized for the purpose of studying some prominent author or matters pertaining to fashion or domestic economy. After the formation of the American Federation of Women's Clubs and the various state federations, the work of these organizations was broadened, the members taking an interest in the improvement of sanitary conditions in cities and public institutions, better school buildings, modern hospitals, etc.

Occupying a place well to the front among women's societies is the Daughters of the American Revolution, the chief function of which is to collect and preserve relics of the early days of the Republic, to find and mark by monuments or tablets the sites of historic events, etc.

Practically every town of any consequence in Utah has one or more women's clubs. Locally these clubs have worked for the passage of ordinances by city councils and town boards to compel citizens to clean up their premises, for the establishment of public parks and playgrounds, for public libraries and reading rooms, and the clubs forming the state federation have done good "team work" by keeping in touch with each other through their corresponding secretaries and executive committees. Through this team work the industrial school, the juvenile court, the laws for the care of delinquent children, etc., have resulted. (See chapters on cities and towns for further mention of these clubs.)

PART IX

MISCELLANEOUS

CHAPTER XXXII

MISCELLANEOUS EVENTS

PURPOSE OF THIS CHAPTER—GEN. WILLIAM H. ASHLEY—ANDREW HENRY—JAMES BRIDGER—PETER SKEENE OGDEN—"YEAST POWDER BILL"—SCRATCHING BEN'S NOSE—THE PRIZE POEM, "THE PIONEERS OF UTAH"—UTAH HISTORICAL SOCIETY—THE GOOD ROADS MOVEMENT—THE LINCOLN HIGHWAY—A CURIOUS CAVE—A FEW UTAH MEN — GEORGE A. SMITH — MOSES THATCHER — WALKER BROTHERS—JOHN Q. PACKARD—WILLIAM C. A. SMOOT—GEORGE C. WHITMORE.

In every community events have occurred or are constantly taking place which possess certain points of interest. Many of these events may have a direct bearing upon the community's welfare and history, while others, apparently isolated and independent at the time of their occurrence, may have an aftermath that lingers for years in the minds of the people and wields an influence upon their destiny. A large volume might be filled with these miscellaneous happenings in any state—of the brawny, red-blooded pioneers who developed the country, their experiences and achievements upon the frontier—but in the present instance only a few events have been selected for this chapter, such as directly are connected with the history of Utah, show some trait of character in the early inhabitants, or serve to recall some humorous incident in an environment where hard work and little amusement was the order of the day. In all the published histories of Utah that have come to the writer's notice, only slight mention is made of the first white men who came into the state, and whose reports prepared the way for permanent settlement. It is therefore deemed appropriate to give the reader further information concerning these men and their labors on the frontier. Foremost among them was

GEN. WILLIAM H. ASHLEY

William Henry Ashley, one of the organizers of the Rocky Mountain Fur Company and the first man to establish a trading post in what is now the State of Utah, was born in Powhatan County, Virginia, in 1778. He went to St. Louis in 1802, but his early career in that city is not well known, further than that he was engaged for some time in the real estate business and at the time of the War of 1812 was a manufacturer of gunpowder, which he furnished to the United States armies. He was next interested in mining operations, where he formed the acquaintance of Andrew Henry, with whom he was afterward associated in the fur trade. On March 20, 1822, the following advertisement appeared in the Missouri Republican of St. Louis:

"To Enterprising Young Men:—The subscriber wishes to engage one hundred young men to ascend the Missouri River to its source, there to be employed for one, two or three years. For particulars enquire of Major Andrew Henry, near the lead mines in the County of Washington, who will ascend with and command the party, or of the subscriber, near St. Louis.

"WILLIAM H. ASHLEY."

General Ashley accompanied the expedition, which left St. Louis on April 15, 1822, as far as the mouth of the Yellowstone, where a trading post was established. The following year a post was established at the mouth of the Big Horn, but the hostile attitude of the Blackfeet caused the Rocky Mountain Fur Company to transfer its activities more to the southwest. In 1824 Ashley led a company to the Green River Valley, in Wyoming, and the next spring he made the first attempt ever made by a white man to descend that river in small boats. Passing through the Flaming Gorge, Horseshoe and Kingfisher canyons, he reached Brown's Hole, or Brown's Park, in what is now the southern part of Uinta County, Utah. There he left the river and turning westward crossed the mountains in search of beaver country. Later in the summer he built a small fort (Fort Ashley) on the shore of Utah Lake, not far from the present City of Provo. The following year, just before disposing of his interest in the Rocky Mountain Fur Company, he brought a small cannon from St. Louis and planted it in his fort. His trading post on Utah Lake was the first white man's establishment in Utah, and his little six-

pounder was probably the first cannon ever seen by the Indians of that section.

Several years prior to these events, General Ashley was active in the organization of the Missouri Militia. In 1813 he was commissioned a captain; he was promoted to colonel in 1819, and in 1822 was made major-general. He was the first lieutenant-governor of Missouri when that state was admitted into the Union, and in 1824 was defeated for governor. In 1831 he was elected to Congress to fill the unexpired term of Spencer Pettis, who was killed in a duel with Thomas Biddle, and was afterward twice re-elected. General Ashley died at St. Louis on March 26, 1838.

ANDREW HENRY

Andrew Henry, who was associated with General Ashley in the organization of the Rocky Mountain Fur Company, was a native of Fayette County, Pennsylvania, and was about three years older than Ashley. His first trip to the Great West was made before the United States purchased the Province of Louisiana in 1803, and in 1808 he was one of the organizers of the Missouri Fur Company. Two years later he and his trappers were engaged in a fight with the Blackfeet Indians at the Three Forks of the Missouri, in what is now Western Montana. They then crossed over the mountains and built Fort Henry on the stream that is still known as Henry's Fork of the Snake River, in Eastern Idaho. It is quite probable that his account of his adventures as a fur trader influenced General Ashley to engage in the trade. After the organization of the Rocky Mountain Fur Company, Henry operated chiefly in the valley of the Green and Bear Rivers and is believed to have visited the Cache Valley in Northern Utah. He was commonly called "Major" Henry, but how he received his military title is uncertain. He died at St. Louis on January 10, 1832.

JAMES BRIDGER

Among the early frontiersmen few attained a greater reputation as trapper, guide and scout than "Jim" Bridger, who has been called the "Daniel Boone of the West." He was born in Richmond, Va., March 17, 1804, and went to St. Louis when he was but eight years of age. At the age of thirteen he was apprenticed to a blacksmith and followed that occupation until he joined General Ashley's company of trappers in the spring of 1822.

Bridger had very little book learning, but he completed the course of study in the broader school of Nature. He quickly developed into a skillful trapper, learned the Indian customs and languages just as quickly, was a dead shot with the rifle, paid more attention to the character of the country than did most of his associates, all of which had a tendency to increase General Ashley's confidence in him and the two men became steadfast friends. Army officers and Government explorers always found him reliable as a guide and he probably knew more of the West in his day than any other living man. As told in a previous chapter, he was the discoverer of the Great Salt Lake, and after John Colter, he was probably the next white man to visit the region now included in the Yellowstone National Park.

Bridger was something of a romancer and the stories he told of the wonders of the Yellowstone were somewhat "overdrawn," to say the least. One of his stories was that one day, while passing through what is now the National Park, he saw an elk quietly grazing within easy rifle range. Taking deliberate aim, he fired his rifle, but much to his astonishment the animal kept on grazing as though it had not even heard the report of the gun. Two or three more shots were fired, but with no better results, when he determined to investigate. Approaching the elk stealthily, he was again much surprised when he was stopped by a solid wall of black grass, the polished surface of which acted as a magnifying mirror and he had been shooting at the reflected image of an elk. On turning around he saw the elk and estimated that it was from twenty to twenty-five miles away. No wonder it failed to hear the reports of Bridger's rifle.

The story was no doubt suggested to Bridger's lively imagination by his discovery of the obsidian cliff, about half way between the Mammoth Hot Springs and the Norris Geyser Basin. This obsidian, or black volcanic glass, was used by the aborigines for lance and arrow heads and other weapons, large numbers of which have been found at various places in the western states.

When the Rocky Mountain Fur Company was succeeded in 1826 by the firm of Smith, Jackson & Sublette, Bridger went with the new concern and remained with it until the firm was dissolved. He was then for some time associated with Benito Vasquez in trapping for the American Fur Company. In 1843 he and his partner built Fort Bridger and on December 10th of that year he wrote to Pierre Choteau, Jr., at St. Louis, ordering certain goods for the Indian and emigrant trade and in the letter said:

"I have established a small fort with a blacksmith shop and a supply of iron in the road of the emigrants, on Black's Fork of the Green River, which promises fairly. They, in coming out, are generally well supplied with money, but by the time they get here are in want of all kinds of supplies. Horses, provisions, smith work, etc., bring ready cash from them, and should I receive the goods hereby ordered I will do a considerable business in that way with them. The same establishment trades with the Indians in the neighborhood who have mostly a good number of beaver among them."

Bridger evidently received the goods, as he remained at the fort for several years after that time, and the post became a landmark to guide emigrants on their way westward. Joel Palmer, who led a company of emigrants westward in the summer of 1845, made this entry in his journal for July 25th: "This day we traveled about sixteen miles, crossed the creek several times, and encamped near Fort Bridger. This is a trading post owned by Bridger and Bascus (Vasquez). It is built of poles and daubed with mud; it is a shabby concern. The fort is surrounded by about twenty-five lodges of Indians, or white trappers who have married Indian wives."

Such was the character of this old post that figured so largely in the early history of the West. Connected with the fort was a Mexican grant of land consisting of thirty square miles of land, which Bridger afterward sold to the Latter-day Saints, who established a settlement there in November, 1853. The fort was for several years in Green River County, Utah, until that county was disorganized, and after the Territory of Wyoming was created in 1868 remained a Government post until about 1890, when it was abandoned.

In 1856 Bridger bought a farm near Kansas City, Mo., and expressed his determination to settle down and pass the remainder of his life in quiet pursuits. But the "call of the wild" was too strong and, although more than fifty years of age, he was soon back at Fort Laramie. He was then employed by the United States Government as guide. While piloting one of the Union Pacific Railroad surveying parties across Wyoming one of the party inquired: "Mr. Bridger, how long have you been in this country." After a moment's silence Jim pointed to Laramie Peak, the loftiest in the Laramie Range, some fifty miles to the northward and asked: "Do you see that there mountain?" The surveyor responded in the affirmative, when Bridger continued: "Well, that mountain was only a little hill when

I first came out here." Then, taking a fresh "chaw of terbacker," he rode off, leaving the surveyor to digest the laconic remark.

Jim Bridger remained in the service of the government until he grew too old to stand the hardships of plains life, when he retired to his farm and died there on July 17, 1881. On December 5, 1904, his remains were removed to a cemetery in Kansas City and a fine granite monument was erected over the new grave.

PETER SKEENE OGDEN

Contemporary with General Ashley, Henry and Bridger was Peter Skeene Ogden, a native of Quebec, Canada, where he was born about 1794. Prior to the American Revolution, his father, Isaac Ogden had lived in the colonies, but when the war broke out he espoused the British cause and became a Tory. After the war King George III appointed him judge of the admiralty at Quebec, where Peter Skeene was born. While still in his teens he obtained a position with John Jacob Astor at Montreal, where he learned many details concerning the fur trade. At the age of seventeen he left Mr. Astor and entered the service of the Northwest Company, then operating in the Rocky Mountain country. When the Northwest Company was merged into the Hudson's Bay Company in 1821, Ogden obtained a leave of absence and visited Quebec and London.

Upon his return to America the Hudson's Bay Company sent him to the Oregon country with an appointment as chief trader, although at the time he was only thirty years of age, and during the next ten years he operated along the Snake, Bear, Humboldt and Port Neuf rivers. It was during this period that he came into Utah. Hiram M. Chittenden, in his "History of the American Fur Trade," says: "Near the northeastern shore of the Great Salt Lake there was a deep recess in the range of lofty mountains to the east, known in early times as 'Ogden's Hole,' where the City of Ogden, Utah, now stands. It was a sheltered cove of striking form and beauty, and no doubt was frequented by the retainers of the noted leader whose name it now bears."

About ten years ago T. C. Elliott, of Walla Walla, Wash., obtained possession of Ogden's journals from 1825 to 1829, from which it is learned that he discovered the region about Ogden in 1825, the same year that Ashley built his fort on the shores of Utah Lake. In 1829 he was transferred to the coast and about three years later was made a chief factor, in command of the New Caledonia

District, which Mr. Elliott says "extended from the coast range eastward and included all the streams drained by the Frazer River."

After 1845 Ogden made his headquarters at Fort Vancouver and upon the retirement of Doctor McLoughlin he became the ranking chief factor on the Columbia River. When the international boundary between the United States and the British Possessions was determined in June, 1846, Ogden was the principal representative of the Hudson's Bay Company in settling its rights with the agents of the United States. It was while stationed at Fort Vancouver that he gained the sobriquet of "Old Whitehead" from the Indians, who always had the greatest respect for him. At the time of the Whitman massacre at the Waiilatpu mission in November, 1847, the survivors were rescued through his influence without the shedding of blood.

Peter Skeene Ogden died on September 27, 1854, and is buried in Mountain View Cemetery at Oregon City, with a wild rose bush as his grave's only adornment—a bush said to have been planted by his Indian wife, who survived him until 1886. By a curious coincidence there is a cemetery called Mountain View at Ogden, Utah, where this intrepid trapper and frontiersman hunted for beaver and traded with the natives nearly a quarter of a century before the first permanent settlement was made at Salt Lake City.

"YEAST POWDER BILL"

Another western character of an entirely different type from General Ashley or Peter Skeene Ogden was a rollicking, roving daredevil sort of a fellow known as "Yeast Powder Bill." How he received this sobriquet, or what his real name was, is not known. About the close of the Civil war he was known in more than one western locality, and no matter where he was he was always "at home." In the winter of 1866 he drifted into Salt Lake City, where he told a wonderful story of prospecting for some silver mines in Nevada with Samuel L. Clemens (Mark Twain) for a partner. He said Clemens claimed to be a pilot, either on the Mississippi River or a sage brush plain, but they had got lost, which proved that his partner was no good as a pilot, so he quit him.

After getting cleaned up a little, Bill started for a drink. The bartender set him out some of the native whisky called "valley tan," a beverage which it is said would give a man courage to fight anything from his grandmother to a Sierra Nevada grizzly bear. Bill bought one drink for 50 cents and it so increased his estimate of the

mines that he and Clemens failed to discover that he took another. Then everything looked rosy, his appetite began to clamor and he asked the bartender where he could get a square meal.

He was directed to the Salt Lake House, at that time the only hotel of prominence in the city. The landlord informed him that the price of the dinner was $3, payable in advance. Bill said the figures seemed to be a little steep, but he always tried to play the game to the limit, so he laid down the $3 and was directed to the dining room. Taking off his belt and two navy revolvers, he hung them over the back of a chair so that he could eat more comfortably. There was no printed menu, and it is doubtful whether Bill could have read it had there been one. A neat little waitress approached and repeated somewhat rapidly the bill of fare for the meal. Yeast Powder looked at her intently for a minute and then said: "Would you mind sayin' that over again and sayin' it slow?" Again she went over the list: "Biled beef, hog meat, calves' liver, taters, beans, turnips, carrots, tea, coffee, dried apple pie and curlew."

"Curlew," said Bill, "what the hell is curlew, anyhow?" The waitress explained that it was a bird that could "fly away up and whistle." "Well," said Bill, "I don't feel like I want to tackle anything that can fly away up and whistle and yet stay in this d——d country, so you may bring me $3 worth of hog meat, calves' liver, taters, beans and dried apple pie." And having satisfied the inner man, Yeast Powder buckled on his guns, mounted his cayuse and went on his way.

SCRATCHING BEN'S NOSE

In the summer of 1863 Ben Holladay, head of the Overland Stage Company, decided to make a trip over the line from Sacramento, Calif., to Atchison, Kans., accompanied by his wife. At that time a gold dollar was worth $2.40 in greenbacks and the principal object of the trip was to convey $40,000 in gold to New York to exchange it for currency. Orders were telegraphed to the division superintendents along the line to have extra horses at the relay stations, so that the trip could be made in record time, but to let no one know why such arrangements were being made. At that time stages were occasionally held up by road agents and Holladay feared that if it were known that he was making the trip it might be suspected that the coach upon which he was traveling would be worth robbing.

With the utmost secrecy he had a double floor constructed in one of

the coaches and between the floors, wrapped securely in burlaps, reposed his $40,000 in gold. That coach stopped in Salt Lake City long enough for the passengers to take dinner, but none knew or suspected that it was just then the most valuable of all the Overland's rolling stock. All went well until beyond Fort Bridger, in what was then Green River County, Utah, when three men suddenly sprang from the brush at the roadside and the leader commanded "Hands up high!" As each man was armed with a double-barreled shotgun and two dragoon revolvers, the passengers lost no time in obeying the order. Seeing Mrs. Holladay in the coach the leader of the bandits said she need not get out, as they were gentlemen of the first water and never molested a lady, but the male passengers were ordered to alight and undergo a search for valuables. After they had been "frisked," one stood guard over them while the other two went through the treasure box, in the front boot of the stage, and the mail in the rear boot.

Ben Holladay wore a heavy, bristly mustache and during the search of the treasure box and mail pouches it began tickling his nose. The torture finally became so acute that he lowered one of his hands for the purpose of rubbing his nose. But the bandit on guard was on the alert and promptly ordered him to keep his hands above his head. "My God, man!" said Ben, "I must scratch my nose, it itches so I can't stand it any longer." "You keep your hands up where I told you," retorted the road agent, "and I'll attend to the nose business." He then proceeded to rub Ben's nose with the muzzle of his shotgun and the proprietor of the Overland Company meekly kept his hands elevated until the search was finished.

The double floor in the coach proved equal to the emergency, however, and the $40,000 was not discovered. At Atchison Mr. and Mrs. Holladay took the railroad for New York, where they arrived in due time and the gold was exchanged for greenbacks, Holladay receiving therefor $96,000. On his return west he told the story of the hold up and how his nose had been scratched by the muzzle of a shotgun in the hands of an accommodating road agent in the wilds of Northeastern Utah.

THE PRIZE POEM

In Chapter IV of this work is given an account of the semi-centennial celebration of the settlement of Utah. On that occasion the semi-centennial commission offered a prize of $100 for the best

original poem on the subject of the pioneers. The prize was won by N. Albert Sherman of Salt Lake City, for many years a clerk in the postoffice. As many of the people of Utah have probably never seen this poem, which is worthy of preservation, it is here reproduced:

"THE PIONEERS OF UTAH

"Men built a city; flanked by field of grain,
Gardens and vineyards nursed with tender care,
Near where a river cleft the billowy plain
Aye seaward sweeping—it was very fair.
Their watchful neighbors saw a temple reared
Wherein strange creed and mystic rite were taught,
And with fierce impulse rose; perchance they feared
Those who the seeming miracle had wrought,
Changing to Eden's bloom the stubborn sod;
Whatever adverse causes rancor lent,
They—knowing all are children of one God
To love enjoined—decreed their banishment.

"When Israel by Jehovah's prophet led,
Casting the heavy yoke and bitter toil
Of slavery from cruel Egypt fled,
Naught they could claim remained the oppressor's spoils;
These men who built the city, tilled the lands,
Reared homes of plenty with a freeman's right;
Saw their possessions pass to covetous hands
Of their embittered foeman ere their flight.
No faith, no courage of the ancient day
Exceeded theirs who thus the march begun;
Despite the hosts against them armed for fray,
These exiled Saints a glorious victory won.

"Unshielded by the law, nay buffeted
And persecuted, they 'midst wintry blast
Went forth with buoyant steps and spirits, led
By no mere weak and wild enthusiast;
A leader born came forth who knew not fear,
As obstacles opposed his strength increased;
Was one faint-hearted, he was nigh to cheer,
Counseling, guiding; brother, prophet, priest;

Astute, inscrutable; in him were blent
Candor and subtlety; with wise command
Through trackless wilds o'er half a continent,
He brought them scathless to the promised land.

"A waste of barren steeps and intervals,
And wells of Marah; they must perish there,
Lost on the lava beds and desert trails
Trod only by the nomad and the bear;
No land of milk and honey had they gained
To capture, aye! to devastate and spoil;
Nor blood of innocence their 'scutcheons stained,
They broke the bread of peace and honest toil.
Be just, O grave historian! just, O bard!
The Saints who—angel led, or fury driven—
Sought Utah's valleys, torn and tempest-scarred,
Breathed prayers that rose an incense unto Heaven.

"We laud the Norman who with sword unsheathed,
Usurping Herald's Kingdom with intent
To found a dynasty; but no word he breathed,
Nor thought disclosed save self-aggrandizement;
Barons were made; adventurers gently born
With honors laden and sequestered land;
But pawn and peasant melted alms and scorn,
And bade to venture not where nobles stand;
Wiser than baron or Plantagenet
Who staked their lives for gain, the pioneer
Transformed the desert wastes of Deseret,
And hailed each man a brother and a peer.

"What was, O Churchman! his belief, his creed?
We ask not, care not; mighty men of old
Bore imperfections, by man's faith and deed
We weigh him as we separate the gold
From recrement—judge him by the crucial test;
He sees these vales with desolation sown—
Said one, 'That benefactor is the best
Who grows two blades of grass where one has grown.'

O faith rewarded! now no idle dream,
The long sought Canaan before him lies;
He floods the desert with the mountain stream,
And lo! it leaps transformed to paradise.

"Nor fared he forth alone in manhood's pride
For woman reared in affluence—her fears
Allayed by lofty faith—walked by his side,
Their home to hallow with her prayers and tears;
Graybeard and stripling, and the prattling child;
What lured them, think ye casuist astute;
An ignus fatuus, or ravings wild
Of priest and necromancer? Be ye mute
Or narrow bigot! 'tis not yours to know
What visions beckoned; some chronicler with rage
And venom spent, fired with celestial glow,
Shall sketch the story of their pilgrimage.

"O white-haired sires! passed from ways of men
Are those who trod with you yon wild ravine,
Gazing with eager eyes on vale and glen,
Your home thenceforth; recall once more that scene
Then turn to this; from Wasatch's frowning spires
To yon blue, misty ranges of the West
Lie peaceful homes, beside their altar fires
As evening shadows fall your names are blest;
And ages hence, when prejudice of creed
Has spent its force, shall men the story hear
And kindle at the zeal, courageous deed,
And glorious faith of Utah's Pioneer."

UTAH HISTORICAL SOCIETY

During the half century following the permanent settlement of Utah—1847-1897—interested persons, through the medium of the press and otherwise, frequently suggested the propriety of organizing a society for the encouragement of historical research, and the collection and preservation of material illustrative of the development of the intermountain region, etc. It was not until the "Jubilee Year" (1897), however, that the subject received consideration resulting in definite action. Early in that year articles appeared in several of the

leading newspapers of the state urging the Jubilee Commission to take the necessary steps for the perfecting of such an organization. Other communications were addressed directly to the commission asking that such a society be organized, so that the semi-centennial celebration should be something more than a passing show. These communications were referred to Heber M. Wells, then governor of the state, to make arrangements for carrying out their suggestions: As a result there was issued the following "Call to organize a State Historical Society."

"TO THE PEOPLE OF UTAH:

"Believing the Jubilee Celebration of the advent of the pioneers an appropriate time for the founding of a society which shall have for its objects the encouragement of historical research and inquiry by the exploration and investigation of aboriginal monuments and remains; the collection of such material as may serve to illustrate the growth of Utah and the intermountain region; the preservation in a permanent depository of manuscripts, documents, papers, and tracts of value; the establishment of a library of books and publications and a cabinet of antiquities and relics; and the holding of meetings at stated intervals for the interchange of views and criticisms:

"The undersigned take this mode of asking all who may be disposed to aid such an undertaking to meet at the Templeton Hotel, in Salt Lake City, on Thursday, the 22d of July, 1897, at 4 P. M., for the purpose of taking the necessary steps looking to the incorporation of an organization to be known as 'The Utah State Historical Society.'

"It is desired that every section of the state should be represented and a full attendance secured.

"Salt Lake City, Utah, July 15, 1897."

This call was signed by fifty-seven persons, among whom were Heber M. Wells, governor of the state; Charles S. Zane, chief justice of the Supreme Court; Orson F. Whitney, historian; J. T. Hammond, secretary of state; Spencer Clawson, president of the Jubilee Commission, and leading citizens from all parts of the state.

At the appointed time and place a large number gathered to assist in the organization of the society. The meeting was called to order by Governor Wells, Jerrold R. Letcher, of Salt Lake City was chosen chairman, and James T. Hammond, of Cache County, was elected

secretary. Short addresses were made by a number of those present, after which Heber J. Grant, C. S. Kinney, Isabel Cameron Brown, Joseph T. Kingsbury, John T. Caine, Euretha L. K. LaBarthe and Matthew Thomas were appointed a committee on organization and by-laws. Another committee consisting of John Q. Cannon, Heber M. Wells, Antoinette B. Kinney, Spencer Clawson, Horace G. Whitney, Edward T. Colburn and Dr. Ellen B. Ferguson, was appointed to arrange with the Jubilee Commission and others interested for securing all material possible, illustrative of the growth and development of Utah, exhibited at the semi-centennial celebration.

The society was incorporated on December 28, 1897, and through the aid of Spencer Clawson many of the collections exhibited at the semi-centennial celebration were turned over to the society. Upon the completion of the new capitol building these collections were placed in rooms in that building, but for lack of funds the proper arranging and cataloguing have not been carried out.

By an act of the Legislature of 1917 the society was organized as a state institution "with full power to carry out the objects for which it was organized." In accordance with the charter of the society meetings have been held anually for the election of officers and listening to addresses on historical subjects, many of which have been printed and preserved among the archives of the society. The Legislature of 1919 appropriated $5,000 to the society for the compilation of a history of Utah's part in the great world war.

The presidents of the society since its organization, with the year in which they were elected, have been as follows: Franklin D. Richards, 1897; John T. Caine, 1900; Orson F. Whitney, 1902; Joseph T. Kingsbury, 1908; James E. Talmage, 1909; Spencer Clawson, 1912; Andrew Jensen, 1917. Jerrold R. Letcher served as recording secretary from 1897 to 1917, when he was succeeded by D. W. Parrott.

THE GOOD ROADS MOVEMENT

For many years after the first white settlements were made in Utah, the only highways were such as the pioneers worked out by "following the lines of least resistance," winding through the forests and along the canyons between the settlements. Little thought was given to their improvement and in some seasons many of them became impassable. It is only since the beginning of the present century that the good roads movement has spread over the country, the

invention and general use of the automobile being in a large degree responsible for the almost universal demand for better highways.

Road building has also been encouraged by Federal aid under acts of Congress, the national Government paying a stipulated part of the cost when state legislatures make appropriations for the remainder, and when the benefits of good roads become known the people themselves grow more enthusiastic, taking the position that a good highway is a permanent investment.

Utah is rich in natural scenery and with the setting apart by Congress of the Natural Bridges National Monument in the region of the Colorado and San Juan rivers, the request of the Utah Legislature for the establishment of a national park to include Zion Canyon, etc., the attention of many residents of the state as well as tourists has been called to these wonders and the demand for roads to reach them has grown with the desire to gaze upon their beauty. In response to this demand the Utah Legislature of 1917 provided for the issue of road bonds to the amount of $2,000,000, the money to be expended by a commission composed of the governor, secretary of state, attorney-general, state auditor and state engineer.

The commission went vigorously to work and the result was that on March 1, 1919, Utah had 48 miles of concrete road, 85 miles of Macadamized road, 836 miles of gravel road, and 948 miles of road graded which it was the intention to surface with gravel, macadam or concrete. This beginning was so well received, especially where the new roads were constructed, that the Legislature of 1919 authorized the issue of $4,000,000 additional bonds and memorialized Congress for more liberal terms regarding Federal aid in states of large area and sparce population.

The "Lincoln Highway," the ocean to ocean tourist route, enters Utah from the east at Wyuta, Rich County, and from that point follows a southwesterly course via Castle Rock, Coalville, Echo City and Wanship to Salt Lake City. From there it runs almost due west to the shore of the Great Salt Lake, thence by a southwesterly course through Tooele County, crossing the western boundary near the southwest corner of that county. This great highway was first proposed by Carl G. Fisher, head of the Prest-O-Lite Company of Indianapolis, Ind., and the Lincoln Highway Association was organized in 1913.

F. A. Bement, vice president and secretary of the association, writing of the route selected, says: "Nature herself so conformed

our western geography as to narrow down the flow of all western traffic north of the Grand Canyon of the Colorado and south of the Yellowstone, into those passes of the Rockies and along those traversable portions of the great desert, so that no matter by what route one approaches the great divide, one must follow this old trail of the pioneers to Salt Lake City as the western gateway, and on through Ely, Nev. * * *

"There has never been another route. This section lies on the bee line between New York and San Francisco and, without possibility of a choice, was included as a section of the Lincoln Highway when that transcontinental route was laid out in 1913."

The old trail was practically untouched in the way of improvements, in some places the old ruts made by the Overland stages being still visible. There was little reason for the State of Utah to expend money upon it, and after tourists began to use the route this section grew worse instead of better. At the third annual meeting of the Lincoln Highway Association in 1916 the question of raising funds for the improvement of the Utah section came up for consideration. Previous investigation had determined that the desert would furnish the material for surfacing the road. F. A. Seiberling, of the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company, pledged $75,000 for the work; John N. Wyllis, of the Overland Motor Company, pledged $50,000, and Carl G. Fisher, vice president of the association, pledged the remaining $25,000 necessary.

It was the intention of the association to dedicate this portion of the great thoroughfare on July 24, 1919. Gov. Simon Bamberger, of Utah, and Gov. Emmet D. Boyle, of Nevada, had accepted invitations to be present, as had the members of the Utah road commission, which had charge of the construction. The celebration was scheduled to take place at Granite Mountain, where a rest house and supply station for tourists was established, but a delay occurred and the road had not been formally dedicated on September 15, 1919, when this was written.

A CURIOUS CAVE

Much has been written about the "picture writing" of the American aborigines. Along the Mississippi and Ohio rivers, and in many other places, characters may be seen to this day carved in the rocks by some native son who had a message to deliver to his tribesmen.

One of the most curious instances of this picture writing may be seen in Uinta County, Utah.

In May, 1916, a cave was discovered on the farm of John W. Weist, about eight miles northwest of Vernal. The entrance to the cave is about six feet wide by five feet high and the cave extends back into the cliff for a distance of thirty-five yards or more. The discoverers, upon entering the cave found the remains of a fire—ashes and charred wood—which had been built, no one knows how long ago. Near the ashes was the skeleton of a child wrapped in cedar bark. On the walls of rock near the entrance are all sorts of hieroglyphics, perhaps one of the finest examples of picture writing in this country. Many people have visited the cave, but none has been able to decipher the peculiar characters. It would no doubt be interesting to know the message they were intended to convey, as well as the story of the family that once inhabited the cave and left there the remains of the little child. Who were they? When were they there? Where did they go, and why did they leave the body of the little child alone in the cave? What story do the hieroglyphics tell? These questions may never be answered, but the cave and the picture writing afford archaeologists an opportunity for the exercise of their talents.

A FEW UTAH MEN

In the chapters on the Bench and Bar, Medical Profession and Education will be found personal mention of men who were prominent in those lines, and in the chapters on Political History those who occupied positions of trust and honor are noticed. But in every community there are men who, by their energy, foresight and courage have won a place in history. It would be impossible to include all of Utah's citizens of this class, those selected representing a type, and the list might be lengthened indefinitely. The object has been to select a few who were citizens without being statesmen—heroes without being soldiers.

George A. Smith, one of Utah's pioneers, was born in St. Lawrence County, N. Y., June 26, 1817. As a boy he was near-sighted and being unable to play the games that other boys played, he found more pleasure with his books and in the society of older people. This gave the other boys an excuse to bully him, but George bided his time. When he became older and stronger he started in on his tormentors and kept going until he had "licked" every boy in school

of his age and size. This forced his schoolmates to respect him, and the same determined spirit guided his course through life, though it was not necessary to whip people to command their respect.

Being a cousin to Joseph Smith, the founder of the Latter-day Saints Church, George A. early became interested in that doctrine and finally joined the church. He was one of the first company that went with Brigham Young to select a location for a settlement in the Great Basin. Upon the return to the Missouri River he was placed in charge of the emigration and left there with the last company in July, 1849, arriving in Salt Lake City on the 27th of October. In December, 1850, he took command of a company at Peteetneet Creek (now Payson), organized for the purpose of planting a colony in Southern Utah. This company consisted of thirty-two infantry, twenty-five cavalry and thirteen men with a small cannon, thirty of the men being accompanied by their families. A settlement was established and a fort erected where the City of Parowan now stands.

Mr. Smith was a member of the first Territorial Legislature of Utah, which met in September, 1851, and shortly after the close of the session he was appointed postmaster at Center Creek. He took part in the Indian war, known as the "Walker War" in 1854; was admitted to the bar in February, 1855; assisted in drafting the constitution of 1856; served in the Legislature from 1851 to 1870 with the exception of one session, and because of his interest in the settlement of the southern part of the state he has been called the "Father of Southern Utah." St. George, the county seat of Washington County, was named in his honor. He died on September 1, 1875.

Moses Thatcher, who for many years was a prominent citizen of Cache County, was born in Sangamon County, Ill., February 2, 1842, and was only about four years old when Nauvoo was evacuated, his parents crossing the Mississippi into Iowa and in the spring of 1849 going to California. At Auburn, Calif., his father, Hezekiah Thatcher, opened an eating house. Many of the houses in Auburn were made of canvas, iron safes and strong boxes were unknown, and bags of money or gold dust were frequently left with his father for safe keeping, such was the confidence the miners had in the proprietor of the restaurant. While living in Auburn, Moses attended the district school, entering when he was eleven years of age, and made rapid progress with his studies. During the vacation, with an old butcher knife and a common milk pan, he washed gold from the

sands and crevices along the American River. He also became an expert horseman and learned how to "rope" calves with the lariat.

In January, 1858, the family came to Utah, settling at Salt Lake City, and in 1860, with his father and others, located in the Cache Valley. In the spring of 1861 he married Miss Lettie Farr, a niece of Lorin Farr and about the same time he became a member of Capt. Thomas E. Ricks' company of "Minute Men," organized for the purpose of defending the settlement against Indian attacks. The Indians called him "Little Chief." While on a mission for the church to Europe he attended the Paris Exposition of 1867, and upon his return to this country he engaged in the mercantile business with his father under the firm name of "Thatcher & Son." He was later superintendent of the Logan branch of the Zion's Co-operative Mercantile Institution, until 1879, and was one of the builders of the Utah Northern Railroad.

Mr. Thatcher was elected a delegate to the constitutional convention of 1895. His health was such that he could not attend all the sessions of the convention, but he was present part of the time and signed the document when it was completed. At the first session of the State Legislature he was one of the minority candidates for the United States Senate, and at the next session was defeated for that office by Joseph L. Rawlins by the narrow margin of one vote. Mr. Thatcher was for many years engaged in the banking business at Logan. His death occurred there on August 21, 1909.

The four Walker brothers—Samuel S., Joseph R., David F. and Matthew H.—were sons of Matthew and Mary (Long) Walker and were all born at Yeadon, Yorkshire, England. In the spring of 1850 the mother and her children came to America, landing at New Orleans, the father coming by way of New York. They met at St. Louis, where the father engaged in the mercantile business, buying many of his goods at auction. He died in St. Louis and the family came to Salt Lake City in 1852. David had been engaged as a clerk in the store of William Nixon in St. Louis and continued in his employ after Mr. Nixon opened a store in Salt Lake City. Joseph R. and Samuel S. had been employed as clerks in St. Louis by a merchant named Hill. Upon coming to Utah Samuel engaged in farming and David and Joseph entered the employ of Mr. Nixon. In 1856 Joseph took charge of a merchant train for Mr. Nixon bound for Carson, Nev. (then in Utah). When Mr. Nixon went out of

business in Salt Lake, David became a farmer until Camp Floyd was established, when he was made post storekeeper there.

All this time Matthew, the youngest of the brothers, born in 1845, had been living with his mother. When the three older brothers organized the mercantile firm of Walker Brothers in 1858, Matthew entered the store as a clerk. The firm had only a small capital, but P. J. Hickey offered them credit to the amount of $10,000 or $15,000. Camp Floyd was evacuated in 1861 and the Walker Brothers purchased a large quantity of the Government stores at extremely low prices, thus laying the foundation of their fortunes.

At that time their place of business was in what was known as "Daft's old store," but a little later they moved to "Walkers' Corner." In 1859 they established the first bank in Utah and they erected the first stamp mill ever put into operation in the state. Whether in mining, mercantile pursuits or banking, the Walkers established a reputation for integrity and executive ability, and they have left their impress upon the State of Utah.

John Q. Packard, a descendant of Samuel Packard, who came from England and settled in Massachusetts in 1638, was a native of Johnstown, N. Y., where he was born in 1822. He was educated in New York City and in 1849 went to California. At Marysville, Calif., he was engaged in business as a merchant until the close of the Civil war, when he purchased a sugar plantation in Louisiana and removed to that state. While thus engaged he heard reports of the possibilities of mining in Utah and in 1875 took up his residence in Salt Lake City.

In connection with John McChrystal he located the Gemini and Godiva mines, and was also interested in Eureka Hill properties, becoming in a few years one of the wealthiest men in Utah. He was a bachelor and for years made his home at the Walker House. Mr. Packard was charitable, rarely refusing to contribute money to build school houses or buy books for libraries. But his charity was of that kind that "lets not the left hand know what the right hand doeth." A few years before his death he purchased the lot where the public library in Salt Lake City now stands and offered it to the city, with $75,000 for the erection of a library building. The offer was accepted and the Packard Public Library is pointed out to visitors as a monument to one of the public spirited citizens. Mr. Packard died on October 4, 1908.

It is a common occurrence, when an old resident dies, for the

newspapers to publish his obituary under the headline—"Another Pioneer Gone." This is sometimes not quite the truth. Old settlers there are and always will be, considering the number of years they may live in a community, but the real pioneers, "the men who go before," are very few. Salt Lake City has one resident who can claim the distinction of being a real pioneer.

William C. A. Smoot, a resident of the suburb known as Sugar House, was born in Tennessee on January 30, 1828. While still in his "teens" he became a member of the Latter-day Saints and helped to cut the stone for the Nauvoo temple. He was one of the first company that came to the Salt Lake Valley, arriving on July 24, 1847, and has been a resident of Utah ever since. The first winter after his arrival he lived with others in the old fort, located at South Cottonwood in 1850, and became a resident of Sugar House in 1854. He crossed the plains twenty-two years before the completion of the Union Pacific Railroad, but has lived to see Salt Lake City become a railroad center. On Arbor Day in 1919 he planted the first tree in the new park at Sugar House and later in the summer took a flight in an aeroplane, looking down upon the city which has so long been his home. He is the only survivor of the first company of immigrants and a real pioneer.

George C. Whitmore, who died in 1917 at Nephi, had a history that reads more like romance than fact and verifies the truth of the old saying that "Truth is stranger than fiction." He was a son of Dr. James M. Whitmore, one of the early settlers of what is now Kane County and owner of a ranch near Pipe Springs. On January 8, 1866, at the beginning of a heavy snow storm, Doctor Whitmore and a hired man named Robert McIntyre started out to look after the live stock. Indians were lying in wait and both men were killed, after which the Indians ran off with some of the cattle. The heavy snow fall covered the bodies of the two men and they were not found until the 20th. David Chidester, one of the party who made the search, says they were guided to the spot by Indians who claimed to have seen the killing but took no hand in it, and later the clothing of the two men was found in the Indian camp. Captain Pierce demanded the surrender of the Indians and upon their refusal seven of them were killed, according to Mr. Chidester's story.

At that time George C. was thirteen years old, having been born on January 26, 1853. After the burial of his father and the hired man, he begged his mother to buy him a repeating rifle. He had seen

the Indians lurking in the neighborhood, knew which band had committed the deed, and meant to avenge the death of his father. His mother at first declined to grant his request, telling him that if he had a gun he would only get into trouble. But the boy persisted and finally his mother sold three head of cattle to get the money for the rifle. A neighbor purchased the gun and a supply of ammunition in Salt Lake City. Although but thirteen years of age, George knew how to handle a gun, an accomplishment that comes early to boys on the frontier. As soon as he received his repeating rifle he began a series of attacks on the Indians that rivals the deeds of Daniel Boone or Lewis Wetzel.

Saddling one of the ranch horses, the boy set out alone for the Indian Camp. As soon as he located the band he hid his horse in the brush, crept cautiously to the top of a ridge overlooking the camp. The rifle cracked twice in quick succession and two Indians fell. Hurrying to his horse, he made his way safely to his home, telling no one what he had done. The savages moved to another camping place, but the boy kept track of their movements and a few days later another savage was killed by the mysterious foe. Again they moved and again the boy followed, and every time he came within rifle range of their camp one or more of the redskins "bit the dust."

Among the white people there was an element that deplored the actions of young Whitmore, fearing that his activity would bring on an Indian war, and the authorities tried to arrest him. Now he was between two fires, yet he did not relax his warfare against the savages who had murdered his father. With a cunning rarely equalled in one so young, he dodged the officers of the law and added a "good Indian" to his list at every opportunity. Finally the band was reduced to two, who fled southward, crossed the Colorado and sought refuge among the Navajo Indians to escape their youthful Nemesis.

When the band had been thus dispersed, George set his gun aside and engaged in peaceful occupations. For many years he was engaged in the banking business at Nephi. He never boasted of his exploits and when asked about them his answers were given reluctantly, but as an agent of vengeance his work was well done.

CHAPTER XXXIII

STATISTICAL REVIEW

FIRST ACCURATE INFORMATION REGARDING THE GREAT WEST—UTAH ORIGINALLY MEXICAN TERRITORY—CENSUS OF 1850—POPULATION BY COUNTIES—PRINCIPAL CITIES—TERRITORIAL OFFICIALS—ELECTIVE STATE OFFICERS—UNITED STATES SENATORS AND REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS — UTAH'S PRESIDENTIAL VOTE — UTAH ALTITUDES—A FEW GENERAL FACTS.

At the beginning of the Nineteenth Century the people of the United States knew very little regarding the country west of the Mississippi, which was then in the hands of Spain. When the United States purchased the Province of Louisiana in 1803, the ratification of the treaty was opposed by some members of Congress on the grounds that the whole region between the Missouri River and the Rocky Mountains was nothing but a desert, while the Rocky Mountain country was "a wild, inaccessible expanse of territory, wholly unfit for human habitation."

There was some excuse for this attitude on the part of the Congressmen who regarded the purchase as a "useless and extravagant expenditure of the people's money," as the geographies of that day marked practically all of the great West as the "Great American Desert." The expedition of Lewis and Clark in 1804-06 was intended to enlighten the people concerning the character of the "New Purchase," but their report was not widely read and the majority of the people remained in comparative ignorance as to the possibilities and resources of the western country. True, quite a number of emigrants found their way across the great plains and settled in the Oregon country or California in the early '40s, but few of them ever returned to "The States" to give information of the West. The same is true of the Latter-day Saints who came to the Salt Lake Valley in

1847. They were in search of a home and did not return east to give an account of the country.

It remained for the fur traders and gold seekers to spread information regarding this hitherto unknown region. Upon the discovery of gold in California, thousands of men from the states of the East and Middle West crossed the plains in the hope of making their fortunes. These returning "forty-niners" gave glowing accounts of their journey across the plains and vivid descriptions of the fertile valleys between the ranges of the Rocky Mountains. Frequently these naratives were embellished with something more than the "naked truth," but they agreed in all the essential particulars and contradicted many theories that had long been prevalent. From the stories told by these returned argonauts many people received their first real impressions concerning the country and came to the conclusion that the West was habitable, to say the least.

At the time the first settlement was made where Salt Lake City now stands, the entire State of Utah belonged to Mexico, with which country the United States was then at war. That war was ended by the Treaty of Gaudalupe Hidalgo, which was concluded on February 2, 1848, Mexico relinquishing to the United States a large tract of country, in which the present State of Utah was included. On September 9, 1919, sixty-nine years had passed since Millard Fillmore, as President of the United States, affixed his official signature to the act of Congress providing for a territorial government for Utah. The census of 1850 had just been completed and showed a population of 11,380 in the territory, distributed among the seven organized counties as follows: Davis, 1,134; Iron, 360; Salt Lake, 6,157; Sanpete, 365; Tooele, 152; Utah, 2,026; Weber, 1,186. For the purpose of comparison, the returns of each census since that time are given by counties in the following table:

County	1860	1870	1880	1890	1900	1910
Beaver	785	2,007	3,918	3,340	3,613	4,717
Boxelder	1,608	4,855	6,761	7,642	10,009	13,894
Cache	2,605	8,229	12,652	15,509	18,139	23,062
Carbon	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,004	8,624
Cedar	741	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Davis	2,904	4,459	5,279	6,751	7,996	10,191
Emery	.....	.....	556	5,076	4,657	6,750
Garfield	.....	.....	.....	2,457	3,400	3,660

County	1860	1870	1880	1890	1900	1910
Grand	.....	.....	.....	541	1,149	1,595
Green River	141	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Iron	1,010	2,277	4,013	2,683	3,546	3,933
Juab	672	2,034	3,474	5,582	10,082	10,702
Kane	.....	1,513	3,085	1,685	1,811	1,652
Millard	715	2,753	3,727	4,033	5,678	6,118
Morgan	.....	1,972	1,783	1,780	2,045	2,467
Piute	.....	82	1,651	2,842	1,954	1,734
Rich	.....	1,946	1,263	1,527	1,946	1,883
Rio Virgin	.....	450	.....	.....	.....	.....
Salt Lake	11,295	18,337	31,977	58,457	77,725	131,426
San Juan	.....	.....	204	365	1,023	2,377
Sanpete	3,815	6,786	11,557	13,146	16,313	16,704
Sevier	.....	19	4,457	6,199	8,451	9,775
Shambip	162	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Summit	198	2,512	4,921	7,733	9,439	8,200
Tooele	1,008	2,177	4,497	3,700	7,361	7,924
Uinta	.....	.....	799	2,762	6,458	7,050
Utah	8,248	12,203	17,973	23,768	32,456	37,942
Wasatch,	.....	1,244	2,927	3,595	4,736	8,920
Washington	691	3,064	4,235	4,009	4,612	5,123
Wayne	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,907	1,749
Weber	3,675	7,858	12,344	22,723	25,239	35,179
Totals	40,273	86,786	143,963	207,905	276,749	373,351

An examination of these figures shows that the greatest proportionate increase in population during any decade was between 1850 to 1860, when the number of inhabitants increased from 11,380 to 40,273, or more than 250 per cent. The next decade shows an increase of over 110 per cent. Since that time there has been a steady increase, but in no census period since 1870 has the population doubled. The estimated population in 1919 was 460,000.

Four of the counties mentioned in the above table have disappeared. No record can be found to show the fate of Cedar County, which reported 741 inhabitants in 1860. Green River County is now in the State of Wyoming, forming Uinta and part of Sweetwater counties. Part of Rio Virgin County was annexed to Nevada in 1871 and the remainder to Washington County the next year. Shambip County, which reported 162 inhabitants in 1860, was an-

nexed to Juab, Tooele and Utah counties before the next census was taken.

PRINCIPAL CITIES

According to the census of 1910, Utah then had sixteen cities with a population of 2,500 or more each, to wit:

American Fork	2,797
Bingham	2,881
Brigham	3,685
Eureka	3,416
Lehi	2,964
Logan	7,522
Murray	4,057
Nephi	2,759
Ogden	31,404
Park City	3,439
Provo	10,645
Richfield	2,559
Salt Lake City	117,399
Spanish Fork	3,464
Springville	3,356
Tooele	2,753
Total for 16 cities	205,100

At least fifty thousand more of the inhabitants of the state lived in the smaller cities, having a population of from 1,000 to 2,500 each. The total population of the state in 1910 was 373,351, consequently about 68 per cent of the inhabitants lived in the cities and towns having a population of 1,000 or upward.

TERRITORIAL OFFICIALS

Following is a list of the principal territorial officials from the time Utah Territory was created by the act of September 9, 1850, to the admission of the state on January 4, 1896, with the date of appointment. Where the eaxct date of appointment could not be ascertained, the year in which the official entered upon his duties is given.

Governors—Brigham Young, September 20, 1850; Alfred Cum-

ming, July 11, 1857; John W. Dawson, October 3, 1861; Frank Fuller (acting), December 31, 1861, to March 31, 1862; Stephen S. Harding, March 31, 1862; James Duane Doty, June 22, 1863; Charles Durkee, July 15, 1865; Edwin Higgins (acting) 1869-70; S. A. Mann (acting) 1870; J. Wilson Shaffer, March 20, 1870, (died on October 31, 1870, and Vernon H. Vaughan became acting governor); George L. Woods, February 2, 1871; S. B. Axtell, December, 1874; George B. Emery, June 8, 1875; Eli H. Murray, February, 1880; Caleb W. West, March, 1886; Arthur L. Thomas, May 6, 1889; Caleb W. West, April 7, 1893.

Secretaries—Broughton D. Harris, September 20, 1850; Willard Richards, (appointed by Governor Young, October 15, 1851); Benjamin G. Ferris, June 4, 1852; A. W. Babbitt, 1853; William H. Hooper, November 4, 1856; John Hartnett, January 18, 1858; Washington J. McCormick, April 5, 1858; Francis H. Wooton, June 26, 1861; Frank Fuller, July 15, 1861; Amos Reed, September 4, 1863; Edwin Higgins, December 20, 1867; S. A. Mann, April 7, 1869; C. C. Crow, June 17, 1870, (died on the day following his appointment); Vernon H. Vaughan, September, 1870; George A. Black, November 1, 1870; M. M. Bane, June 10, 1876; Levi P. Lucky, February 26, 1877; Arthur L. Thomas, April 19, 1879; William C. Hall, 1887; Elijah Sells, May 7, 1889; Charles C. Richards, May 6, 1893.

Chief Justices—Joseph Buffington, September 20, 1850; Lemuel G. Brandenberg, March 12, 1851; Lazarus H. Reid, August 31, 1852; John F. Kinney, August 24, 1853; Delaney R. Eccles, July 13, 1857; John F. Kinney, June 27, 1860; John Titus, May 6, 1863; Charles C. Wilson, July 25, 1868; James B. McKean, June 17, 1870; David P. Lowe, March 19, 1875; Alexander White, September 11, 1875; Michael Schaeffer, April 20, 1876; John A. Hunter, July 2 1879; Charles S. Zane, September 1, 1884; Elliott Sandford, July 9, 1888; Charles S. Zane, May 24, 1889; Samuel A. Merritt, January 9, 1894.

Associate Justices—Perry E. Brocchus and Zerubbabel Snow, September 20, 1850; Leonidas Shaver, August 31, 1852; G. P. Stiles, August 1, 1854; C. W. Drummond, September 12, 1854; E. D. Potter, July 6, 1857; C. E. Sinclair, August 25, 1857; John Cradlebaugh, June 4, 1858; R. P. Flenniken, May 11, 1860; Henry R. Crosby, August 1, 1860; Charles P. Waite, February 3, 1862; Thomas J. Drake February 3 1862; Solomon P. McCurdy, April 21, 1864; Enos D. Hoge, July 27, 1868; O. F. Strickland, April 5, 1869; C. M. Hawley, April 19, 1869; P. H. Emerson, March 10, 1873; Jacob S. Bore-

man, March 20, 1873; Henry P. Henderson, July 20, 1886; John W. Judd, July 9, 1888; Thomas J. Anderson, March 20, 1889; John W. Blackburn, October 17, 1889; James A. Miner, June 20, 1890; George W. Bartch, 1893; Harvey W. Smith, May 8, 1893; William H. King, 1894; Henry H. Rolapp, November 30, 1895, to succeed Harvey W. Smith who died on November 22, 1895.

United States Attorneys—Seth M. Blair, September 20, 1850; Joseph Hosmer, March 1, 1854; Alexander Wilson, November, 1858; Hosea Stout, 1862; Charles H. Hempstead, 1868; George C. Bates, 1870; William Carey, 1873; Sumner Howard, April 25, 1876; P. T. Van Zile, March 15, 1878; W. H. Dickson, March 13, 1884; George H. Peters, April 16, 1887; Charles S. Varian, July 12, 1889; John W. Judd, 1893.

United States Marshals—Joseph L. Heywood, September 20, 1850; Peter K. Dotson, 1856; Isaac L. Gibbs, May 24, 1862; Josiah Hosmer, March 22, 1866; Joseph M. Orr, September 28, 1869; M. T. Patrick, April, 1870; George R. Maxwell, 1873; William Nelson, March 15, 1876; M. Shaunessy, February 19, 1878; Edwin A. Ireland, April 29, 1884; Frank H. Dyer, June 17, 1886; Elias H. Parsons, July 12, 1889; Irving H. Benton, December 1, 1892; Nat M. Brigham, May 8, 1893.

Delegates in Congress—John M. Bernhisel, August 4, 1851; William H. Hooper, August 1, 1859; John F. Kinney, August 3, 1863; William H. Hooper, August 7, 1865 (Mr. Hooper was twice re-elected and while he was in office the date of the election was changed from the first Monday in August to the Tuesday following the first Monday in November in the even numbered years); George Q. Cannon, November, 1872; John T. Caine, November, 1882; Joseph L. Rawlins, November, 1892; Frank J. Cannon, November, 1894.

ELECTIVE STATE OFFICERS

The Utah state officers elected by the people are governor, secretary of state, state auditor, state treasurer, attorney-general, superintendent of public instruction and justices of the Supreme Court. All except justices of the Supreme Court are elected for four years. The first election for state officers was held on November 5, 1895, the constitution being ratified by the people at the same election. Since that time the state elections have been held at the same time as the presidential elections, viz.: In November, 1900, 1904, 1908, 1912

and 1916. Following is a list of the officers, with the year in which each was elected:

Governors—Heber M. Wells, 1895; John C. Cutler, 1904; William Spry, 1908; Simon Bamberger, 1916. Wells and Spry each served two terms.

Secretaries of State—James T. Hammond, 1895 (re-elected in 1900); Charles S. Tingey, 1904 (re-elected in 1908); David Mattson, 1912; Harden Bennion, 1916.

State Auditors—Morgan Richards, 1895; Charles S. Tingey, 1900; J. A. Edwards, 1904; Jesse D. Jewkes, 1908; Lincoln G. Kelly, 1912; Joseph Ririe, 1916.

State Treasurers—James Chipman, 1895; John DeGrey Dixon, 1900; James Christiansen, 1904; David Mattson, 1908; Jesse D. Jewkes, 1912; Daniel O. Larson, 1916.

Attorneys-General—A. C. Bishop, 1895; M. A. Breeden, 1900 (re-elected in 1904); Albert R. Barnes, 1908 (re-elected in 1912); Daniel B. Shields, 1916.

Superintendents of Public Instruction—John R. Park, 1895; A. C. Nelson, 1900 (re-elected in 1904, 1908 and 1912); E. G. Gowans, 1916. Mr. Gowans resigned on July 1, 1919, and George N. Child, was appointed to the vacancy.

Supreme Court Justices—As established by the constitution of 1895, the Supreme Court was composed of three justices, one of whom should serve for three years, one for five years and one for seven years, after which one should be elected every two years and hold office for six years. George W. Bartch, James A. Miner and Charles S. Zane were elected in 1895; Robert N. Baskin, 1898; George W .Bartch, 1900; W. M. McCarty, 1902; Daniel N. Straup, 1904; Joseph E. Frick, 1906; W. M. McCarty, 1908; Daniel N. Straup, 1910; Joseph E. Frick, 1912; W. M. McCarty, 1914; Elmer E. Corfman, 1916. By the act of March 8, 1917, the number of Supreme Court justices was increased to five and the term of office was lengthened to ten years, one member of the court to be elected every two years. Under this act three justices were elected in 1918, viz.: Samuel R. Thurman, for ten years; Valentine Gideon, for eight years; Albert J. Weber, for six years.

Section 2, Article VIII, of the constitution provides that: "The judge having the shortest term to serve, not holding his office by appointment or election to fill a vacancy, shall be the chief justice, and shall preside at all terms of the Supreme Court," etc. Under this

arrangement every member of the court, except those appointed or elected to fill vacancies, serves the latter years of his term as chief justice.

United States Senators—As each state has two senators, there are two lines of senatorial succession. The term of office is six years and begins on the 4th of March. The first senators from Utah were Arthur Brown and Frank J. Cannon, who were elected to the Legislature on January 21, 1896. Senator Brown drew the short term, expiring March 4, 1897. His successors have been Joseph L. Rawlins, for the term beginning on March 4, 1897; Reed Smoot, elected by the Legislature in 1903 and again in 1909, and by the people in 1914 for the term beginning on March 4, 1915 and expiring on March 4, 1921.

In the other line of succession, Frank J. Cannon's term expired on March 4, 1899. A deadlock in the Legislature of that year resulted in a failure to elect his successor and Utah had but one United States senator until the Legislature of 1901 elected Thomas Kearns for the remainder of the term expiring on March 4, 1905; George Sutherland then served two terms, to March 4, 1917; William H. King was elected by the people in 1916 for the term beginning on March 4, 1917, and ending on March 4, 1923.

Representatives in Congress—From the admission of the state until 1912 Utah had but one representative in Congress. Since the general election of 1912 the state has had two representatives. Those elected since the admission of the state were: Clarence E. Allen, 1895; William H. King, 1896; Brigham H. Roberts, 1898 (seat refused by Congress and William H. King elected at a special election on April 2, 1900); George Sutherland, 1900; Joseph Howell, 1902 (re-elected at each succeeding election to 1910); Joseph Howell and Jacob Johnson, 1912; Joseph Howell and James H. Mays, 1914; Milton H. Welling and James H. Mays, 1916 (both re-elected in 1918).

UTAH'S PRESIDENTIAL VOTE

In 1896 Utah, for the first time in her history, participated in the election of a President and Vice President of the United States. Since that time the vote of the state in presidential elections is shown in the folloiwng table. The abbreviations following the names of the candidates indicate the party, i. e., R, republican; D, democratic

Prog, progressive; S. socialist; S. L., social labor; P, prohibitionist; I, independence.

1896—Bryan and Sewall (D)	64,851
McKinley and Hobart (R)	13,461
1900—McKinley and Roosevelt (R)	47,139
Bryan and Stevenson (D)	45,006
1904—Roosevelt and Fairbanks (R)	62,446
Parker and Davis (D)	33,413
Debs and Hanford (S)	5,757
1908—Taft and Sherman (R)	61,165
Bryan and Kern (D)	42,601
Debs and Hanford (S)	4,890
Hisgen and Graves (I)	92
1912—Taft and Butler (R)	42,013
Wilson and Marshall (D)	36,579
Roosevelt and Johnson (Prog)	24,171
Debs and Seidel (S)	8,999
Reimer and Gilhaus (S. L.)	510
1916—Wilson and Marshall (D)	85,137
Hughes and Fairbanks (R)	54,137
Benson and Kirkpatrick (S)	4,460
Reimer and Harrison (S. L.)	144
Hanly and Landrith (P)	149

UTAH ALTITUDES

To give the reader some idea of the general elevation of Utah above the sea level, the following table, giving the altitude in feet of each of the several county seats has been compiled. The figures are taken from the reports of the United States Geological Survey, the weather bureau of the United States Department of Agriculture and from railroad surveys. The table includes every county seat except Coalville, Summit County, for which no reliable figures could be obtained. The altitude of Hennefer, Summit County, about ten miles northwest of Coalville, is 5,301 feet.

County	County Seat	Altitude
Beaver	Beaver	6,000
Boxelder	Brigham	4,305
Cache	Logan	4,507
Carbon	Price	5,566
Daggett	Manila	6,225

County	County Seat	Altitude
Davis	Farmington	4,267
Duchesne	Duchesne	5,515
Emery	Castle Dale	5,500
Garfield	Panguitch	6,560
Grand	Moab	4,000
Iron	Parowan	5,970
Juab	Nephi	5,119
Kane	Kanab	4,925
Millard	Fillmore	5,100
Morgan	Morgan	5,080
Piute	Junction	6,250
Rich	Randolph	6,442
Salt Lake	Salt Lake City	4,360
San Juan	Monticello	7,545
Sanpete	Manti	5,575
Sevier	Richfield	5,350
Summit	Coalville	
Tooele	Tooele	4,900
Uinta	Vernal	5,050
Utah	Provo	4,532
Wasatch	Heber	5,606
Washington	St. George	2,880
Wayne	Loa	7,000
Weber	Ogden	4,310

GENERAL FACTS

In area Utah is the tenth state of the Union, being exceeded in size by Arizona, California, Colorada, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Texas and Wyoming. According to the census of 1910 it stood forty-first in population. Those reporting a smaller number of inhabitants were Arizona, Delaware, Idaho, Nevada, New Mexico, Vermont and Wyoming. In 1913 (the latests official figures available) the state reported 17,836 farms with 1,599,472 acres under cultivation. On January 1, 1918, the state had 3,253.20 miles of steam and electric railroad; 123 banking institutions with an aggregate capital stock of over ten millions of dollars; approximately forty millions of dollars invested in manufacturing enterprises; and produced in 1917, gold, silver, copper, lead and zinc to the value of $99,328,155. In the same year the Utah coal mines produced 3,433,-

912 tons of coal. During the school year of 1917-18 the state expended a little over five and a half millions of dollars upon her public school system and owned school property worth over twelve and a half million dollars.

According to the report of the State Bureau of Immigration, Labor and Statistics for the year 1915, Utah then had one city of the first class, four of the second class, fifty-two of the third class and sixty-five incorporated towns. The cities of the first and second class had adopted the commission form of government.

CHAPTER XXXIV

CHRONOLOGICAL SUMMARY

CIVILIZED COUNTRIES THE PRODUCT OF EVOLUTION—IMPORTANCE OF DATES IN THE STUDY OF HISTORY—ONE EVENT DEPENDENT UPON ANOTHER—ILLUSTRATIONS—THE SUMMARY.

History is merely the unfolding of a succession of events. Every civilized land on the face of the globe is the product of evolution. In the general process of development one event follows another like the links of a chain, each event the effect of one or more that preceded it and the cause of one or more that follow. If a single link in the chain should be broken; if any one event in any country should have produced a different result; the whole subsequent history of that country or state might have to be differently written.

In the study of history dates constitute an important factor. It is often as essential to know when an event happened as to know why it happened and who were the chief actors. Along the highway of history a date here and there stands out like a milestone and can be remembered without apparent effort. Practically every schoolboy in the United States can tell that the Declaration of Independence was adopted on July 4, 1776. But how many American citizens can recall what important event occurred on February 15, 1898? It was on that day that the United States Battleship Maine was blown up in Havana Harbor—an event that hastened the declaration of war against Spain.

In the foregoing chapter a conscientious effort has been made to show the general progress of Utah along industrial, political, professional and educational lines, as well as the part the state has taken in the military affairs of the nation. As a fitting conclusion to this history, the following summary of events relating to early explorations, leading up to the settlement, the organization of the territory and the admission of the state, with more recent events bearing

upon some phase of the state's history, has been compiled for ready reference.

At first glance many of these events may seem to have no direct connection with Utah's career or affairs, yet each one is the corollary of something that went before. For example: The expedition of Francisco Vasquez de Coronado in 1540 was made three centuries before Utah had a single premanent white inhabitant. But it opened the way for subsequent explorations and none can say what influence it may have exerted in later years. In like manner, the organization of the Hudson's Bay Company, chartered as it was by the British Government, may seem out of place in a list of events pertaining to Utah, but it was the first of the great fur companies which operated in the Rocky Mountain region and its agents and representatives carried back to the East a knowledge of the Indian tribes and the possibilities of the fur trade, thus paving the way for the trappers and traders of other companies which followed. Without the knowledge obtained through this source, Brigham Young and his followers might have established their first settlement in the West at some other point and the Great Salt Lake Valley would have been settled by others or remained a barren desert.

THE SUMMARY

———, 1540. Capt. Garcia Lopez de Cardenas, a lieutenant of Francisco Vasquez de Coronado, discovered the Grand Canyon of the Colorado River and in all probability visited what is now San Juan County, Utah.

May 2, 1670. The Hudson's Bay Company received its charter from the British Government.

———, 1689. Baron La Hontan, a French writer and explorer published a story obtained from Indians of a great Salt Lake somewhere in the Rocky Mountain country. This is believed by some to be the first account of the Great Salt Lake in Utah.

September 12, 1776. Dominguez and Escalante, Spanish explorers, entered Utah in what is now Uinta County. Eleven days later they came within sight of Utah Lake, the first white men to look upon that body of water.

December, 1783. The Northwest Company was organized as a competitor of the Hudson's Bay Company.

June 1, 1801. Brigham Young was born at Whitingham, Vermont.


UTAH'S BEST CROP
GATHERED BY C. R. SAVAGE
ART BAZAR SALT LAKE CITY UTAH

December 23, 1805. Joseph Smith, founder of the Latter-day Saints Church, was born at Sharon, Windsor County, Vermont.

March, 1822. The Rocky Mountain Fur Company was organized at St. Louis by Gen. William H. Ashley and Andrew Henry. Ashley afterward built a fort on the shores of Utah Lake.

December, 1824. "Jim" Bridger, an employe of the Rocky Mountain Fur Company, to decide a wager, descended the Bear River from the Cache Valley and discovered the Great Salt Lake.

———, 1825. In this year Gen. W. H. Ashley, head of the Rocky Mountain Fur Company, built a fort (Fort Ashley) on the shore of Utah Lake. This was the first trading post in Utah.

December 18, 1828. Peter Skeen Ogden, of the Hudson's Bay Company, encamped with his company of trappers at the north end of the Great Salt Lake. He had discovered the river and canyon that bear his name about three years before.

April 6, 1830. The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints was organized at Fayette, New York, with six members.

July, 1832. In the latter part of this month Capt. Benjamin L. E. Bonneville took the first wagons through the South Pass of the Rocky Mountains. Some of these wagons were afterward brought in to Utah.

———, 1841. Miles M. Goodyear, built a small fort, a few log cabins and established a trading post where the City of Ogden now stands.

Bancroft Library

September 8, 1843. Lieut. John C. Fremont with Kit Carson and three others rowed in a rubber boat from the mouth of the Weber River to an island in the Great Salt Lake. They gave the island the name of "Disappointment" Island. It is now known as "Fremont" Island.

June 27, 1844. Joseph and Hyrum Smith were killed by a mob while confined in jail at Carthage, Illinois.

July 22, 1847. Orson Pratt and Erastus Snow, with forty-two others, arrived at the Great Salt Lake Valley.

July 23, 1847. William Carter plowed the first furrow where Salt Lake City now stands.

July 24, 1847. Brigham Young, with the main body of the first company of pioneers joined the advance company in the Salt Lake Valley. This day has since been celebrated as "Pioneer Day" and is a legal holiday in Utah.

July 25, 1847. The first religious services were held in Salt Lake City, George A. Smith delivering the sermon.

July 29, 1847. Capt. James Brown and a detachment of the Mormon battalion from Arkansas arrived at Salt Lake City.

August 2, 1847. The work of platting Salt Lake City was commenced.

August 9, 1847. A daughter was born to John and Catherine C. Steele—the first white child born in the Salt Lake Valley.

August 11, 1847. Milton H. Therlkill, a three-year old boy, was drowned in City Creek—the first death in Salt Lake City.

February 2, 1848. The Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo was concluded, ending the Mexican War. By this treaty Mexico ceded to the United States a large tract of country in the Southwest, including the present State of Utah.

February 10, 1849. The constitution of the State of Deseret was adopted by a convention at Salt Lake City.

March 1, 1849. The postoffice at Salt Lake City was established with Joseph L. Heywood as postmaster.

March 12, 1849. Officers for the provisional State of Deseret were elected by the people.

July 2, 1849. The first Legislature of the State of Deseret was convened in Salt Lake City.

December 2, 1849. The first Sunday school in Utah was organized in Salt Lake City by Richard Ballantyne.

December, 1849. Six counties were created by the Deseret Legislature, viz.: Juab, Salt Lake, Sanpete, Tooele, Utah and Weber.

February 28, 1850. University of Deseret was granted a charter by the Deseret Legislature. This Institution is now the University of Utah.

June 15, 1850. The first number of the Deseret News, the first newspaper in Utah, was issued from the press.

September 9, 1850. President Millard Fillmore approved the act of Congress creating the Territory of Utah.

September 20, 1850. The first territorial officers were appointed by President Fillmore.

December 5, 1850. Davis County was created by an act of the Deseret Legislature.

January 9, 1851. Salt Lake City was incorporated by an act of the Legislature of Deseret.

January 27, 1851. Official news of the creation of Utah Territory first reached Salt Lake City.

February 3, 1851. Brigham Young took the oath of office as the first governor of Utah Territory.

April 7, 1851. First election of municipal officers in Salt Lake City. The same day, at a general conference of the Latter-day Saints, it was voted to build a temple at Salt Lake City.

April 14, 1851. First meeting of the Salt Lake City Council.

August 1, 1851. The first kiln of earthenware at the Deseret pottery was fired.

September 22, 1851. The first Legislature of the Territory of Utah was convened. Heber C. Kimball was elected president of the council and William W. Phelps speaker of the house.

February 1, 1852. The Utah Territorial Library was opened with William C. Staines as librarian.

February 3, 1852. Millard and Washington counties were created by acts of the Legislature.

November 11, 1852. The first term of the University of Deseret was opened.

February 14, 1853. Ground was broken for the Salt Lake Temple. The corner-stones were laid on the 6th of April following.

November 2, 1853. A company left Salt Lake City for the purpose of forming a settlement at Fort Bridger, now in Wyoming.

January, 1854. Summit County was created by act of the Legislature.

December, 1854. Iron County was created by act of the Legislature.

September 13, 1855. The Utah Horticultural Society was organized with Wilford Woodruff as president.

January 5, 1856. Boxelder and Cache counties were created by acts of the Legislature.

March 17, 1856. The second constitutional convention met in Salt Lake City; on the 27th a constitution was adopted and the convention adjourned.

October 17, 1857. The Salt Lake City Fire Department was organized. This was the first fire department in Utah.

December 2, 1858. A violent storm swept over the Salt Lake Valley. Samuel Leaver and William Redman were frozen to death.

April 7, 1860. The first Pony Express from the west arrived at Salt Lake City, having left Sacramento on the 3d.

March 2, 1861. The western part of Utah was cut off by act of Congress and erected into the Territory of Nevada.

October 18, 1861. The Overland Telegraph Line was completed to Salt Lake City. This was the first telegraph in Utah.

January, 1862. Morgan County was created by act of the Legislature.

January 20, 1862. The third constitutional convention met in Salt Lake City and remained in session only four days.

March 8, 1862. The first theatrical performance was given in the Salt Lake Theater.

October 18, 1862. The site of Camp Douglas (now Fort Douglas) was selected by Col. Patrick E. Connor.

October 23, 1862. Peteetneet, a noted Ute chief, died near Fort Crittenden, Utah County.

January 29, 1863. Col. Patrick E. Connor attacked the camp of Chief Bear Hunter on the Bear River. In the engagement 250 Indians were killed and the band, which had been committing depredations upon the white settlements was broken up.

January 16, 1864. Governor Doty approved acts of the Legislature creating Kane and Rich counties.

January, 1865. Piute and Sevier counties were created.

January 10, 1866. Beaver County was organized. It had been created by act of the Legislature ten years before.

April 18, 1866. Chief Sanpitch was killed at the mouth of Birch Canyon, Sanpete County.

July 25, 1868. President Andrew Johnson approved the act of Congress creating Wyoming Territory. The northeast corner of Utah was added to the new territory.

March 8, 1869. The United States Land Office in Salt Lake City was opened.

May 10, 1869. The Union and Central Pacific railroads were joined at Promontory, Boxelder County, completing the transcontinental railway.

October 3, 1869. Schuyler Colfax, Vice President of the United States, addressed a large crowd from the balcony of the Townsend House, Salt Lake City.

November 24, 1869. The first street lights were lighted in Salt Lake City.

January 10, 1870. The Utah Central (now the Oregon Short



ANNUAL REUNION OF THE JEX FAMILY, JANUARY 1, 1914, IN HONOR OF GRANDMA JEX'S NINETIETH BIRTHDAY. TWENTY-FIVE OF THE FAMILY NOT PRESENT

Line) Railroad was completed to Salt Lake City and the first train arrived in the Utah capital.

October 12, 1870. The old arsenal in Salt Lake City was destroyed by fire.

January 1, 1872. The Salt Lake City Street Railway Company was organized.

February 19, 1872. The fourth constitutional convention met and remained in session until the 2nd of March.

May 25, 1872. The Salt Lake City Gas Company was organized.

January 8, 1872. The first regular passenger train was placed in service on the Utah Northern Railroad. This road is now a part of the Oregon Short Line System.

September 3, 1872. Ground was broken for the Salt Lake City waterworks—the first waterworks system in Utah.

June 30, 1873. The streets of Salt Lake City were lighted with gas for the first time.

October 3, 1875. President U. S. Grant and party arrived in Salt Lake City and remained for about twenty-four hours.

October 9, 1875. The great tabernacle in Salt Lake City was formally dedicated.

October 3, 1876. Gen. William T. Sherman and party visited Salt Lake City.

February 15, 1880. Governor Murray approved acts of the Legislature creating Emery, San Juan and Uinta counties.

September 11, 1880. The first electric light in Utah was demonstrated at the corner of Main and South Temple streets, Salt Lake City.

July 17, 1881. "Jim" Bridger, noted trapper, scout and discoverer of Great Salt Lake, died at his home near Kansas City, Missouri.

July 27, 1881. Gen. Benjamin Harrison, afterward President of the United States, accompanied by John Sherman and others visited Salt Lake City.

March 9, 1882. Governor Murray approved the act of the Legislature creating Garfield County.

April 10, 1882. The fifth constitutional convention assembled and remained in session until the 27th.

March 30, 1883. The last rail was laid on the Denver & Rio

Grande Railroad, connecting Salt Lake City with Grand Junction, Colorado.

July 20, 1885. The territorial insane asylum (now the mental hospital) was opened for the reception of patients.

June 30, 1887. The sixth constitutional convention met and adjourned sine die on July 7th.

October 31, 1889. The Utah Reform School (now the Industrial School) at Ogden was opened.

February, 1891. Wayne County was created by act of the Legislature.

May 9, 1891. President Benjamin Harrison and party arrived in Salt Lake City.

December 17, 1891. Gen. Patrick E. Connor, founder of Fort Douglas, died at the Walker House, Salt Lake City.

March 12, 1892. Grand County was created by act of the Legislature.

April 6, 1893. The Salt Lake City Temple was dedicated.

January 17, 1894. Governor West approved the act of the Legislature creating Carbon County.

May 12, 1894. "General" Carter's industrial army captured a train at Lehi and ran to Provo, where the locomotive was "ditched." Carter and twenty-six of his men were arrested by the militia and deputy marshals and taken to the penitentiary. Carter's Army was party of the so called "Coxey Movement."

July 16, 1894. President Cleveland approved the Enabling Act, authorizing the people of Utah to form a constitution and elect state officers preparatory to admission into the Union.

August 1, 1894. Acting-Gov. Charles C. Richards issued a proclamation calling an election for delegates to a constitutional convention.

November 6, 1894. Delegates to the constitutional convention were elected—60 republicans and 47 democrats.

February 27, 1895. The Utah State Medical Society was organized at the Knutsford Hotel, Salt Lake City.

March 4, 1895. The constitutional convention met in Salt Lake City and remained in session until the 8th of May.

November 5, 1895. The constitution was ratified by the people by a vote of 31,305 to 7,687. At the same time the republican candidates for the state offices were elected.

January 4, 1896. President Cleveland issued his proclamation declaring Utah admitted into the Union.

January 6, 1896. The state officers were inaugurated and the first State Legislature convened.

July 14, 1897. The Trans-Mississippi Congress met in Salt Lake City. William J. Bryan, president.

July 24, 1897. The semi-centennial of the entrance of the pioneers into Salt Lake Valley was celebrated with parades, speeches, fireworks, etc.

February 15, 1898. The United States Battleship Maine was blown up in Havana Harbor.

April 25, 1898. Congress declared war against Spain.

May 9, 1898. Utah's two batteries of artillery and a troop of cavalry were mustered into the United States service for the war with Spain.

May 20, 1898. Batteries A and B left Salt Lake City for San Francisco on their way to the Philippine Islands.

July 14, 1898. Battery C was mustered into the United States service. It left for San Francisco on the 31st.

August 19, 1899. Batteries A and B arrived in Salt Lake City on their return from the Philippine Islands. Governor Wells proclaimed a holiday.

June 2, 1905. The first regular passenger trains over the San Pedro, Los Angeles & Salt Lake Railroad left Salt Lake and Los Angeles at the same time.

November 29, 1905. The new postoffice building in Salt Lake City was opened for the transaction of business.

May 12, 1908. The first meeting of governors of the states to consider the conservation of natural resources met at Washington, D. C.

April 3, 1909. Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans of the United States Navy visited Salt Lake City and lectured to a large audience that evening in the tabernacle.

September 24, 1909. William H. Taft, President of the United States, arrived in Salt Lake City and remained until the 26th, visiting various places of interest.

May 13, 1911. A capitol commission was appointed by Governor Spry in accordance with an act of the Legislature authorizing the erection of a new capitol building.

September 13, 1912. Theodore Roosevelt, progressive candidate

for President, addressed a large audience at Ogden while on his way to California.

April 3, 1913. The first "Overland Limited" de luxe train passed through Utah westbound over the Union Pacific Railroad.

July 31, 1913. Josephus Daniels, secretary of the navy, visited Salt Lake City.

August 13, 1914. Governor Spry issued his proclamation declaring Duchesne County organized.

June 18, 1916. The secretary of war called upon the governor of Utah for two troops of cavalry and a battery of light artillery for service on the Mexican border.

June 27, 1916. Captain Webb's Battery left Fort Douglas for Nogales, Arizona.

October 9, 1916. Utah's new capitol building was formally dedicated.

April 6, 1917. Congress declared war against the Imperial German Government.

April 26, 1917. The Utah State Council of Defense was organized.

June 5, 1917. First registration of all able-bodied men in the United States, between the ages of twenty-one and thirty years, under the provisions of the selective conscription act, approved by President Wilson on May 18, 1917. Utah registered 41,952 men.

November 16, 1917. Governor Bamberger issued his proclamation declaring Daggett County organized.

November 11, 1918. An armistice was signed by the leaders of the German and allied armies bringing the world war to an end.

May 10, 1919. The semi-centennial of the completion of the Union Pacific Railroad was celebrated at Ogden.

July 31, 1919. Utah's honor ship, the "Utacarbon," was launched at Alameda, California.

August 18, 1919. The eleventh annual conference of state governors began in Salt Lake City.

September 23, 1919. President Woodrow Wilson addressed a large audience in the tabernacle at Salt Lake City in the evening.

September 29, 1919. The Utah Legislature convened in special session.

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